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PREFACE

INDIA: A Reference Annual was first brought out by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in 1953, with the object of providing authentic information on the diverse aspects of our national life and activities. The response both within the country and abroad encouraged the publishers to widen the scope of the *Annual* in successive issues.

Every effort is made to include the latest available information relating to each subject covered in the *Annual*. The present volume incorporates the Annual Financial Statements of the Union and State Governments for 1961-62 and other information available at the time of the presentation of the Budget in Parliament and the State Legislatures. Preliminary results of the 1961 Census relating to general population totals, literacy, etc., became available at the time of going to the press. These results are given in the Appendices. A separate chapter on Housing has been included for the first time in this year's edition of the *Annual*.

The *Annual* contains information compiled from official and other authoritative sources. It does not, however, claim to be exhaustive. Readers requiring additional information are referred to the Government reports and publications, reference works and other books which are listed in the *Select Bibliography* at the end of the volume.

The attention of readers is drawn to the detailed table of contents which replaces the Index given in earlier editions. It lists all the subjects which are dealt with both in the text and in the statistical tables.

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CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

India, also known as Bharat, is well marked off from the rest of Asia by mountains and the sea, which give the country an unmistakable geographical unity. Bounded by the Himalayas in the north, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes 8° 4′ and 37° 6′ north and longitudes 68° 7′ and 97° 25′ east, measures about 2,000 miles from north to south and about 1,850 miles from east to west and covers an area of 12,59,797 sq. miles*. Measured by the extent of its territory, India is the seventh largest country in the world. It has a land frontier 9,425 miles long and a coastline of 3,535 miles.

THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

The Himalayas [illegible] lies China. Nepal, [illegible] of the Himalayan re [illegible] which are attached to India by special treaties. A series of mountain ranges in the east separate India from Burma. In the east lies East Pakistan surrounded by the States of West Bengal and Assam and the Union Territory of Tripura. In the north-east West Bengal and Assam border on [illegible] arate India [illegible] Bengal and [illegible] Sea form [illegible]

Physical Features

The mainland comprises three well-defined regions : (*i*) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas, (*ii*) the Indo-Gangetic Plain and (*iii*) the southern Peninsula

The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges. The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumbi valley, north-east of Darjeeling. The mountain wall [illegible] of about 1,500 miles with a va [illegible] the east, between India and Bu [illegible] ranges are much lower. The Gar [illegible] almost east-west join the chain c [illegible] north-south.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain, 1,500 miles long and 150 to 200 miles broad, is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems, the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. It is one of the world's greatest stretches of flat alluvium and also one of the most densely populated areas on earth. There is hardly any variation in relief. Between the Yamuna river at

Delhi and the Bay of Bengal, nearly 1,000 miles away, there is a drop of only 700 feet in elevation.

The Peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic Plain by a mass of mountain and hill ranges, varying from 1,500 to 4,000 ft. in height. The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikal and Ajanta. The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats [illegible] ft. and on the other by the [illegible] ft., rising in places to o[illegible] the Arabian Sea lies a narrow coastal strip, while between the Eastern Ghats and [illegible]r coastal area. The southern point [illegible] hills where the Eastern and Western [illegible] lying beyond may be regarded as a continuation of the Western Ghats.

Geological Structure

Geologically also, India consists of the same three distinct units, [illegible] immune from seismic disturbances of any intensity. The basal complex of the larger part of the Peninsula consists of highly metamorphosed rocks of *the earliest periods.*

The geological sequence in the Himalayas has been almost entirely marine and there is little doubt that the area now occupied by the great [illegible] Siwalik formations represent the material derived from the erosion of the mountains themselves and they have filled in the foredeep that formed in front of the rising Himalayas. These deposits are not essentially different from some of those now forming

The Indo-Gangetic Plain is a macro-region of alluvium covering 3,00,000 square miles. The thickness of the alluvial deposits has never been ascertained. Borings to a depth of 1,300 ft. have not revealed any rocky bed. The filling is of very unequal depth and varies in character, having been replenished in the east by alluvial deposits brought down from the mountains by the rivers and in the west by windblown materials. Topographically the plains are remarkably homogeneous with little relief for hundreds of miles.

River Systems

[illegible] (*a*) the Himalayan rivers, (*b*) [illegible] i[illegible] dra[illegible]- fore[illegible]s the Himalayas receive very heavy precipitation everywhere and the rivers discharge the maximum amount of water during this season, causing frequent floods. The Deccan rivers are generally rain-fed and, therefore, fluctuate very much *in volume. A very large number of streams are non-*perennial. The coastal streams, specially of the West Coast, are short in length and have limited catchment areas. Most of them also are non-perennial. The streams of the inland drainage basin of western Rajasthan are few and far between. Most of them are of ephemeral character. They drain towards the individual basins or salt lakes like the Sambhar or are [illegible] to the sea. The Luni is the only river [illegible]tch. [illegible] receiving waters from an area which

comprises about one-quarter of the total area of India. Its boundaries are well-defined by the Himalayas in the north and the Vindhya mountai [illegible] main headwaters in the Himalayas — [illegible] the former rising from the Gangotri gla [illegible] joined by a number of Himalayan rivers including the Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak and the Kosi. The westernmost river of the Ganga system is the Yamuna, which rises in the Yamnotri glacier and joins the Ganga at Allahabad. Of the rivers flowing north from central India into the Yamuna or the Ganga, mention may be made of the Chambal, the Betwa and the Sone.

The second largest river basin in India is that of the Godavari. It covers an area which comprises about ten per cent of the total area of India. The basin of the Brahmaputra in the east and that of the Indus in the west are of about the same size. The Krishna basin is the second largest in Peninsular India. The Mahanadi flows through the third largest basin in the Peninsula. The basin of the Narmada in the uplands of the Deccan and that of the Kaveri in the far south are of about the same size, though of different character and shape.

The two other river systems, which are small but nevertheless agriculturally very important, are those of the Tapti in the north and the Pennar in the south.

Climate

The climate of India is essentially monsoon-tropical and this description is valid notwithstanding local variations such as the winter rains in the north-west, which are entirely subsidiary to the main summer rainfall regime. The seasonal rhythm can be broadly classified as follows : (*i*) the Cold Weather from October to the end of February; (*ii*) the Hot Weather from the beginning of March to the beginning or middle of June; and (*iii*) the Rainy Season from the beginning or middle of June to the end of September. The Indian Meteorological Department recognises four seasons : (*i*) the Cold Weather Season (December-March) ; (*ii*) the Hot Weather Season (April-May); (*iii*) the Rainy Season (June-September) ; and (*iv*) the Season of the retreating south-west monsoon (October-November). Tables 1 and 2 show the normal monthly and annual maximum and minimum temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit/Centigrade in shade at nearly 50 selected stations in India.

The south-west monsoon usually breaks about the beginning of June in the West Coast and arrives elsewhere later. With the exception of the Madras Coast, India receives the major share of its rainfall between June and September from the south-west monsoon. As it retreats there is a spell of dry weather in north India and widespread rainfall in the coastal districts of Madras and Orissa where October and November are often the rainiest months of the year. The South-east Coast of India receives most of its rain during November and December.

The climatic regions of India, based on the dominant factor of rainfall, may be arranged thus : (*i*) regions [illegible] of annual rainfall such as the West C [illegible] north and a short dry season in [illegible] (*ii*) regions with 100 to 200 cms. (40 t[illegible] north-east plateau and the middle Ganga valley; (*iii*) regions with 50 to 100 cms. (20 to 40 inches) of rainfall such as Madras (in which the wettest months are November and December), southern and north-western Deccan with mean January temperatures of 18°—24° C (65°—75° F) and the upper Ganga Plain with lower January temperatures and higher July ones. To these may be added the Himalayan regions with very heavy rainfall. Table 3 shows normal monthly and annual rainfall in about 50 selected places in the country.

TABLE 1

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES (F/C) IN SHADE AT SELECTED STATIONS IN INDIA

Station	Elevation in feet		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Abu	3,945	F	65·9	68 0	76 6	84 3	87 9	83 6	75 3	72 0	75 2	79 1	73 7	68·4	75·8
		C	18 8	20 0	24 8	29·1	31·1	28 7	24 1	22 2	24·0	26 2	23·2	20·2	24·3
Agra	553	F	73 0	77 7	89·4	100 7	106 8	104 7	94 5	91 6	93 4	93 5	84 8	75 8	90·5
		C	22·8	25·4	31 9	38 2	41 6	40 4	34 7	33·1	34 1	34 2	29 3	24 3	32·5
Ahmedabad	163	F	84·8	87 9	97·0	103 8	106 8	101 8	93 1	89 9	92 6	97 2	92 6	86·4	94 5
		C	29·3	31 1	36 1	39 9	41 6	38 8	33·9	32 2	33 7	36 2	33 7	30 2	34·7
Ajmer	1,593	F	72·7	77 0	87 7	97 3	102 9	100 4	91 7	87 7	90 0	91 5	83 6	75·4	88·2
		C	22 6	25 0	30 9	36 3	39 4	38 0	33 2	30 9	32 2	33 1	28 7	24·1	31 2
Aligarh	615	F	70 9	75 7	86 1	96 6	105 3	102 2	94·2	91 5	92 3	93 1	83·7	74·0	88·8
		C	21 6	24 3	30 1	35 9	40 7	39 0	34 6	33 1	33 5	33 9	28·7	23 3	31·6
Allahabad	322	F	74 8	79 2	91·7	102 6	107·1	102 7	92 1	89 4	91 5	90·4	83 4	75 7	90·1
		C	23 8	26·2	33 2	39 2	41·7	39 3	33 4	31 9	33 1	32 4	28 6	24 3	32 3
Ambala	892	F	69 1	73 1	84 3	96 0	103 9	103 6	95 5	93 2	94 0	91 8	82 1	72·3	88·2
		C	20 6	22 8	29·1	35 6	39 9	39 3	35 3	34 0	34 4	33 2	27 8	22·4	31·2
Bangalore	3,021	F	80·3	85 6	90 3	92 5	91 2	84 4	81 4	81 4	82 1	81 7	79 3	78·2	84·0
		C	26 8	29 8	32 4	33 6	32 9	29 1	27·4	27 4	27 8	27 6	26 3	25 7	28·9
Bareilly	568	F	70 8	75 1	87·0	97·8	103 1	100 2	92 1	90 2	90·9	89 7	81 6	73 1	87 6
		C	21·6	23 9	30 6	36·6	39 5	37 9	33 4	32 3	32·7	32 1	27 6	22·8	30·9
Bhopal	1,643	F	79 3	82 8	91 2	99 2	104·4	97 3	85 6	84 1	85 9	88 7	83 6	79·0	88·4
		C	26 3	28·2	32 9	37 3	40 2	36 3	29 8	28 9	29 9	31 5	28 7	26·1	31·3
Bikaner	734	F	71·7	76 9	88 7	99 5	107 0	107 1	101 2	97 5	98 0	95 7	86 6	75·3	92 0
		C	22 1	24 9	31 5	37 5	41 7	41 7	38 4	36 4	36 7	35·4	29·8	24 1	33 3
Bombay (Colaba)	37	F	83 2	83 1	86 2	89 1	91·1	88 5	85 5	85 0	85 5	88·8	89 4	86 6	86·8
		C	28·4	28 4	30 1	31 7	32 8	31 4	29 7	29 4	29 7	31·6	31 9	30 3	30·4
Calcutta (Alipore)	21	F	79 6	83 7	92·5	96 8	95 6	92 4	89 5	89 0	89 9	89 2	84 2	79 4	88·5
		C	26 4	28 7	33 6	36 0	35·3	33 6	31·9	31·7	32 2	31 8	29 0	26·3	31·4
Cherrapunji	4,309	F	60 3	62 2	68 7	71·3	72 1	72 0	72 3	72 5	73 3	71 9	67·5	62·3	68 9
		C	15 7	16 8	20 4	21 8	22 3	22 2	22 4	22 5	22 9	22 2	19 7	16·8	20 5
Cuttack	87	F	83 1	88 2	96 6	101·2	101·4	95 5	89 5	89·0	90 0	89 7	85 0	81·2	90·9
		C	28 4	31 2	35 9	38 4	38 6	35 3	31 9	31 7	32·2	32 1	29 4	27·3	32·7
Darjeeling	7,432	F	47 0	47·8	55 4	61 2	62 9	64 9	65 7	65 6	64 6	61 7	55 6	50·5	58 6
		C	8·3	8·8	13 0	16 2	17·2	18·3	18 7	18 7	18 1	16·5	13 1	10·3	14·8

TABLE I—*(contd.)*

Station	Elevation in feet		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Dehra Dun	2,239	F	66·1	69 3	79 4	90·0	96 0	93 7	86·5	84·5	84·8	82·9	75 4	68·7	81·4
		C	18·9	20·7	26·3	32·2	35 6	34·3	30 3	29·2	29·3	28·3	24·1	20·4	27·4
Gauhati	182	F	74·6	78·0	85·9	87·6	87·7	88·9	89·7	90·3	89·4	87·0	81·3	75·6	84 7
		C	23·7	25·6	29·9	30 9	30 9	31·6	32·1	32 4	31·9	30·6	27 4	24·2	29·3
Gorakhpur	254	F	73·0	77·7	90·0	99·3	101·1	96 9	90 9	89·6	90·4	89·1	82·1	74·5	87·9
		C	22·8	25·4	32·2	37·4	38·4	36·1	32 7	32 0	32·4	31·7	27·8	23·6	31·1
Hissar	725	F	70·8	76·2	87·8	97·8	105·3	105 6	99 6	96·3	96·7	94·6	84·3	74·2	90·2
		C	21·6	24·6	31·0	36·6	40·7	40 9	37·6	35 7	35·9	34·8	29·1	23 4	32·3
Hyderabad ..	1,778	F	84·7	89·3	96 7	100·5	103·1	94 6	87 4	85 9	86·2	88·2	85·1	83·5	90 4
(Begumpet) ..		C	29·3	31·8	35·9	38 1	39·5	34·8	30·8	29·9	30·1	31·2	29·5	28·6	32 4
Indore	1,823	F	79·5	83·1	92·1	99·6	102·9	95 6	85·1	82 6	85·4	88·7	83·8	79 7	88·2
		C	26·4	28·4	33·4	37 6	39·4	*35 3*	*29 5*	*28·1*	29·7	*31·5*	*28·8*	26·5	31 6
Jabalpur	1,289	F	77 4	81·4	91 6	100·6	105 4	98·1	86·4	84·5	87·1	87·8	82·2	77·1	88 3
		C	25 2	27·4	33 1	38·1	40 8	36·7	30·2	29·2	30 6	31 0	27·9	25·1	31·3
Jaipur	1,431	F	73·2	77 0	88·3	98 2	105·6	103·1	94·2	90 9	93·1	94·1	85 4	76 4	89·9
		C	22·9	25·0	31·3	36·8	40 9	39 5	34·6	32 7	33·9	34·5	29·7	24 7	32·2
Jammu	1,200	F	65·1	68 6	78·9	90 0	99 9	102 5	95 4	91 8	91 9	88·1	78·0	68 0	84·9
		C	18 4	20·3	26·1	32 2	37·7	39 2	35 2	33 2	33 3	31 2	25·6	20·0	29·4
Jhansi	824	F	76·1	80 9	92·4	102·6	108 5	104 0	92·7	89·3	91·7	93·1	85 4	78·1	91 2
		C	24 5	27 2	33·6	39·2	42 5	40 0	33 7	31·8	33·2	33·9	29·7	25·6	32 9
Jodhpur	736	F	76·3	80·6	90·5	99·4	105·4	103 6	96 9	91 8	94 2	95·5	87·6	79 0	91·7
		C	24·6	27 0	32 5	37·4	40 8	39 8	36·1	33 2	34·6	35 3	30 9	26·1	33·2
Kanpur	413	F	71·9	77 0	89 4	99 4	106 2	102·7	92 4	89·7	90·9	91 2	82 8	74 0	89 0
		C	22·2	25·0	31·9	37·4	41·2	39·3	33 6	32 1	32·7	32·9	28 2	23·3	31·7
Kotah	843	F	77·1	82·0	92·7	101·7	107 6	104·8	93·9	89·6	92 3	94·6	86·7	79 1	91·9
		C	25·1	27·8	33 7	38 7	42 0	40·4	34·4	32·0	33·5	34 8	30·4	26 2	33·3
Lucknow	371	F	73·9	78·6	90 8	101 4	105 4	100 2	92 4	90·5	91 9	91 4	83 9	75·9	89·7
		C	23·3	25 9	32·7	38 6	40·8	37 9	33 6	32·5	33·3	33·0	28·8	24·4	32·1
Ludhiana	812	F	66·9	71 2	83·2	95·7	104 1	104·7	97 3	94 9	94·9	92·3	81 4	70 8	88·1
		C	19·4	21·8	28 4	35·4	40 1	40 4	36 3	34 9	34 9	33 5	27 4	21·6	31·2
Madras	51	F	85·3	88 3	91 4	95 5	101·3	99 6	96·3	94 8	93·9	90·1	85 4	84 1	92·2
		C	29·6	31·3	33 0	35·3	38·5	37·6	35 7	34·9	34 4	32 3	29 7	28 9	33·4
Mahabaleshwar ..	4,534	F	74·4	77·3	82 4	85 4	83·8	70·5	65·4	65·6	67 8	74 2	74·0	72·7	74·5
		C	23 6	25·2	28 0	29 7	28·8	21 4	18 6	18 7	19 9	23·4	23 3	22·6	23·6

TABLE I—*(concld)*

Station	Elevation in feet		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Mangalore	72	F	89·1	88 2	89 6	91·2	90 8	84·6	83 6	83·9	84·3	85·9	87·8	89·1	87 3
		C	31·7	31·2	32·0	32 9	32·7	29·2	28·7	28 8	29·1	29·9	31·0	31·7	30·7
Mussoorie	6,940	F	49·5	50·5	59·7	69·2	76·5	75·1	69·2	68·2	67·5	64 1	59 5	53 6	63·5
		C	9 7	10·3	15 4	20·7	24 7	23 9	20·7	20·1	19 7	17 8	15 3	12 0	17·5
Mysore	2,518	F	84·2	88·9	93·7	94 6	91 9	84·9	82·2	83 0	84·2	84 2	82 3	81 9	86 3
		C	29·0	31 6	34·3	34·8	33·3	29 4	27 9	28·1	29 0	29 0	27 9	27·7	30·2
Nagpur	1,022	F	83·7	88 2	96 7	104·5	108·7	99·5	88·3	87·3	89 8	91 0	85·5	81·7	92 1
		C	28 7	31 2	35 9	40 3	42 6	37 5	31·3	30 7	32 1	32 8	29·7	27 6	33·4
New Delhi	714	F	70 5	74 7	85 0	96 6	104·8	102 4	95·3	93 0	93·5	92 5	83 2	73 7	88 8
		C	21·4	23 7	29 4	35 9	40·4	39·1	35 2	33 9	34 2	33 6	28 4	23 2	31 6
Ootacamund ..	7,364	F	65·9	67·5	70 0	71 5	70·4	64 1	61 8	62 8	64 6	64 6	63·7	65 0	66·0
		C	18 8	19 7	21·1	21 9	21 3	17 8	16·6	17 1	18 1	18 1	17·6	18 3	18 9
Pachmarhi . .	3,528	F	72 0	75 3	84·1	91·9	95 8	87·8	76·5	74 8	77 5	79 3	74·5	71 3	80 1
		C	22 2	24 1	28·9	33 3	35 4	31·0	24 7	23 8	25 3	26·3	23·6	21·8	26 7
Patna .	173	F	73·0	77·8	89·8	98 9	100 3	96 2	90 7	89 1	89·7	88 6	82·1	74 6	87 6
		C	22 8	25 4	32·1	37 2	37·9	35 7	32 6	31 7	32·1	31 4	27 8	23 7	30·9
Poona	1,834	F	86·5	90 5	96·9	100 9	98 8	89 4	82 5	81 7	84 6	89 4	86 5	84 9	89·4
		C	30·3	32 5	36 1	38 3	37 1	31 9	28 1	27 6	29 2	31 9	30 3	29 4	31 9
Puri	20	F	80 0	82 9	86 3	87 7	89 6	89 0	87 3	87 6	88 6	88 6	84 6	80 5	86.1
		C	26 7	28·3	30 2	30 9	32 0	31 7	30·7	30 9	31·4	31 4	29·2	26 9	30·1
Rajkot .. .	432	F	83·3	86·5	95 1	101 8	104 9	99 4	91 2	88 8	91 8	95 8	91·1	85 1	92·9
		C	28 5	30 3	35 1	38 8	40 5	37 4	32 9	31 6	33·2	35 4	32 8	29 5	33·8
Shillong .	4,921	F	60·1	62 5	70·4	74 1	74 0	74 5	75 3	75·1	74 3	71 1	66 0	61 6	69·9
		C	15 6	16 9	21 3	23 4	23 3	23 6	24 1	23·9	23 5	21 7	18 9	16 4	21 1
Simla . ..	7,224	F	47 5	48·8	57 0	65 9	73 2	75 1	70·9	68 4	68 4	64 3	58 3	50 6	62·4
		C	8·6	9 3	13 9	18 8	22 9	23 9	21 6	20 2	20 2	17 9	14·6	10·3	16·9
Srinagar . ..	5,205	F	41·0	44 1	56 9	66 8	77 0	85·4	87 8	86 6	83 5	73 8	62 5	48·2	67·8
		C	5·0	6 7	13 8	19 3	25 0	29 7	31 0	30 3	28 6	23 2	16·9	9 0	19·9
Trivandrum ..	211	F	86 6	87·2	88 7	88 4	87·2	84·0	82·7	83 4	84·5	84·4	84·5	86·2	85·7
		C	30·3	30 7	31 5	31·3	30 7	28 9	28 2	28 6	29·2	29 1	29·2	30·1	29·8
Varanasi	250	F	74 2	79 4	91 6	101·8	105 4	100 9	92·2	89 6	91 0	90 5	83·0	75·2	89 6
		C	23·4	26 3	33 1	38 8	40 8	38 3	33 4	32 0	32 8	32·5	28·3	24·0	32·0

TABLE 2

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MINIMUM TEMPERATURES (F/C) IN SHADE AT SELECTED STATIONS IN INDIA

Station	Elevation in feet		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Yearly
Abu	3,945	F	50·7	53·1	61·0	68·3	71·1	68·6	66·1	64·4	64·8	64 4	57·8	52·5	61·9
		C	10·4	11·7	16·1	20·2	21·7	20 3	18·9	18·0	18·2	18 0	14·3	11·4	16·6
Agra	553	F	42·6	46·1	55·1	66 8	76·8	82·9	79·9	78 3	74·8	61·6	48·6	43·5	63·1
		C	5·9	7·8	12·8	19·3	24·9	28·3	26·6	25·7	23·8	16·4	9·2	6 4	17·3
Ahmedabad ..	163	F	57·6	60·0	67·5	74·5	79·2	81·0	78·5	76·8	76·0	72·7	65·6	59 6	70·7
		C	14·2	15·6	19·7	23·6	26·2	27·2	25·8	24·9	24·4	22·6	18·7	15·3	21·5
Ajmer	1,593	F	45·7	49·9	60·2	71·5	80 2	81·9	78·4	76·0	74·5	64·6	52·7	46·6	65·2
		C	7·6	9·9	15·7	21·9	26·8	27·7	25·8	24·4	23·6	18·1	11·5	8·1	18·4
Aligarh	615	F	45·2	50·6	58·4	68·1	79·4	82·6	80 0	78·3	75·9	65·9	54·1	47·1	65·5
		C	7·3	10·3	14·7	20·1	26·3	28·1	26·7	25·7	24·4	18·8	12·3	8·4	18·6
Allahabad	322	F	47·1	50·9	61·0	71·4	79·9	82 9	79·8	78·5	76 6	67·1	54·3	47·1	66·4
		C	8·4	10·5	16·1	21·9	26 6	28·3	26·6	25·8	24·8	19·5	12·4	8·4	19·1
Ambala	892	F	43·4	47·8	56·5	66 4	75·8	80·7	79·1	78 0	73·9	62 1	49·9	43·8	63·1
		C	6·3	8·8	13 6	19·1	24·3	27·1	26·2	25·6	23·3	16·7	9·9	6.6	17·3
Bangalore	3,021	F	57·3	60 0	64·5	69·1	68·9	66·7	65·7	65·6	65·3	64·9	61·7	58·2	64·0
		C	14·1	15·6	18·1	20 6	20 5	19·3	18·7	18·7	18·5	18·3	16 5	14·6	17·8
Bareilly	568	F	46·3	50 0	58·6	68·8	77·1	80·4	78·9	78·2	75·7	65·8	53 5	46·6	65·0
		C	7·9	10·0	14·8	20·4	25·1	26 9	26·1	25·7	24·3	18·8	11·9	8·1	18 3
Bhopal	1,643	F	49·8	54·6	61·9	71 3	79 0	77·5	74·1	73 2	72·1	65·2	55·2	49 5	65·3
		C	9·9	12·6	16·6	21·8	26·1	25·3	23·4	22·9	22·3	18·4	12·9	9·7	18·5
Bikaner	734	F	46·9	51·6	62·4	73·3	81·9	85·0	82 7	80·4	78·1	70·5	57·8	48 8	68·3
		C	8·3	10·9	16·9	22·9	27·7	29 4	28·2	26·9	25 6	21·4	14 3	9·3	20·2
Bombay (Colaba) ..	37	F	66·7	67·4	71 9	76 1	79·6	78 6	76·7	76 1	75·7	75·6	72·5	68 8	73 8
		C	19·3	19·7	22 2	24 5	26 4	25·9	24·8	24·5	24·3	24·2	22·5	20·4	23·2
Calcutta (Alipore) ..	21	F	54·6	59·4	68·8	75·5	77·5	78·6	78 6	78·3	78·0	73·8	63 7	55·0	70·2
		C	12·6	15 2	20 4	24 2	25 3	25·9	25·9	25·7	25·6	23·2	17·6	12·8	21·2
Cherrapunji	4,309	F	46·1	48·5	54 9	58 9	61·0	64 3	65·3	65·3	64·6	60 5	54·0	48·0	57·6
		C	7·8	9·2	12·7	14 9	16 1	17·9	18·5	18 5	18·1	15·8	12·2	8·9	14·2
Cuttack	87	F	59 8	64·8	71·8	77·5	79·9	79·6	78·3	78 1	77·8	74 4	65·8	58·7	72·2
		C	15·4	18 2	22·1	25 3	26·6	26·4	25·7	25 6	25 4	23.6	18.8	14·8	22·3
Darjeeling	7,432	F	35 4	36·6	43 0	48 8	52·4	56·5	58·0	57·7	56 0	50·2	43 1	36·6	47·9
		C	1·9	2·6	6·1	9·3	11 3	13 6	14·4	14·3	13·3	10 1	6·2	2·6	8·8

TABLE 2—(*contd*)

Station	Elevation in feet		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Dehra Dun ..	2,239	F	44·0	46·6	54·1	62·5	70·1	74·1	73 8	72 9	69·5	60 3	51·1	45·1	60·3
		C	6·7	8·1	12·3	16 9	21 2	23 4	23·2	22·7	20 8	15·7	10·6	7 3	15·7
Gauhati	182	F	51·0	53·8	60 2	67 9	72·4	76 5	78 2	78 0	76 2	71 0	61·4	52·7	66·6
		C	10·6	12·1	15·7	19 9	22·4	24 7	25·7	25 6	24·6	21·7	16·3	11 5	19·2
Gorakhpur	254	F	48·5	52·1	61·4	71 3	76 9	79 2	79·1	78 7	77 2	69·4	57 3	49·8	66·7
		C	9 2	11·2	16·3	21 8	24 9	26·2	26·2	25·9	25·1	20 8	14 1	9 9	19 3
Hissar . ..	725	F	41·4	47·2	56·8	66 7	76 0	82·2	81·2	79 0	74 5	63 2	49 8	43 2	63 4
		C	5·2	8·4	13 8	19·3	24 4	27 9	27·3	26·1	23 6	17 3	9 9	6·2	17 4
Hyderabad ..	1,778	F	58·7	62·5	68·4	75 1	79·7	75·2	72·5	72 0	71 4	67·7	61 6	56·4	68 4
(Begumpet) ..		C	14 8	16 9	20 2	23·9	26 5	24 0	22·5	22·2	21 9	19·8	16 4	13 6	20·2
Indore	1,823	F	49·8	52·3	60 3	69 8	76 3	75 7	72·8	71 4	70 0	63·3	54 6	49 6	63·8
		C	9·9	11·3	15·7	21 0	24 6	24 3	22·7	21·9	21·1	17 4	12 6	9 8	17·7
Jabalpur	1,289	F	47·9	51 0	58 8	68 4	77 3	78 6	74·7	73·6	72 3	63 5	52 3	46·5	63·7
		C	8·8	10·6	14·9	20·2	25 2	25 9	23 7	23 1	22 4	17 5	11·3	8 1	17·6
Jaipur . ..	1,431	F	46 8	50·6	55·8	68·8	76 9	80 4	78 2	75 9	72 8	64 3	53 7	47·6	64 6
		C	8·2	10 3	13·2	20 4	24 9	26 9	25 7	24 4	22 7	17·9	12 1	8 7	18·1
Jammu .. .	1,200	F	47·8	51·2	59·3	68 9	78 2	82 5	79 3	77 7	75 1	67 2	56·2	49 1	66 0
		C	8·8	10·7	15 2	20 5	25 7	28 1	26 3	25 4	23 9	19 6	13 4	9·5	18 9
Jhansi . ..	824	F	49·9	54·2	64 4	75 3	83 4	84 5	79·1	77 2	75 8	68·6	57·5	50·5	68 4
		C	9·9	12 3	18 0	24 1	28 6	29 2	26 2	25 1	24 3	20·3	14 2	10 3	20 2
Jodhpur . ..	736	F	48·6	52 6	61 5	70 8	79 4	82·3	80 2	77 0	74 8	65·4	55·4	50 5	66·6
		C	9·2	11·4	16 4	21 6	26 3	27 9	26 8	25 0	23·8	18 6	13 0	10 3	19 2
Kanpur . ..	413	F	45·7	51·0	60·1	70 6	80 4	83·0	79·9	78·7	76 2	66 0	53 9	46·5	66·0
		C	7·7	10 6	15 6	21 4	26 9	28 3	26 6	25 9	24·6	18·9	12 2	8·1	18 9
Kotah . ..	843	F	51·1	55·4	65 2	75 8	84 5	85 1	79 9	77·7	76 4	70 3	59 1	52 1	69 4
		C	10·6	13 0	18 4	24 3	29 2	29·5	26 6	25·4	24 7	21 3	15·1	11 2	20 8
Lucknow	371	F	47·1	51·4	60 6	70 8	78 3	81 7	79·5	78 6	76·5	66 5	54 1	47·3	66 0
		C	8 4	10·8	15 9	21 6	25 7	27 6	26 4	25 9	24·7	19·2	12·3	8 5	18·9
Ludhiana	812	F	43·7	47 5	56 3	66 5	75 7	80 9	80 3	79 2	74 8	63 2	51 0	44·2	63·6
		C	6 5	8 6	13 5	19·2	24·3	27 2	26 8	26 2	23 8	17·2	10 6	6·8	17·6
Madras	51	F	67·1	68 4	72 4	78 1	81·7	81 1	79·3	78 0	77·2	75 0	71 9	68 9	74·9
		C	19·5	20 2	22 4	25 6	27 6	27·3	26 3	25 6	25 1	23·9	22·2	20 5	23·8
Mahabaleshwar ..	4,534	F	57·1	58 2	62 6	66 1	64 8	62 5	62·3	61·5	60 8	61 3	58·8	56·5	61·0
		C	13·9	14·6	17 0	18 9	18 2	16·9	16 8	16 4	16·0	16·3	14·9	13 6	16·1

TABLE 2—(*concld*)

Station	Elevation in feet		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Mangalore	72	F	70·6	72·5	75·7	78·5	78·8	74·9	74·3	74·2	74·3	74 6	73 6	71·2	74·4
		C	21·4	22·5	24·3	25·8	26·0	23·8	23·5	23·4	23·5	23·7	23·1	21·8	23·6
Mussoorie	6,940	F	36·3	37·5	43·8	51·7	58·7	60·7	60·4	59·9	57·4	51·2	44·5	38·9	50·1
		C	2·4	3·1	6 6	10·9	14·8	15·9	15·8	15·5	14·1	10·7	6·9	3·8	10·1
Mysore	2,518	F	60·8	64·2	67·6	70·4	69·9	68·1	67·2	66·8	66·6	67·0	64·4	61·1	66·2
		C	16·0	17·9	19·8	21·3	21·1	20·1	19·6	19·3	19·2	19·0	18·0	16·2	19·0
Nagpur	1,022	F	57·7	61·9	69·3	77·2	82·7	79·6	75·5	75·0	74·7	69·0	61·8	57·2	70·1
		C	14·3	16·6	20·7	25·1	28·2	26·4	24·2	23·9	23·7	20 6	16·6	14·0	21·2
New Delhi	714	F	43·3	49·2	57·1	67·7	78·8	82·5	80·1	78·4	75·5	64·3	51·8	45·0	64·5
		C	6·3	9·6	13·9	19·8	26·0	28·1	26·7	25·8	24·2	17·9	11·0	7·2	18·1
Ootacamund ..	7,364	F	43 0	43·9	47·9	51·5	52·5	52·4	52·1	51·7	51·0	50·5	48·1	43·9	49·0
		C	6·1	6·6	8·8	10·8	11·4	11·3	11·2	10·9	10·6	10 3	8·9	6·6	9·4
Pachmarhi	3,528	F	47·7	50·7	59·4	68·8	75·1	72·0	67·8	66·9	66·1	58·9	50·7	45·8	60·8
		C	8·7	10·4	15·2	20·4	23·9	22·2	19·9	19·4	18·9	14·9	10·4	7·7	16·0
Patna..	173	F	51·1	54·8	64·3	73·5	78·1	79·9	79·9	79·7	78·9	72·8	61·0	52·3	68·9
		C	10·6	12·7	17·9	23·1	25·6	26·6	26·6	26·5	26·1	22·7	16·1	11·3	20·5
Poona	1,834	F	53·0	55·1	61·7	68·3	72·4	73·5	71·7	70·5	68·9	66 3	58·5	53·0	64·4
		C	11·7	12·8	16·5	20·2	22 4	23·1	22·1	21·4	20·5	19·1	14·7	11·7	18·0
Puri	20	F	63·7	69·1	75·6	79·1	81·1	80·9	79·8	79·6	79·7	77·0	69·2	62·5	74·8
		C	17·6	20·6	24·2	26·2	27·3	27·2	26·6	26·4	26·5	25·0	20·7	16·9	23·8
Rajkot	432	F	51·0	54·3	62·1	69·5	75·2	78·2	76·5	74·8	72·6	68·7	60 6	53·5	66·4
		C	10·6	12·4	16·7	20·8	24·0	25·7	24·7	23·8	22·6	20·4	15·9	11·9	19·1
Shillong	4,921	F	38·8	42·4	50·8	57 0	59·1	63·0	64·6	64·0	61·6	54 8	46·2	40·0	53·5
		C	3·8	5·8	10·4	13·9	15·1	17·2	18·1	17 8	16 4	12·7	7·9	4·4	11·9
Simla	7,224	F	35·4	36·1	43·6	50·6	57·7	60·1	59·2	59·2	56·3	54·1	44·2	39·3	49·4
		C	1·9	2·3	6·4	10·3	14·3	15·6	15·1	15·1	13·5	12·3	6·8	4·1	9·7
Srinagar	5,205	F	24·3	29·5	37·0	44·6	50 9	57·3	64·3	63·4	53·5	40·6	30·9	27·6	43·9
		C	-4·3	-1·4	2·8	7 0	10 5	14·1	17·9	17·4	11·9	4·8	-0·6	-2·4	6·6
Trivandrum	211	F	74·0	74 8	77·5	78·9	78·9	76·3	75·4	75·7	76·2	75·8	74·6	74·6	76·1
		C	23 3	23·8	25 3	26·1	26·1	24·6	24·1	24·3	24·6	24·3	23·7	23·7	24·5
Varanasi	250	F	48·1	52·1	61·5	71·6	79·2	82·0	79·7	78·5	77·3	68·0	55·9	48·2	66·8
		C	8·9	11·2	16·4	22·0	26·2	27·8	26·5	25·8	25·2	20·0	13·3	9·0	19·3

TABLE 3—(*concld.*)

Station	Elevation in feet		Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Yearly
Mangalore ..	72	in	0·11	0 07	0 21	1 53	6·18	37 08	38·90	23·52	10·48	8·15	2·85	0·51	129·59
		mm	2 8	1·8	5·3	38 9	157 0	941·8	988·1	597·4	266 2	207 0	72·4	12·9	3,292
Mussoorie.. ..	6,940	in	2·71	3·41	2·26	1·33	1 67	8·78	27·46	27·34	9·95	1·14	0 17	1·38	87·60
		mm	68·8	86·6	57·4	33 8	42 4	223·0	697 5	694·4	252·7	29 0	4·3	35·1	2,225
Mysore	2,518	in	0·14	0 24	0 51	2·30	5·59	2·46	2·68	3 29	4·95	5·88	2·74	0 40	31·18
		mm	3·6	6·1	12·9	58·4	142·0	62 5	68·1	83 6	125·7	149·3	69·6	10 2	792
Nagpur ..	1,022	in	0·37	0·65	0 60	0·60	0·76	8·82	14·60	11·42	8 01	2·17	0·77	0·47	49·24
		mm	9·4	16·5	15·5	15·2	19·3	224·0	370·8	290 1	203·5	55·1	19 6	11·9	1,251
New Delhi ..	714	in	0·99	0·83	0·51	0 33	0·52	3 03	7 03	7·23	4·84	0·40	0·10	0 43	26·24
		mm	25 1	21 1	12·9	8 4	13 2	77 0	178 6	183·6	122·9	10·2	2·5	10 9	666
Ootacamund .	7,364	in	1·29	0·51	1·28	3 04	6·29	6·57	8 36	5 69	5·83	7 98	6 33	1·72	54 89
		mm	32 8	12·9	32 5	77·2	159 8	166·9	212·3	144·5	148·1	202 7	160·8	43·7	1,394
Pachmarhi ..	3,528	in	0·64	0·67	0·56	0·37	0 62	9 04	26 23	23 82	14·19	2·30	0·74	0·43	79·61
		mm	16·3	17 0	14·2	9 4	15·7	229·6	666·2	605·0	360 4	58·4	18·8	10·9	2,022
Patna	173	in	0·59	0 74	0·42	0·27	1 40	7 14	11·58	13 09	8·60	2·30	0·34	0 22	46·69
		mm	15 0	18·8	10 7	6 9	35·6	181·4	294·1	332·5	218·4	58·4	8·6	5 6	1,186
Poona	1,834	in	0 06	0·06	0 06	0 59	1 06	4 49	6 56	3·55	5·29	3·54	1 08	0·15	26·49
		mm	1·5	1·5	1·5	15 0	26 9	114·1	166·6	90·2	134·4	89 9	27·4	3·8	673
Puri	20	in	0·41	0·92	0·50	0 58	2 86	7 46	10·32	10 92	9 05	7·21	3·19	0 24	53·66
		mm	10 4	23·4	12·7	14·7	72 6	189 5	262 1	277 4	229 9	183·1	81·0	6 1	1,363
Rajkot .. .	432	in	0 04	0 09	0 06	0·03	0 50	4 10	10·68	5 10	3 34	0 57	0 23	0 06	24·80
		mm	1·0	2·3	1·5	0 8	12 7	104 1	271 3	129 5	84 8	14·5	5 8	1 5	630
Shillong	4,921	in	0 52	1 06	1 97	5 10	11 29	18 16	13 65	12 49	11·79	6 72	1 60	0 28	84 64
		mm	13·2	26·9	50 0	129 5	261·4	461·3	346 7	317 3	299·5	170 7	40 6	7 1	2,150
Simla	7,224	in	2 61	2 92	2 36	1 81	2 53	6 04	16·30	16 85	16 68	1·18	0 52	1 24	61 04
		mm	66 3	74·2	59·9	46 0	64 3	153 4	414 0	428 0	423·7	30 0	13 2	31 5	1,550
Srinagar ..	5,205	in	2·90	2 84	3 61	3·65	2 38	1 40	2 33	2·42	1 53	1 17	0·44	1 32	25·99
		mm	73·9	72 1	91 7	92 7	16 5	35·6	59 2	61 5	38·9	29 7	11 2	33 5	660
Trivandrum .	211	in	0 79	0·76	1 54	4 55	8 78	13·18	7 77	4·73	4·51	10 73	6 98	2 47	66 79
		mm	20 1	19·3	39 1	115 6	223 0	334 8	197 4	120 1	114 5	272·5	177·3	62·7	1,696
Varanasi	250	in	0 74	0·71	0 37	0·20	0·53	4·56	11 81	12·01	7·22	2·18	0 37	0·27	40 97
		mm	18 8	18 0	9 4	5·1	13·5	115 8	300 0	305·1	183·4	55·4	9 4	6·9	1,041

POWER RESOURCES

Coal

In India coal occurs mainly in the Gondwana system of Indian Geology, minor deposits occurring in Tertiary rocks of India. The reserves of all types of coal occurring in seams of one foot or more in thickness within a depth of 1,000 ft. are estimated at 6,000 crore tons.

Lignite

Lignite occurs in Madras, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Kutch and Kashmir. Of these, the deposits covering an area of 100 sq. miles in and around Neyveli in the South Arcot district of Madras State are estimated at 20,000 lakh tons.

Oil

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing areas in India at 4,00,000 sq. miles comprising Assam including Tripura and Manipur, West Bengal basin, Punjab including Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Raja[illegible] coast, Kerala [illegible] the country's [illegible] programme of oil exploration which is now in progress.

Water Power

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of the order of 400 lakh kw at 6% load factor.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Iron Ore

The iron ore reserves in India, assessed at one-fourth of the total world reserves, are estimated at 2,100 crore tons. India's deposits are the largest as compared to any other country in the world. Large deposits of hematite ores are known in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra, magnetite ores occurring in Madras, Mysore, Bihar, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh. Extensive reserves of limonite ores associated with spathic ores are present in West Bengal. The proved and indicated reserves of all types of ores amount to about 679 crore tons.

Manganese

India ranks third in the world in manganese deposits. About 10 crore tons of a total estimated reserve of 11·2 crore tons are in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Chromite

Chromite comes mainly from Bihar, Orissa and Mysore. The total reserves have been estimated at 13·2 lakh tons.

Refractories

Occurrences of magnesite have been reported from a number of places in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The total reserves have been estimated at 1,034 lakh tons. Fire-clays occur in almost all States, those of Bihar and Bengal being the most important. The largest deposits of kyanite in the world occur in Bihar, smaller occurrences being known to exist in Orissa. Other States where kyanite occurs are Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Deposits of sillimanite of potential commercial importance occur in Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Corundum is

found in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan, the reserves in Madhya Pradesh alone being of the order of 4 lakh tons including 1 lakh tons of high grade mineral.

Gold

The Kolar Gold Fields in Mysore State hold probable reserves of about 12·6 lakh tons of ore.

Copper

Copper ore is available in a 80-mile belt in Bihar. Deposits in Rajasthan (Daribo in Alwar district and Khetri in Jhunjhunu district) and Andhra Pradesh (Gani area in Kurnool district) are under investigation. Reserves of 284 lakh tons of 0·8 per cent copper content on average have been estimated in the Khetri area of Rajasthan.

Bauxite

The occurrence of bauxite is widespread in India. The chief areas are Bihar, Jammu, Madhya Prad[illegible] hich together hold probable reserves of at[illegible] to a recent estimate, high grade bauxite[illegible] ons, of which roughly one-third is in Bihar.

Mica

Mica is available in three mica belts of about 1,500 sq. miles in Bihar, 1,200 sq. miles in Rajasthan and 600 sq. miles in Andhra Pradesh. The best quality of mica, perhaps the best in the world, comes from Bihar.

Ilmenite

Workable deposits occur in the beach sands of the eastern and western coasts of India, those on the Kerala coast being known for their extensive occurrence. India's reserves of ilmenite in beach sands have been reckoned at 3,500 lakh tons.

Salt

The main sources of supply of salt are the marine salt works along the coastal region, lake or pit brine salt in Rajasthan and Gujarat, and rock salt deposits in Himachal Pradesh..

Gypsum

Gypsum is found in Gujarat, Madras and Rajasthan. Deposits have been located in Jammu and Kashmir. India's reserves of gypsum are now placed at 85 crore tons.

Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Minerals

Minor minerals like alum, apatite, asbestos, barytes, feldspar, fuller's earth, garnet, quartz, saltpetre and steatite, are available on a small scale. Reserves of apatite-bearing rocks are placed at 7 lakh tons in Bihar and 80 lakh tons in Madras, of which 20 lakh tons are economically recoverable. Reserves of bentonite clay at Barmer are estimated at one crore tons.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND*

India is the world's second most populous country. According to the 1951 census, which covered Sikkim but did not cover the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B tribal areas of Assam, the country's population is 35,68,79,394 Table 4 shows the mid-year estimates of population for the years 1952–60, based on the mean growth rate obtained during 1941–50. [illegible] The

[illegible] on the time

1955–60 figures include also the population of Pondicherry. The growth of population since 1901 is indicated in table 6.

TABLE 4

MID-YEAR ESTIMATES OF POPULATION

Year	Crores of persons	Year	Crores of persons
1952	36·75	1956	38 74
1953	37·23	1957	39 24
1954	37·71	1958	39·75
1955	38·24	1959	40 28
		1960	40·81

The following table shows the area, population and density of population in India and the component States and Union Territories.

TABLE 5

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION IN INDIA AND THE COMPONENT STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

	Area in sq. miles (*a*)	Population	Density of population
INDIA	12,59,797	36,11,51,669	287(*b*)
States			
Andhra Pradesh	1,06,052	3,12,60,133	295
Assam (*c*)	84,899	90,43,707	106
Bihar	67,198	3,87,83,778	577
Gujarat	72,138*	1,62,62,135	225
Jammu & Kashmir (*c*)	86,024	44,10,000	51
Kerala	15,003	1,35,49,118	903
Madhya Pradesh	1,71,210	2,60,71,637	152
Madras	50,132	2,99,74,936	598
Maharashtra	1,18,530*	3,20,03,086	270
Mysore	74,122	1,94,01,193	262
Orissa	60,162	1,46,45,946	243
Punjab	47,084	1,61,34,890	343
Rajasthan	1,32,150	1,59,70,774	121
Uttar Pradesh	1,13,454	6,32,15,742	557
West Bengal	33,928	2,63,02,386	775
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,215	30,971	10
Delhi	573	17,44,072	3,044
Himachal Pradesh	10,879	11,09,466	102
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	11	21,035	1,912
Manipur	8,628	5,77,635	67
Tripura	4,036	6,39,029	158

(*a*) Revised on the basis of figures (rounded to the nearest unit) furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are still provisional pending final survey of boundaries of States and Union Territories

(*b*) In working out the density of population in India the area (2,744 sq. miles) and population (1,37,725) of Sikkim have been taken into account.

(*c*) The [illegible] and West [illegible] and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam were not [illegible] Jammu and Kashmir was [illegible] as on March 1, 1950, and [illegible] e of the population of Part [illegible]

*Provisional figures furnished by the Registrar-General, India.

TABLE 6

GROWTH OF POPULATION (1901–1951)*

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
INDIA	23,54,78,813†	24,89,95,434†	24,81,20,746†	27,54,68,432†	31,48,04,664†	35,68,79,394†
Andhra Pradesh	1,91,60,038	2,15,34,886	2,15,41,975	2,43,24,106	2,74,25,474	3,12,60,133
Assam	38,14,188	44,82,864	53,16,590	63,44,456	75,93,037	90,43,707
Bihar	2,74,05,527	2,83,90,520	2,81,19,185	3,13,39,050	3,51,71,879	3,87,83,778
Gujarat**	—	—	—	—	—	1,62,62,135
Kerala	63,96,262	71,47,673	78,02,127	95,07,050	1,10,31,541	1,35,49,118
Madhya Pradesh	1,68,60,768	1,94,40,965	1,91,71,750	2,13,55,657	2,39,90,608	2,60,71,637
Madras	1,91,48,846	2,07,83,136	2,15,14,898	2,33,55,841	2,61,32,083	2,99,74,936
Maharashtra**	—	—	—	—	—	3,20,03,086
Mysore	1,30,58,091	1,35,36,237	1,33,74,390	1,46,31,128	1,62,54,658	1,94,01,193
Orissa	1,03,02,917	1,13,78,875	1,11,58,586	1,24,91,056	1,37,67,988	1,46,45,946
Punjab	1,32,65,860	1,19,45,019	1,24,65,009	1,36,66,876	1,61,01,189	1,61,34,890
Rajasthan	1,02,94,090	1,09,83,509	1,02,92,648	1,17,47,974	1,38,63,859	1,59,70,774
Uttar Pradesh	4,86,25,310	4,81,52,273	4,66,69,865	4,97,76,754	5,65,31,848	6,32,15,742
West Bengal	1,68,48,771	1,79,25,165	1,74,84,371	1,89,07,878	2,32,31,819	2,63,02,386
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24,649	26,459	27,086	29,463	33,768	30,971
Delhi	4,05,819	4,13,851	4,88,452	6,36,246	9,17,939	17,44,072
Himachal Pradesh	8,44,270	8,76,562	8,90,046	9,54,276	10,57,711	11,09,466
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	13,882	14,555	13,637	16,040	18,355	21,035
Manipur	2,84,465	3,46,222	3,84,016	4,45,606	5,12,069	5,77,635
Tripura	1,73,325	2,29,613	3,04,437	3,82,450	5,13,010	6,39,029

*Figures till 1941 in respect of certain areas affected by the 1956 reorganisation of States, which were not available, have been estimated on the assumption that they bear to the population of the districts concerned, in the censuses till 1941, the same proportion as in the 1951 census.

†Includes Sikkim (1,37,725 persons in 1951 census) and excludes (*a*) Jammu and Kashmir (estimated population of 44·1 lakhs on March 1,1951), where the 1951 census was not taken, and (*b*) the greater part of Part B Tribal Areas of Assam (locally estimated population of 5·6 lakhs at the time of the 1951 census for which there is no acceptable basis).

**Separate figures for Gujarat and Maharashtra are not available for the earlier decades.

Birth and Death Rates

Since many births and deaths go unregistered, there is a difference in the figures of births and deaths based on the registration data and those provided by the census data. The following table gives India's birth and death rates per thousand for the last fifty years in decennial averages.

TABLE 7

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES (*DECENNIAL AVERAGES*)

(per thousand of population)

Decade	Registered		Estimated by Reverse Survival Method	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
1901—10	37	—	48·1	42·6
1911—20	37	34	49·2	48·6
1921—30	34	26	46·4	36·3
1931—40	34	23	45·2	31·2
1941—50	28	20	39·9	27·4

The following table shows the birth, death and infant mortality rates since 1947 based on the registration data.

TABLE 8

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Year	Per thousand of population		Per thousand births
	Live birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality
1947	26·6	19 7	146
1948	25·2	17·0	130
1949	26·4	15·8	123
1950	24·9	16 1	127
1951	24·9	14·4	130
1952	25·4	13·8	123
1953	24·8	13 0	125
1954	24·4	12·5	114
1955	27 0	11·7	103
1956	21·6	9·8	102*
1957*	21·5	11 0	98
1958*	25·1	11·3	92
1959*	25·7	12·1	—
1960*	22·4	9·4	—

Between 1941 and 1951, births had occurred at an average rate of 40 per thousand per annum, deaths at an average rate of 27 per thousand per annum and the natural increase of population at an average rate of 13 per thousand per annum. The highest birth rate was in Central India (44) and the lowest in South India (36 or 37). The highest death rate was in Central India (34) and the lowest in South India (21 or 22). The highest natural increase rate was in North-West India (16-17) and West India (16) and the lowest in Central India (10).

Maternity Pattern

The following table shows for all mothers aged 45 and over [illegible] deceased their mothers at the time of enumeration. These data, described

*Provisional.

respectively as (i) child birth index, (ii) child survival index, and (iii) child loss index, were collected only in respect of two States during the 1951 census.

TABLE 9

CHILD BIRTH, SURVIVAL AND LOSS INDEX

Natural Division/State	Child birth index	Child survival index	Child loss index
East Madhya Pradesh	6·1	3 6	2·5
North-West Madhya Pradesh	6·3	3 6	2 7
South-West Madhya Pradesh	6·6	3·6	3·0
Travancore-Cochin	6·6	4 6	2·0

An 'experimental census' undertaken in 61 districts in different zones of India in 1952-53, subsequent to the census, and an analysis of registration data of 30 municipal towns in 1951, have revealed the following proportions of first order births, second order births, third order births and fourth and higher order births.

TABLE 10

MATERNITY PATTERN (1951)

	Number per thousand births which are			
	First births	Second births	Third births	Fourth and higher order births
South India (27 Districts)	228	215	181	376
West India (7 Districts)	209	180	167	444
Central India (22 Districts)	210	189	162	439
North-West India (5 Districts)	231	206	151	412
[illegible]	[illegible]	196	167	428

ore than one-fifth of
, third births for about
two-fifths of all births.

Age Structure, Sex Ratio and Marital Status

The following table shows the percentage of different age-groups to the total population

TABLE 11

AGE STRUCTURE*

	Age group	Percentage to total population
Infants and young children	0 to 4	13 5
Boys and girls	5 to 14	24·8
Young men and women	15 to 24	17·4
	25 to 34	15 6
Middle-aged men and women	35 to 44	11·9
	45 to 54	8·5
Elderly persons	55 to 64	5·1
	65 to 74	2·2
	75 and over	1·0
TOTAL		100 0

Table 12 gives the break-up of the population according to age, sex and civil condition, and table 13 the sex ratio.

*Excluding displaced persons.

TABLE 12

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION*

(in thousands)

Age-group	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Below 1 year	58,21	56,68	58,21	56,68	—	—	—	—
1— 4 years	1,79,39	1,79,08	1,79,39	1,79,08	—	—	—	—
5—14 „	4,47,03	4,19,89	4,18,04	3,57,37	28,32	61,18	66	1,34
15—24 „	3,06,72	3,00,52	1,66,28	51,84	1,36,60	2,40,41	3,84	8,27
25—34 „	2,78,75	2,66,33	37,01	7,73	2,31,22	2,37,31	10,52	21,29
35—44	2,20,32	1,95,29	11,50	3,04	1,93,23	1,53,46	15,59	38,79
45—54 „	1,57,19	1,38,98	6,04	1,73	1,30,77	83,13	20,38	54,12
55—64 „	90,65	86,24	2,99	89	67,77	33,34	19,89	52,01
65—74 „	38,67	39,76	1,04	37	25,33	10,92	12,30	28,47
75 and over	16,30	17,56	46	18	8,83	3,71	7,01	13,67
Age not stated	1,11	1,17	51	60	46	42	15	15
TOTAL	17,94,34	17,01,50	8,81,47	6,59,51	8,22,53	8,23,88	90,34	2,18,11

*Excluding displaced persons. Figures have been rounded to nearest thousand.

TABLE 13

SEX RATIO (1921-1951)

(females per thousand males)

Zones	General Population				Rural Population				Urban Population			
	1921	1931	1941	1951	1921	1931	1941	1951	1921	1931	1941	1951
North India	9,09	9,04	9,07	9,10	9,19	9,17	9,23	9,25	8,26	8,07	8,05	8,20
East India	9,86	9,67	9,51	9,45	10,11	9,94	9,88	9,77	6,90	6,66	6,43	7,19
South India	10,11	10,10	10,01	9,99	10,20	10,19	10,05	10,04	9,88	9,79	9,81	9,77
West India	9,41	9,41	9,41	9,38	9,77	9,73	9,77	9,87	8,21	8,35	8,33	8,38
Central India	9,72	9,68	9,66	9,73	9,78	9,76	9,74	9,79	9,14	8,98	9,12	9,39
North-West India	8,53	8,63	8,71	8,83	8,61	8,76	8,87	8,95	8,02	7,89	7,95	8,43
INDIA	9,56	9,51	9,46	9,47	9,72	9,69	9,66	9,66	8,47	8,39	8,30	8,60

[illegible]tio—that is, the number of females [illegible] than 1,000 in every division of North [illegible] following divisions of the four other zones females outnumbered males.

TABLE 14

DIVISIONS WHERE FEMALES OUTNUMBER MALES

(1951)

Zone	Natural Division	Females per thousand males
East India	Orissa Coastal	1,040
	Manipur	1,036
	North Bihar Plain	1,013
	Orissa Inland	1,007
South India	West Madras	1,054
	Travancore-Cochin	1,008
	South Madras	1,006
	North Madras	1,001
West India	Kutch	1,079
	Bombay-Konkan	1,047
Central India	East Madhya Pradesh	1,017

The sex ratio in villages in 1951 was 966 and that in towns was 860. The number of females fo[illegible] was : Greater Calcutta ([illegible] (750), Hyderabad (989), [illegible] Poona (833) and Lucknow (783).

Density

The density of population in India and its component States and Union Territories has already been given in table 5. The variation and density of population between 1921 and 1951 were as follows.

TABLE 15

VARIATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

(1921—1951)

	Increase(+) Percentage Decrease(—)
1921—31	+11·0
1931—41	+14·3
1941—51	+13·4
	Density
1921	193
1931	213
1941	246
1951	287

THE SOCIAL PATTERN

Religions

The number of persons in 1951 professing the different religions in India is shown in the table below.

TABLE 16

POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION*

Religion	Number (In lakhs)	Percentage to total population
Hindu	30,32	84·99
Muslim	3,54	9·93
Christian	82	2·30
Sikh	62	1·74
Jain	16	0·45
Buddhist	2	0 06
Zoroastrian	1	0·03
Other religions (tribal)	17	0 47
Other religions (non-tribal)	1	0 03
All Religions	35,67	100 00

Languages

The 1951 census enumerated a total of 845 languages or dialects as follows :—

TABLE 17

POPULATION ACCORDING TO MOTHER-TONGUE

	Number	Persons speaking
Languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution	15†	32,39,72,607
Tribal languages or dialects with speakers numbering a lakh and over	23	1,15,31,848
Other Indian languages or dialects with speakers numbering a lakh and over	24	1,76,98,041
Other Indian languages or dialects with speakers numbering less than a lakh	720	28,60,974
Non-Indian languages	63	2,26,251
Unclassified population	—	5,89,673
	845	35,68,79,394@

The number of persons speaking languages or dialects of the first three categories is shown in the following table.

TABLE 18

LANGUAGES (OR DIALECTS) SPOKEN BY A LAKH AND OVER EACH**

Language/Dialect	Persons speaking
1. *Languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution* †	
Hindi	14,99,44,311‡
Urdu	
Hindustani	
Punjabi	

TABLE 18—(*concld.*)

Language/Dialect	Persons speaking
Telugu	3,29,99,916
Marathi	2,70,49,522
Tamil	2,65,46,764
Bengali	2,51,21,674
Gujarati	1,63,10,771
Kannada	1,44,71,764
Malayalam	1,33,80,109
Oriya	1,31,53,909
Assamese	49,88,226
Kashmiri	5,086§
Sanskrit	555
II. *Tribal languages (or dialects)*	
Santhali	28,11,578
Gondi	12,32,886
Bhili	11,60,299
Oraon or Kurukh	6,44,042
Lambadi	6,28,166
Ho	5,99,876
Mundari or Munda	5,85,211
Vagdi	5,16,991
Meithei (Manipuri)	4,85,787
Banjari or Labhani	3,32,317
Kondh or Khond	2,80,561
Bhilali	2,64,289
Savara (Saora)	2,56,259
Garo	2,39,816
Khasi	2,30,982
Kui	2,06,509
Korku (Kurku)	1,70,607
Bara Bodo (or Plains Kachari)	1,66,447
Lushei	1,63,600
Paraja	1,46,938
Maria	1,40,583
Koya	1,37,358
Mikir	1,30,746
III. *Other Indian languages (or dialects)*	
Marwari	45,14,737
Mewari	20,14,874
Dhundhari or Jaipuri	15,88,069
Bagri	9,26,029
Chhattisgarhi	9,02,908
Malwi (Malvi)	8,66,895*
Harauti	8,15,859
Tulu	7,87,624
Sindhi	7,45,434
Rajasthani	6,45,001
Konkani	6,39,020
Kumauni	5,71,401
Garhwali	4,84,261
Ajmeri	4,63,161
Nepali (or Khaskura)	4,21,688
Halbi	2,64,912
Nimari	1,80,696
Braj-bhasha	1,77,847
Tripura	1,29,379
Sourashtra	1,24,486
Mewati	1,11,083
Khatria	1,10,592
Nimadi	1,10,577
Bhumij	1,01,508

§Figure does not include speakers in Jammu and Kashmir, where no census was taken in 1951.

*Figure includes Rangari or Ahiri.

Rural and Urban Population

Of the 35.69 crores who constitute the total population of the areas of the country where census was taken in 1951, only 6.19 crores or 17.3 per cent live in cities and towns, while the remaining 29.50 crores or 82.7 per cent live in villages. There has been, between 1921 and 1951, a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below.

TABLE 19

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION (1921-1951)

	Percentage of total population	
	Rural	Urban
1921	88·6	11 4
1931	87 9	12·1
1941	86·1	13 9
1951	82 7	17 3

There are 3,018* towns and 5,58,088* villages in India including Sikkim. 26.5 per cent of [illegible] total rural population lives in small villages (under 500 persons), 48 [illegible] 2,000 persons), [illegible] persons) and 5.3 [illegible] per cent of the [illegible] and over), 30 1 [illegible]

TABLE 20

STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO POPULATION

State/Union Territory	1,00,000 and over	50,000 to 1,00,000	20,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Less than 5,000	Total
Andhra Pradesh	6	10	34	82	118	43	293
Assam	—	1	6	7	5	9	28
Bihar	5	6	19	37	30	11	108
Gujarat**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	3	5	12	27	25	16	88
Madhya Pradesh	5	5	22	37	74	59	202
Madras	7	11	56	99	95	27	295
Maharashtra**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore	5	8	20	59	137	60	289
Orissa	1	1	5	8	23	1	39
Punjab	3	8	26	34	57	66	194
Rajasthan	4	4	20	36	96	67	227
Uttar Pradesh	14	15	47	73	179	158	486
West Bengal	7	14	29	41	18	11	120
Delhi	2	2	2	1	3	—	10
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	4	7	11
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tripura	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	73	110	375	665	1,183	661	3,017†

*Including 1 town and 99 villages in Sikkim.

TABLE 21

STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION

State/Union Territory	Over 10,000	5,000 to 10,000	2,000 to 5,000	1,000 to 2,000	500 to 1,000	Less than 500	Total
Andhra Pradesh ..	5	266	3,293	5,708	5,870	11,308	26,450
Assam	1	8	247	1,299	3,712	20,060	25,327
Bihar	14	216	2,367	6,254	13,210	45,909	67,970
Gujarat ‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	118	481	1,325	1,252	841	580	4,597
Madhya Pradesh ..	1	22	506	2,532	9,687	57,286	70,034
Madras	43	397	3,002	4,336	4,062	6,511	18,351
Maharashtra ‡ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore	5	80	972	2,869	5,632	16,320	25,878
Orissa	—	3	237	1,652	5,852	40,654	48,398
Punjab	8	61	935	2,721	4,895	12,235	20,855
Rajasthan	—	14	582	2,046	5,232	23,830	31,704
Uttar Pradesh ..	1	120	2,660	10,272	23,211	75,458	1,11,722
West Bengal	14	113	1,205	3,502	7,532	26,105	38,471
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	1	2	9	189	201
Delhi	1	3	26	68	96	110	304
Himachal Pradesh ..	—	5	34	53	175	8,117	8,384
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	—	—	6	2	1	1	10
Manipur	—	3	39	97	181	1,281	1,601
Tripura .. .	—	—	5	40	141	3,267	3,453
TOTAL	217	1,916	19,882	51,740	1,04,242	3,79,992	5,57,989†

There are, according to the 1951 census, 73 towns in India with a population of over a lakh each as shown in table 20. This classification, however, does not take into account town groups (towns and their adjoining urban areas not classified as census towns) which adjoin one another so closely as to form a single inhabited urban locality for demographic purposes. There are 31 such town groups and 40 isolated towns with population of over a lakh each. The population of these single inhabited urban localities, according to the 1951 census, is as follows :—

TABLE 22

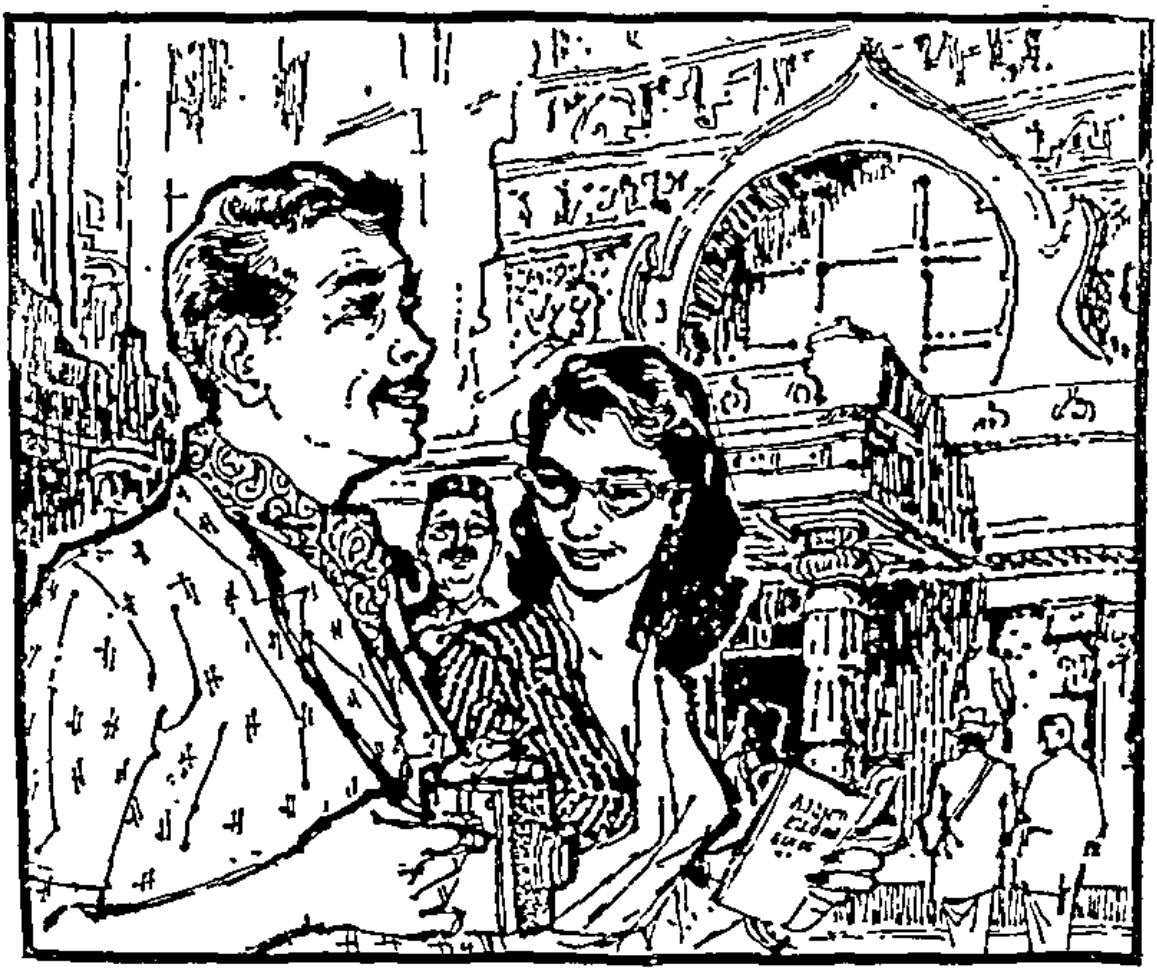
URBAN LOCALITIES WITH POPULATION OF OVER A LAKH EACH

	Population (1951)		Population (1951)
Greater Calcutta (W. Bengal) ..	45,78,071	Poona (Maharashtra) ..	.. 5,83,545
Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	28,39,270	Lucknow (UP)	.. 4,96,861
Madras (Madras)	14,16,056	Nagpur (Maharashtra) ..	.. 4,49,099
Delhi (Delhi)	13,84,211	Agra (UP)	.. 3,75,665
Hyderabad (AP)	10,85,722	Madurai (Madras) ..	.. 3,61,781
Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	7,93,813	Banaras (UP)	.. 3,55,777
Bangalore (Mysore)	7,78,977	Allahabad (UP)	.. 3,32,295
Kanpur (UP)	7,05,383	Amritsar (Punjab) ..	.. 3,25,747

† There are 99 villages in Sikkim.

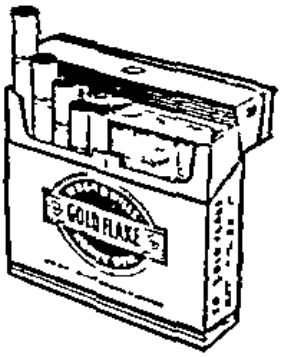
TABLE 22—(*concld.*)

	Population (1951)		Population (1951)
Indore (MP)	3,10,859	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	1,36,835
Jaipur (Rajasthan)	2,91,130	Rampur (UP)	1,34,277
Patna (Bihar)	2,83,479	Gaya (Bihar)	1,33,700
Sholapur (Maharashtra)	2,77,087	Warangal (AP)	1,33,130
Jabalpur (MP)	2,56,998	Gorakhpur (UP)	1,32,436
Tiruchirapalli (Madras)	2,55,623	Rajkot (Gujarat)	1,32,069
Mysore (Mysore)	2,44,323	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	1,30,293
Gwalior (MP)	2,41,577	Ujjain (MP)	1,29,817
Meerut (UP)	2,33,183	Kharagpur (W. Bengal)	1,29,836
Surat (Gujarat)	2,23,182	Hubli (Mysore)	1,29,609
Jamshedpur (Bihar)	2,18,162	Jhansi (UP)	1,27,365
Baroda (Gujarat)	2,11,407	Guntur (AP)	1,25,255
Bareilly (UP)	2,08,083	Amravati (Maharashtra)	1,24,064
Salem (Madras)	2,02,335	Mangalore (Mysore)	1,17,083
Coimbatore (Madras)	1,97,755	Alleppey (Kerala)	1,16,278
Ajmer (Rajasthan)	1,96,633	Bhagalpur (Bihar)	1,14,530
Trivandrum (Kerala)	1,86,931	Tirunelveli (Madras)	1,13,486
Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	1,80,717	Visakhapatnam (AP)	1,08,042
Jullundur (Punjab)	1,68,816	Ranchi (Bihar)	1,06,849
Moradabad (UP)	1,61,854	Vellore (Madras)	1,06,024
Vijayawada (AP)	1,61,198	Mathura (UP)	1,05,773
Kolar Gold Fields (Mysore)	1,59,084	Rajahmundry (AP)	1,05,276
Kozhikode (Kerala)	1,58,724	Shahjahanpur (UP)	1,04,835
Ludhiana (Punjab)	1,53,795	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	1,04,419
Saharanpur (UP)	1,48 ,435	Cuttack (Orissa)	1,02,505
Dehra Dun (UP)	1,44,216	Bhopal (MP)	1,02,333
Aligarh (UP)	1,41,618	Tanjore (Madras)	1,00,680
Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	1,37,951		



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CHAPTER II

NATIONAL EMBLEM, FLAG, ANTHEM, SONG AND CALENDAR

NATIONAL EMBLEM

The National Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka as it is preserved in the Sarnath museum. In the original, raised by the Emperor to mark the hallowed spot where the Buddha first preached to his disciples the eight-fold path of salvation, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels (*Chakras*) over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital was crowned by the Wheel of the Law (*Dharma Chakra*).

In the National Emblem adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel (*Chakra*) appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left and the outlines of the other wheels (*Chakras*) on the extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words "Satyameva jayate", from the *Mundaka Upanishad* meaning "Truth alone triumphs", are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script.

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron on the top, [illegible] equal proportions. The [illegible] two to three. In the [illegible] navy blue to represent the *Charkha*. Its design is that of the wheel (*Chakra*) which appears on [illegible]'s diameter approximates to the [illegible]

[illegible] e Constituent Assembly of [illegible] d to the nation, on behalf of [illegible] of the Assembly on August [illegible]

Use of the Flag

A pamphlet entitled *Flag Code—India* has been issued by the Government of India to ensure the proper use and display of the Flag. The instructions contained in the Code prohibit the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing.

No flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags [illegible] in a line. When c
When other flags [illegible]

standing facing it. When displayed over the middle of a street, running east-west or north-south, the Flag shall be suspended vertically with the

patent, or in any trade mark or design without the prior permission of the Central Government is an offence.

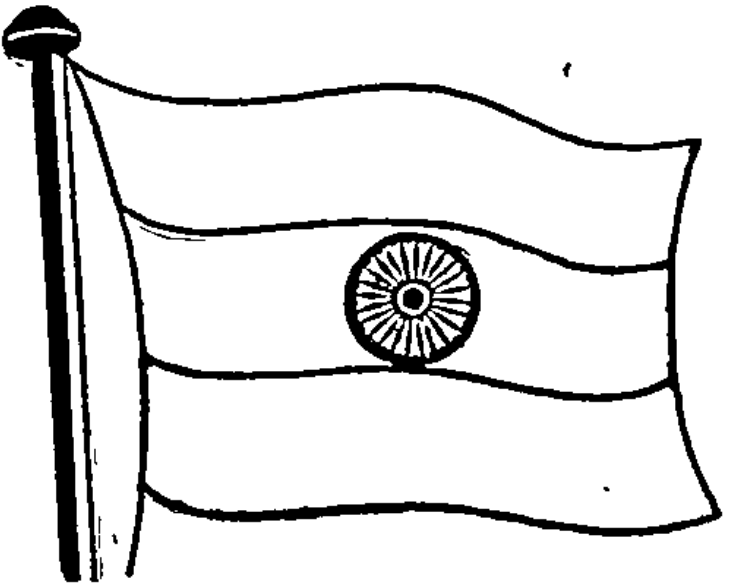
NATIONAL ANTHEM

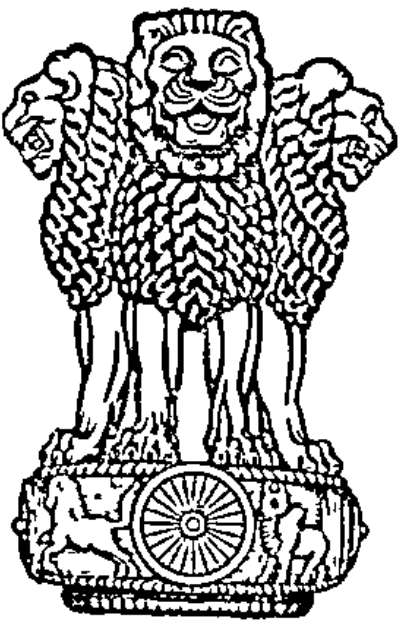
Rabindranath Tagore's song *Jana-gana-mana* was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950. The song was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Indian National Congress session at Calcutta. The song was first published in January 1912, under the title *Bharat Vidhata* in the *Tattvabodhini Patrika*, of which Tagore himself was the editor. The poet translated it into English in 1919 under the title *Morning Song of India*. The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows :

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha-
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga-
Uchchhala-jaladhi-taranga
Tava subha name jage
Tava subha asisa mage
Gahe tava jaya-gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya jaya he.

The following is an English rendering of the stanza quoted above :

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny.
Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind,
Gujarat and Maratha, of Dravid, Orissa and Bengal;
It echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas,
Mingles in the music of Jamuna and Ganga,
And is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea.





सत्यमेव जयते

They pray for Thy blessings and sing Thy praise,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory, Victory, Victory to Thee.

NATIONAL SONG

At the same time as the National Anthem was adopted, it was decided that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's *Vande Mataram*, which was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom, shall have an equal status with *Jana-gana-mana*. *Vande Mataram* occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel *Ananda Math*, published in 1882. The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza:

Vande Mataram !
Sujalam, suphalam, malayaja-sitalam,
Sasyasyamalam, Mataram !
Subhrajyotsna-pulakitayaminim,
Phullakusumita-drumadala-sobhinim,
Suhasinim, sumadhura-bhasinim,
Sukhadam, varadam, Mataram !

The following is a prose translation, by Sri Aurobindo, of the stanza quoted above :

I bow to thee, Mother,
Richly-watered, richly-fruited,
Cool with the winds of the south,
Dark with the crops of the harvests,
The Mother !

Her nights rejoicing in the glory of the moonlight,
Her lands clothed beautifully with her trees in flowering bloom,
Sweet of laughter, sweet of speech,
The Mother, giver of boons, giver of bliss !

NATIONAL CALENDAR

In November 1952, a Committee was appointed to examine the different calendars in use in the country and to submit proposals for an accurate and uniform calendar for the whole of India. The Committee submitted its report in 1955. As a result of the decision taken by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments, the Gregorian Calendar continues to be used as hitherto for official and like purposes, the uniform National Calendar being adopted with effect from March 22, 1957, along with the Gregorian Calendar, for the following official purposes :

(*i*) The Gazette of India,
(*ii*) News broadcasts by the All India Radio,
(*iii*) Calendars issued by the Government of India, and
(*iv*) Communications issued by the Government of India and addressed to members of the public.

The State Governments have also been requested to use progressively the uniform National Calendar along with the Gregorian Calendar.

CHAPTER III

CONSTITUTION

The Constituent Assembly of India first met on December 9, 1946. It adopted a resolution on objectives on January 22, 1947, and appointed a number of committees to report on the various aspects of the proposed Constitution. On the basis of their reports, the Drafting Committee of the Assembly prepared a Draft Constitution which was published in February 1948. This was presented for general discussion on November 4, 1948. Meanwhile, the passing of the Indian Independence Act and the transfer of power on August 15, 1947, had freed the Constituent Assembly from all the limitations under which it had been born, and enabled it to proceed as a sovereign body with the task of framing the Constitution. The Constitution, comprising 395 Articles and eight Schedules, was finalised and adopted by the Assembly on November 26, [illegible] on January 26, 1950

[illegible] the resolve of the people [illegible] al, economic and political; [illegible] nd worship; *Equality* of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all *Fraternity* assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation".

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

India is a Union of States and its territory comprises the territories of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, [illegible] Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, [illegible] erritories of Delhi, Himac [illegible] ian and Nicobar Islands [illegible] ds, and such other territories as may be acquired.**

CITIZENSHIP AND FRANCHISE

The Constitution provides† for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India. Birth within the territory of the Indian Union, descent from Indian parents, or residence for a period of five years at the commencement of the Constitution entitles one to be a citizen of India. Articles 6 and 7 enable displaced migrants from Pakistan who fulfil certain conditions to become citizens. Persons of Indian origin residing abroad can also become citizens by registering themselves as

*For broad details about the amendments to the Constitution, see under 'Amendment of the Constitution' at the end of this Chapter.

**Before the adoption of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, there were 10 States specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution as Part A States, 8 as Part B States, 9 as Part C States and one Part D Territory. Chapter XXX in 'INDIA 1957' [illegible] for details about the reorganisation of States.

such with Indian diplomatic or consular representatives in the countries of their residence. No such person who voluntarily acquires the citizenship of any foreign State is entitled to this right.

Article 326 of the Constitution confers the right of vote on every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on a fixed date and is not otherwise disqualified under the Constitution or any law of the appropriate Legislature on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Part III of the Constitution enumerates seven broad categories of "Fundamental Rights". The right to equality (Articles 14 to 18) includes equality before the law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. "Untouchability" has been abolished, and Parliament has enacted a law making the practice of untouchability a punishable offence.

Article 19 guarantees to the citizen his right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, acquisition, holding and disposal of property and the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. The Constitution does not, however, bar the State from making laws prescribing reasonable restrictions on the exercise of these rights in the interest of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence or in the interest of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe. The conferment of these rights does not affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any new law relating to the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business or the carrying on by the State, or by a corporation owned or controlled by the State, of any trade, business, industry or service whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens or otherwise.

Three other basic principles of common law which the Constitution has recognised in Articles 20 and 21 as fundamental rights are: (*i*) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once; (*ii*) No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself; and (*iii*) No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. The right against exploitation (Articles 23 and 24) prohibits all *forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings.*

Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion for all (Articles 25 to 28) and the right of minorities to conserve their own culture, language and script and to receive education and establish and administer educational institutions of their choice (Articles 29 and 30) are guaranteed by the Constitution.

The right to property is protected by Article 31 which provides that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law". This does not, however, deprive the State of its right to compulsory acquisition of private property for a public purpose, after payment of compensation. The Article was amended in 1955 so as to place outside the purview of law courts the question whether the compensation provided by a specific law is adequate or not.

The right to constitutional remedies (Article 32) provides that the fundamental rights are justiciable and any citizen can move the Supreme Court for their enforcement.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY*

The Directive Principles of State Policy, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as "fundamental in the governance of the country". These lay down that the State shall strive "to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life". These principles further require the State to direct its policy in such a manner as to secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, and, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, to make effective provision for securing the right to work, education and public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement or other cases of undeserved want. The State is also required to secure to workers humane conditions of work, a decent standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

In the economic sphere, the State is to direct its policy in a manner as to secure the distribution of ownership and control of the material resources of the community to subserve the common good and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to common detriment The State is also enjoined to guard against the abuse of workers' health and strength and to protect childhood and youth from being forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength, against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

Among the other directives of State policy are the organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines; promotion of cottage industries in rural areas; raising the level of nutrition and improvement in the standards of living and public health; prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs; provision for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen; organisation of village panchayats; separation of judiciary from the executive; promulgation of a uniform civil code for the whole country; protection of national monuments; promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections; and the promotion of international peace and security, just and honourable relations between nations, respect for international law and treaty obligations, and settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

THE UNION†

EXECUTIVE

According to the provisions contained in Part V of the Constitution, the Union Executive consists of the President, Vice-President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its head.

President

The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies (*Vidhan Sabhas*) of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

*The extent to which these directives have been implemented after inauguration of the Constitution can be seen from some of the succeeding chapters, particularly those dealing with executive, judiciary, education, health, social welfare, scheduled castes and tribes, land reform, co-operative movement, community development, labour and others.

†For details about the functioning of the Union Government, see Chapters IV and V.

The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*). His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. The President may be removed from office by impeachment for any violation of the Constitution, which under Article 60 it is his duty to preserve, protect and defend. In his capacity as the head of the State, the President is empowered to make appointments; summon, prorogue, address, send messages to Parliament and dissolve the House of the People; issue ordinances during recess of Parliament, make recommendations for introducing or moving money bills and give assent to bills; and grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit, or commute sentences in certain cases. The executive power of the Union vested in him is exercised by him either directly or through officers of the Government in accordance with the Constitution.

Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint sitting in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. He must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age and eligible for election as a member of the Council of States (*Rajya Sabha*). His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and acts as President when the latter is unable to discharge his functions due to illness, absence or any other cause, or till the election of a new President when a vacancy is caused by the death, resignation or removal of the President. While so acting he exercises all the powers and discharges all the functions vested in the President and ceases to perform the functions of the Chairman of the Council of States.

Council of Ministers

Article 74 of the Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints the other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President, but are collectively responsible to the House of the People. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions relating to the administration of affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and furnish such information as the President requires, and if the President so requires, submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

Attorney-General

The Attorney-General [illegible] and the right of audience in all courts in the country.

PARLIAMENT

The Legislature of the Union, which is called "Parliament", consists of the President and the two Houses known as the Council of States (*Rajya Sabha*) and the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*).

Council of States (Rajya Sabha)

The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest elected. The Council of States is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring on the expiration of every second year. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quota of the representatives of each State, as provided in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament by law prescribes. The nominated members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following: literature, science, art and social service.

The Council of States is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring on the expiration of every second year. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quota of the representatives of each State, as provided in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament by law prescribes.

30 years of age.

House of the People (Lok Sabha)

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States (the representatives of the State of Jammu and Kashmir being appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State), and not more than 20 members to represent the Union Territories chosen in such manner as Parliament by law provides. The number of seats for each State is so allocated that the ratio between the number and the population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States. During a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, the President could nominate two members to the House of the People to represent the Anglo-Indian community, if in his opinion it was not adequately represented. The period has since been extended by another ten years.

JUDICIARY*

Justice and not more
The judges hold office
of the Supreme Court,
been for at least five
ich courts in succession;
uch courts in succession

for at least ten years; or he must be, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a judge of a High Court as an *ad hoc* judge of the Supreme Court and for retired judges of the Supreme Court to sit and act as judges of that Court. The Constitution debars a retired judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any other authority in India.

A judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, has been presented to the President for such removal on the gound of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

Articles 148 to 151 provide for the appointment of a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India by the President to keep watch on the

*For details about the organisation, functions and powers, etc., of the Judiciary, see Chapter VI.

† The number originally prescribed by the Constitution was seven. It was raised to ten by the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956. Recently it has been raised to thirteen by the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 1960.

accounts of the Union and the States. His duties and powers are prescribed by or under law made by Parliament. His reports, submitted to the President and the Governors of States, are laid before each House of Parliament and the Legislatures of States.

THE STATES*

The system of Government in the States, as embodied in Part VI of the Constitution, closely resembles that of the Union.

EXECUTIVE

The State Executive consists of the Governor and a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at its head.

Governor

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. The Governor is debarred from being a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the State Legislature and from holding any other office of profit.

Council of Ministers

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is, by or under the Constitution, required to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, who also appoints other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers, which holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Advocate-General

The Advocate-General, who advises the Government of the State on such legal matters and performs such other legal duties as are referred or assigned to him by the Governor or entrusted to him by the Constitution or any other law, is appointed by the Governor and holds office during his pleasure.

LEGISLATURE

For every State there is a Legislature which consists of the Governor and the two Houses (except in the case of Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, and Rajasthan which have only one House, the Legislative Assembly)†

Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)

The Legislative Council of a State comprises not more than one-third of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of that State, one-third of the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly, one-third by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and other local authorities, one-twelfth by registered teachers in educational institutions not lower than secondary

*For details about the functioning of the State Governments, see Chapters IV and V.

† Although the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, provides for the creation of a Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh, the Council has not yet been constituted in that State.

schools and a further one-twelfth by registered graduates of more than three years' standing. The remaining members nominated by the Governor are chosen from among those who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service. Like their counterpart at the Centre, the Legislative Councils are permanent, one-third of their members retiring on the expiration of every second year.

Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)

According to Article 170, the Legislative Assembly of a State should consist of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. The demarcation of territorial constituencies is to be done in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, as far as practicable, the same throughout the State. The normal term of an Assembly is five years unless it is dissolved earlier.

JUDICIARY*

There is a High Court in each State which stands at the head of the State's judicial administration. Each High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may, from time to time, deem necessary to appoint. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State, and in the event of appointment of a judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. They hold office until they attain the age of 60 and are removable in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. To be eligible for appointment as a judge, one must have held a judicial office in India for ten years or must have practised as an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for a similar period. The Constitution also provides for the establishment of subordinate courts.

UNION TERRITORIES

As provided in Part VIII of the Constitution, every Union Territory is administered by the President acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through an administrator to be appointed by him with such designation as he may specify. The President may also make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive group of islands.

THE UNION AND THE STATES

Relations—legislative and administrative—between the Union and the States are described in Part XI of the Constitution The power of establishing new States or altering the area, boundaries or names of any existing State is vested in the Union Parliament. It can do so by passing

recommendation of the President,
e matter to the legislatures of
of their views within a period
further period as the President
deemed to be an amendment of
368.

Legislative Relations

The distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States is governed by the provisions of the Seventh Schedule consisting

*For details about the judicial system in the States, see Chapter VI.

of three Lists—the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List—under which the known sphere of legislative activity has been mapped out by enumerating, as exhaustively as possible, the various categories or subject-matters of legislation. The Union List contains 97 entries pertaining to subjects of all-India importance such as defence, foreign affairs, communications, currency and coinage, banking and insurance, customs duties, etc., in regard to which Parliament has exclusive power to make laws. The State Legislatures have exclusive authority to make laws in regard to the 66 entries in the State List which include such subjects as maintenance of law and order, administration of justice, local government, public health and sanitation, education, agriculture, forests and fisheries, trade and industry, etc. The third or the Concurrent List which consists of 47 entries deals with subjects of common interest to the Union and the States, such as the legal system, economic planning and social security, trade and industry, electricity, newspapers, books, etc., in regard to which both Parliament and the State Legislatures can make laws.

Territorially, the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament extends to the whole or any part of the territory of India, while that of the legislature of a State to the whole or any part of that State. Parliament also legislates for any part of the territory of India which is not in a State on matters which fall under the exclusive purview of State legislatures.

The Constitution provides that if any law made by the legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament or to any provision of an existing law with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, then the law made by Parliament shall prevail and the law made by the Legislature of that State shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void. As regards powers of legislation on subjects which have not been enumerated in any of the three Lists, usually known as 'residuary powers', they have been exclusively vested in the Union Parliament.

The Constitution further provides that if the Council of States declares by a resolution supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting that Parliament should make laws in respect of any matters contained in the State List, Parliament can make laws for these also and such laws will remain in force for a period not exceeding one year, unless continued under a fresh resolution, and shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force. Parliament exercises such a right if a proclamation of emergency is in operation, and a law made thereunder shall have effect for six months.

Administrative Relations

Although the executive authority of the Union and the States is co-ordinate with their respective legislative powers, the Constitution envisages the Union Government entrusting the administration of some of its functions to State Governments or to officers thereof and issuing directions therefor. To this end, the Constitution places the States under the constitutional obligation of so exercising their executive power as (*i*) to secure compliance with laws passed by Parliament and earlier Central laws applicable to them, and (*ii*) not to impede or prejudice the exercise by the Union of its executive power, the Government of India having the power to give directions for this purpose. The President may, with the consent of a State, entrust the Union's executive functions to the State Government or to officers thereof. The Union Government has also the right to construct and maintain highways or other means of communication of national or military importance within the territory of a State and may also direct a State Government to take

measures for the protection of railways within its borders. The adjudication of disputes regarding the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river or river valley may also be provided by law by Parliament. The President can, in the public interest, establish inter-State Councils for enquiring and advising on inter-State disputes, investigating and discussing subjects of common interest and making recommendations for better co-ordination of policy and action.

FINANCE

Part XII of the Constitution deals with provisions relating to finance, property, contracts and suits. It lays down a broad scheme for distribution of revenues between the Union and the States.

The Union Government has powers to raise money by taxes and duties mentioned in items 82 to 92A in the Union List and to collect fees in respect of any of the matters in the Union List excluding court fees. The State Governments have similar powers with respect to items 45 to 63 in the State List and to collect fees in respect of any of the matters in the State List excluding court fees. Apart from these, the Constitution mentions the following specific categories of taxes in which the Union and the States have a common interest and whose proceeds accrue to them in different proportions :

(*i*) Duties which are levied by the Union, but are collected and wholly appropriated by the States, *viz.*, non-judicial stamp duties and excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations (Article 268).

(*ii*) Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union but whose net proceeds are wholly assigned to the States. These include succession and estate duties on property other than agricultural land, terminal taxes on goods and passengers carried by rail, sea or air, taxes on railway fares and freights, taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and futures markets, on the sale or purchase of [illegible] published therein and [illegible] State

(*iii*) [illegible] but [illegible] the [illegible] come under this category [illegible]

(*iv*) Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union but whose proceeds may be shared with the States as provided by Parliament by law, *e.g.*, Union excise duties other than those on medicinal a[illegible] [illegible] (Article 272).

The Constitution [illegible] borrow on the security of the Consoli[illegible] by Parliament. The Union can also [illegible] and guarantee loans raised by them. [illegible] raise their own I[illegible] on the security of their respective Consolidated Funds.

[illegible] appointment of a Finance Commission [illegible] dations to him [illegible] hich are, or may [illegible] rd to the princi-[illegible] ovision were appoin-

*The first and the second Finance Commissions were appointed in November 1951 and April 1956 respectively. The third Finance Commission, with A. K. Chanda as chairman, was appointed on December 2, 1960. For details, see chapter XIX.

There is also provision for an independent authority to audit the accounts of both the Union and the States. Exemption of Union property from State taxation and *State property from Union taxation, adjustment* in respect of certain expenses and pensions, privy purses of the rulers of former princely States and restrictions as to imposition of taxes on the sale [illegible] export [illegible] of the [illegible] al with [illegible] ing the Union and the States.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Part XIII of the Constitution embodies the general principles of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of the Union. Although Article 302 empowers the Union Parliament to impose certain restrictions on this freedom in the public interest, neither Parliament nor any State Legislature has power to make any law which authorises any preference or discriminates between one State and another. Such discrimination is, however, possible under parliamentary law to deal with scarcity of goods in any part of the country. Subject to these restrictions the State Legislatures are empowered to impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse as may be required in the public interest. Parliament also has the power to appoint any authority it considers appropriate to enforce the foregoing provisions.

PUBLIC SERVICES*

Part XIV deals with recruitment, conditions of service, tenure of [illegible] rsons serving the [illegible] a Public Service [illegible]

ELECTIONS

The superintendence and control of all elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of the States, and of the President and Vice-President of the Union, are vested in an Election Commission consisting of a Chief Election Commissioner and such other Commissioners as necessary appointed by the President. The President also appoints Regional Commissioners in consultation with the Election Commission. The conditions of tenure and service of the Commissioners are determined by the President. The procedure for the removal from office of the Chief Election Commissioner is the same as in the case of a judge of the Supreme Court.

Parliament, in respect of elections to its two Houses, and the State Legislatures in respect of elections to the State Legislatures, are empowered to make provisions by law in regard to all matters relating to them. The validity of any such law cannot be called in question in any court.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Article 343 of the Constitution provides that the official [illegible] the Union [illegible] for official [illegible] English will, however, continue to be the official language for a period of not more than 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution. The President is authorised under Article 344 to constitute, after the expiration

* For details, see Chapter V.

of five years from the commencement of the Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement, a special Commission, consisting of a chairman and representatives of the different languages specified in the Eighth Schedule† as members, to examine the growth [illegible] its progressive [illegible] with a view to [illegible] period. The [illegible] the Commission [illegible] members (20 members from the House of the People and 10 from the Council of States) elected from the respective Houses in accordance with the system of proportional representation. Under clause (6) of Article 344, the President is authorised to issue, after consideration of the report of the Parliamentary Committee, directions in accordance with the whole or any part of the report.*

The Constitution further lays down that the Legislature of a State may, by law, adopt any one or more of the regional languages in use in that State or Hindi as the language to be used for all or any of the official purposes. For communication between one State and another and between a State and the Union, the language for the time being authorised for use in the Union shall be used. The need for the use of [illegible] Court and the [illegible] n recognised. [illegible] so to Article [illegible] in addition [illegible] n during the

EMERGENCY AND OTHER SPECIAL PROVISIONS

According to Article 352, if at any time the President of India is satisfied that there has arisen a grave emergency created by war or internal disturbance which threatens the security of India or any part [illegible] (*a*) give directions to the constituent [illegible] o be exercised, and (*b*) suspend from [illegible] 280) of the Constitution under which it is obligatory on the Union Government to make certain contributions to the States. It is, however, necessary that the President's Proclamation is laid before each House of Parliament for approval within a period of two months. During the period of such an emergency, Parliament has the power to legislate with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

Another occasion on which the President can by proclamation assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of a State is in the event of failure of the State's constitutional machinery. This he does either on receipt of a report from the Governor or when he is otherwise satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution (Article 356).

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Besides the general provisions which guarantee equal civil and political rights to all citizens, the Constitution contains special provisions to

† The Eighth Schedule to the Constitution recognises the following fourteen as the languages of India: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu

* For the text of the Presidential Order dated April 27, 1960, see Appendices. Brief summaries of the recommendations of the Official Language Commission and the Parliamentary Committee can be seen in "Appendices" to INDIA 1960.

safeguard the interests of, and assist minorities such as the Anglo-Indian community and certain weaker and backward sections like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to progress more rapidly. These provisions include reservation of seats in Parliament and the State Legislatures for an initial period of ten years (now extended by another ten years), preferential treatment in the matter of public employment and extended educational facilities.* A special responsibility has been placed on the Union Government to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and it has been vested with adequate powers to carry out its obligations in this respect. Article 224(1), read along with the Fifth Schedule, details provisions as to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in the States other than Assam.

Tribal Areas in Assam

Another special provision which the Constitution makes is with regard to the administration of the tribal areas of Assam. Article 244(2), read along with the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, provides for the constitution of certain autonomous districts and autonomous regions in these areas. [illegible] of administe [illegible] constitute cc [illegible] powered to make their own rules for the administration of their respective areas. They have powers of legislation with respect to disposition of land, administration of villages, inheritance of property, marriage and social customs, etc. They can constitute village councils or courts for the trial of suits and disputes, administer district and regional funds and establish and manage schools, dispensaries, markets and fisheries. Certain powers of assessment and collection of taxes on land, professions, trade and employment, vehicles and boats are also vested in the councils. The Governor of Assam is empowered to appoint a Commission to enquire into and report on the administration of the [illegible] If necessary, the Governor may also [illegible]ecial charge of their welfare. The areas [illegible]hedule—the North-East Frontier Tract [illegible]rea—are administered by the President [illegible]f Assam as his agent.**

Special Officers

Article 338 provides for the appointment of a Special Officer by the President for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is the duty of this Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for these sections under the Constitution and to report to the President on their working. The President is further required to place these reports before both the Houses of Parliament. The appointment of another Special Officer is envisaged under Article 350B. He is required to perform similar duties with regard to constitutional safeguards provided for linguistic minorities.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 368 provides that an amendment to the Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House

* See Chapter XIV for the implementation of these safeguards and a review of the [illegible]

** [illegible] above Regulation is given in the Appendices.

of Parliament; and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill. The only provisions, for the amendment of which ratification by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States has been prescribed in addition, relate to the election of the President, the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States, the representation of the States in Parliament and the procedure for amendment of the Constitution.

Since its inauguration on January 26, 1950, there have been nine amendments to the Constitution. The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, besides making minor changes in Articles 15, 19, 85, 87, 174, 176, 341, 342, 372 and 375, added two new Articles 31A and 31B and a Ninth Schedule after the Eighth. Among the more notable features of this Act are : (*i*) the addition of a saving clause to Article 15 (prohibition of discrimination) enabling the State to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes; and (*ii*) the substitution of clause (2) in Article 19 by a new clause broadening the State's power to impose "reasonable restrictions" on the citizen's right to freedom of speech and expression in the interest of "friendly relations with foreign States" and in relation to "defamation or incitement to an offence", besides security of State, public order, decency and morality, etc., which were included in the original clause as well. The two new Articles added after Article 31 (right to property) provided for the saving of laws relating to acquisition of estates and the validation of certain land reform Acts and Regulations passed by the States and specified in the Ninth Schedule.

The Constitution (Second Amendment) Act, 1952, sought to amend Article 81 with a view to readjusting the scale of representation in the House of the People, necessitated by the completion of the 1951 census. The Constitution (Third Amendment) Act passed in 1954 substituted entry 33 of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule by a new one, including food-stuffs, cattle fodder and raw cotton and jute as additional items whose production and supply can be controlled by the Centre, if expedient in the public interest.

The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955, amended Articles 31, 31A and 305 and added a few more entries to the Ninth Schedule. The amendment to Article 31(2) provided that when the State compulsorily acquires private property for a public purpose, the scale of compensation prescribed by the authorising legislation would not be called in question in a court of law. Article 31A was amended so as to exclude the temporary taking over of a property by the State, either in public interest or to secure its better management, from the compensation clause. The amendment to Article 305 was in the nature of a saving clause for laws providing for State monopolies. Seven new entries were also added to the Ninth Schedule.

The Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1955, substituted the proviso to Article 3 by a new one empowering the President to fix a time limit for State Legislatures to express their views on proposed Central laws affecting the area and boundaries, etc., of their respective States. The Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act passed in 1956 added a new entry, *i.e.*, 92A to the Union List of the Seventh Schedule relating to taxes on the sale and purchase of goods in the course of inter-State transactions and the relevant clauses under Articles 269 and 286 on the same subject.

The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, necessitated by the reorganisation of States, involved not only the establishment of new States and alterations in State boundaries but also the abolition of the three categories of the States and the classification of certain areas as "Union Territories". This led to the amendment of Article 1 and the First Schedule to the Constitution. Among the other important Articles which were affected by this amendment were Articles 81 and 82 which were substituted by new ones; Article 131 on the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; Article 168 providing for bicameral legislatures in certain States; and Articles 216, 217, 220, 222 and 224 dealing with the High Courts. Two new Articles, 350A and 350B, were added with a view to [illegible] Reorganisation Commiss [illegible] istic minorities.

The [illegible], amends Article 334 so as to extend the special provision relating to the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the representation of [illegible] on in the House of the People [illegible] r a further period of ten years [illegible]

[illegible] Act, 1960, amends the First Schedule to the Constitution in order to give effect to the transfer of certain territories to Pakistan in pursuance of the agreements entered into between the Governments of India and Pakistan in September 1958.

CHAPTER IV

LEGISLATURE

India is a Sovereign Democratic Republic with a parliamentary form of government based on universal adult franchise. Sovereignty ultimately rests with the people. The executive authority is accountable for all its decisions and actions to the people through their elected representatives in the legislature.

UNION PARLIAMENT

The total number of members in the Council of States, as constituted at present, is 236, of whom 224 are the elected representatives of the States and the Union Territories and 12 are nominated by the President. The present strength of the House of the People is 506, consisting of 500 members directly elected from the fifteen States (including six from Jammu and Kashmir appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State) and the four Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, and six members nominated by the President to represent Anglo-Indians, the areas specified in Part B of the Sixth Schedule and the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

The State-wise allocation of seats in the two Houses and the strength of political parties (on the basis of party affiliations at the time of elections) in the House of the People, as on March 20, 1961, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 23

ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT

State/Union Territory	No. of seats in Council of States †	House of the People						
		No. of seats †	Con ‡	PSP	CPI	JS	OP§	Ind.
Andhra Pradesh	18	43(1)	37	—	2	—	2	1
Assam	7	12	9	2	—	—	—	1
Bihar	22	53(1)	39	3	—	—	9	1
Gujarat	11	22	17	—	—	—	—	5
Jammu & Kashmir	4(1)	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
Kerala	9	18	6	1	9	—	—	2
Madhya Pradesh	16	36	35	—	—	—	1	—
Madras	18	41	31	—	2	—	—	8
Maharashtra	19	44	21	5	4	2	9	3
Mysore	12(1)	26	23	1	—	—	1	1
Orissa	10	20(1)	7	2	1	—	7	2
Punjab	11	22	20	—	1	—	—	1
Rajasthan	10	22	19	—	—	—	—	3
Uttar Pradesh	34(2)	86(1)	68	4	1	2	5	5
West Bengal	16	36	23	2	7	—	2	2
Delhi	3	5(1)	4	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tripura	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	224*	500**	365	20	28	4	42	36

*Exclusive of 12 nominated seats †Figures in brackets indicate the number of vacant
reviations, refer to page 47.

ıar : Jharkhand 6; Janta
Madhya Pradesh : Hindu
Party 4; Scheduled Castes
Mysore : Scheduled Castes
Pradesh : Socialist Party 5.

The names of the members of the two Houses, as on March, 20, 1961, are given below :

COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA)

ANDHRA PRADESH (18)

1. Makkineni Basavapunnaiah
2. B Gopala Reddi
3. Raj Bahadur Gour
4. Akbar Ali Khan
5. Smt. Seeta Yudhvir
6. Kota Punnaiah
7. Mudumala Henry Samuel
8. V. C. Kesava Rao
9. J. C. Nagi Reddi
10. Adduru Balarami Reddy
11. S Channa Reddy
12. D. Ramanuja Rao
13. Narla Venkateswara Rao
14. K. L. Narasimha Rao
15. K. L. Narasimham
16. Villuri Venkataramana
17. A. Chakradhar
18. Smt. Yashoda Reddy

ASSAM (7)

19. S. C. Deb
20. Smt. Bedavati Buragohain
21. Smt. Pushpalata Das
22. Purna Chandra Sharma
23. M. Tayyebulla
24. Joy Bhadra Hagjer
25. Lila Dhar Barooah

BIHAR (22)

26. R. G. Agarwala
27. Ahmad Hussain
28. Kameshwara Singh
29. M. John
30. Kishori Ram
31. Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon
32. Vacant
33. Mahesh Saran
34. Mazhar Imam
35. Rajeshwar Prasad Narain Sinha
36. Devendra Prasad Singh
37. Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha
38. Ganga Sharan Sinha
39. Rajendra Pratap Sinha
40. Kamta Singh
41. Rama Bahadur Sinha
42. R. D. Sinha Dinkar
43. Tajamul Husain
44. Mohammad Umair
45. Sheel Bhadra Yajee
46. Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha
47. Smt Jahanara Jaipal Singh

GUJARAT (11)

48. Khandubhai K. Desai
49. Mahipat Mulshankar Mehta
50. Rohit Manushankar Dave
51. Dahyabhai V. Patel
52. Suresh J. Desai
53. Raghu Vira
54. Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi
55. J. K. Modi
56. Khemchandbhai Shomabhai Chavda
57. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel
58. I. T. Lohani

KERALA (9)

59. Smt. K. Bharathi
60. K. Madhava Menon
61. P. J. Thomas
62. Govindan Nair
63. K. P. Madhavan Nair
64. Joseph Mathen
65. P. A. Solomon
66. Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
67. A. Subba Rao

MADHYA PRADESH (16)

68. Niranjan Singh
69. Mohammad Ali
70. Banarsi Das Chaturvedi
71. Gurudev
72. Smt. Krishna Kumari
73. Ratanlal Kishorilal Malviya
74. Dayaldas Kurre
75. Prakash Chand Sethi
76 Raghubir Sinh
77. Ram Sahai
78. Smt. Rukmani Bai
79. Vishnu Vinayak Sarwate
80. Smt. Seeta Parmanand
81. A. D. Mani
82. Bhanu Pratap Singh
83. Gopikrishna Vijaivargiya

MADRAS (18)

84. Smt. G. Parthasarathy
85. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar
86. P. Ramamurti
87. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
88. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar
89. N. M. Anwar
90. Smt. T. Nallamuthu Ramamurti
91. N. M. Lingam
92. Abdul Rahim
93. N. Ramakrishna Iyer
94. G. Rajagopalan
95. R. Gopalakrishnan
96. Thomas Srinivasan
97. T. S. Pattabiraman
98. B. Parameswaran
99. S. Venkataraman
100. Dawood Ali Mirza
101. K. Santhanam

MAHARASHTRA (19)

102. Abid Ali
103. P. N. Rajabhoj
104. Waman Sheodas Barlingay
105. Babubhai Chinai
106. Vinayakrao Pandurang Patil
107. T. R. Deogirikar

108. Vithalrao Tukaram Nagpure
109. Ramrao Madhaorao Deshmukh
110. D. B. Desai
111. Bhaurao Dewaji Khobaragade
112. G. R. Kulkarni
113. Kodardas Kalidas Shah
114. Deokinandan Narayan
115. Lalji Pendse
116. D. Y. Pawar
117. Sonusing Dhansing Patil
118. M. D. Tumpalliwar
119. Shripad Krishna Limaye
120. Baba Saheb Savnekar

MYSORE (12)

121. B. C. Nanjundaiya
122. Janardhan Rao Desai
123. Smt. Annapurna Devi Thimmareddy
124. Mulka Govinda Reddy
125. N. S. Hardiker
126. M. S. Gurupadaswamy
127. S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao
128. M. Govinda Reddy
129. N. Sri Rama Reddy
130. B. P. Basappa Shetty
131. Vacant
132. Smt. Violet Alva

ORISSA (10)

133. Bairagi Dwibedy
134. Harihar Patel
135. Biswanath Das
136. Dibakar Patnaik
137. Bibudhendra Misra
138. Bhagirathi Mahapatra
139. Maheswar Naik
140. Lokanath Misra
141. Abhimanyu Rath
142. Nanda Kishore Das

PUNJAB (11)

143. Mohan Singh
144. Chaman Lall
145. Madho Ram Sharma
146. Darshan Singh Pheruman
147. Jagan Nath Kaushal
148. Bansi Lal
149. Neki Ram
150. Raghbir Singh Panjhazari
151. Km. Amrit Kaur
152. Zail Singh
153. Jugal Khishore

RAJASTHAN (10)

154. Abdul Shakoor
155. Kumbha Ram
156. Keshvanand
157. Jai Narain Vyas
158. Sadiq Ali
159. Tika Ram Paliwal
160. Smt. Sharda Bhargava
161. K. L. Shrimali
162. Jaswant Singh
163. Vijay Singh

UTTAR PRADESH (34)

164. G. S. Pathak
165. Jagannath Prasad Agrawal
166. Akhtar Husain
167. Bhagwat Narayan Bhargava
168. Smt. Anis Kidwai
169. Jashaud Singh Bisht
170. Smt. Chandravati Lakhanpal
171. Jogesh Chandra Chatterji
172. Nawab Singh Chauhan
173. A. C. Gilbert
174. Mustafa Rashid Shervani
175. Satyacharan
176. Faridul Haq Ansari
177. Jaspat Roy Kapoor
178. Nafisul Hasan
179. Hriday Nath Kunzru
180. Mukut Behari Lal
181. Shyam Dhar Misra
182. Ajit Pratap Singh
183. Tarkeshwar Pande
184. Vacant
185. Har Prasad Saksena
186 P N Sapru
187. Smt Savitry Devi Nigam
188. Piare Lall Kureel
189. Ramgopal Gupta
190. Vacant
191. Hira Vallabha Tripathi
192. Dharam Prakash
193. Sham Sundar Narain Tankha
194. Z A Ahmad
195. M. P. Bhargava
196. Arjun Arora
197. Mohammad Ibrahim

WEST BENGAL (16)

198. Ansaruddin Ahmad
199. Nihar Ranjan Ray
200. Smt Abha Maity
201. R. S. Doogar
202. Biren Roy
203 Santosh Kumar Basu
204. Bhupesh Gupta
205 P. D. Himatsingka
206. Humayun Kabir
207. Sudhir Ghosh
208. Smt. Maya Devi Chettry
209. Atindra Nath Bose
210 Satyendra Prosad Ray
211. Mriganka Mohan Sur
212. Surendra Mohan Ghose
213. Mehr Chand Khanna

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (4)

214 Budh Singh
215. Krishan Dutt
216. Vacant
217. Pir Mohammad Khan

DELHI (3)

218. S. K. Dey
219. Km. Shanta Vashist
220 Ahmed Ali

HIMACHAL PRADESH (2)

221. Anand Chand
222. Smt Lila Devi

MANIPUR (1)

223 Laimayum Lalit Madhob Sharma

TRIPURA (1)

224. Abdul Latif

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT (12)

225. K. M. Panikkar
226. Maithilisharan Gupta
227. Kakasaheb Kalelkar
228. Jairamdas Doulatram
229. Tara Shankar Banerjee
230. Naramdas Rattanmal Malkani
231. Mohan Lal Saksena
232. Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale
233. M. Satyanarayana
234. A. R. Wadia
235. B. V. (Mama) Warerkar
236. Tara Chand

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (LOK SABHA)

ANDHRA PRADESH (43)

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party*
1	Adilabad	K. Ashanna	Con**
2	Adoni	Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah	Con.
3	Anantapur	T. Nagi Reddy	CPI
4	Chittoor	M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar	Con.
5	Chittoor (R)	M. V. Gangadhara Siva	Con.
6	Cuddapah	Vutukura Rami Reddy	Con.
7	Eluru	Km. Mothey Veda Kumari	Con.
8	Golugonda	Missula Suryanarayanamurti	Con.
9	Golugonda (R)	Vacant	—
10	Guduvada	D. Balarama Krishnaiah	Con.
11	Guntur	Kotha Raghuramaiah	Con.
12	Hindupur	K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy	Con.
13	Hyderabad	Vinayak Rao K. Koratkar	Con.
14	Kakinada	M. Thirumala Rao	Con.
15	Kakinada (R)	B. S. Murthy	Con.
16	Karimnagar	M. Sri Ranga Rao	Con.
17	Karimnagar (R)	M. R. Krishna	Con.
18	Khammam	T. B. Vittal Rao	PDF
19	Kurnool	S. Osman Ali Khan	Con.
20	Mahbubabad	Etikala Madhusudan Rao	Con.
21	Mahbubnagar	J. Rameshwar Rao	Con.
22	Mahbubnagar (R)	P. Ramaswamy	Con.
23	Markapur	C. Bali Reddy	Con.
24	Masulipatnam	Mandali Venkata Krishna Rao	Con.
25	Medak	P. Hanmanth Rao	Con.
26	Nalgonda	Devulapalli Venkateswar Rao	PDF
27	Nalgonda (R)	Vaddepalli Kasiram	Con.
28	Narasapur	Udaaraju Ramam	CPI
29	Nellore	R. Lakshmi Narasa Reddy	Con.
30	Nellore (R)	B. Anjanappa	Con.
31	Nizamabad	H. C. Heda	Con.
32	Ongole	R. Narapa Reddy	Con.
33	Parvathipuram	Dippala Suri Dora	Ind.
34	Parvathipuram (R)	Biddika Satyanarayana	Con.
35	Rajahmundry	D. S. Raju	Con.
36	Rajampet	T. N. Viswanatha Reddy	Con.
37	Secunderabad	Ahmed Mohiuddin	Con.
38	Srikakulam	B. Rajagopala Rao	Con.
39	Tenali	N. G. Ranga	Con.
40	Vikarabad	Smt. Sangam Laxmi Bai	Con.
41	Vijayavada	Smt. K. Atchamamba	Con.
42	Visakhapatnam	Vijaya Ananda	Con.
43	Warangal	Sadath Ali Khan	Con.

*Party affiliations are as at the time of elections.

**Abbreviations: Con. (Congress); PDF (People's Democratic Front); Ind. (Independent); duled (Peasa shad); (R) R Scheduled Tribes.

S.No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
		ASSAM (12)	
44	Autonomous Districts (R)	Hoover Hynniewta	Ind.
45	Cachar	Dwarika Nath Tewari	Con.
46	Cachar (R)	Nibaran Chandra Laskar	Con.
47	Darrang	B Bhagavati	Con.
48	Dhubri	Amjad Ali	PSP
49	Dibrugarh	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	Con.
50	Gauhati	Hem Barua	PSP
51	Goalpara	Smt. Manjula Devi	Con.
52	Goalpara (R)	Dharanidhar Basumatari	Con.
53	Jorhat	Smt Mofida Ahmed	Con.
54	Nowgong	Liladhar Kotoki	Con.
55	Sibsagar	Prafulla Chandra Borooah	Con.
		BIHAR (53)	
56	Aurangabad	Vacant	—
57	Bagaha	Bibhuti Mishra	Con.
58	Banka	Smt Shakuntala Devi	Con
59	Barh	Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha	Con
60	Begusarai	Mathura Prasad Mishra	Con.
61	Bhagalpur	Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala	Con
62	Buxar	Kamal Singh	Ind
63	Champaran	B B Varma	Con
64	Champaran (R)	Bhola Raut	Con
65	Chapra	Rajendra Singh	PSP
66	Chatra	Smt. Vijaya Raje	Janta
67	Darbhanga	Shree Narayan Das	Con.
68	Darbhanga (R)	Rameshwar Sahu	Con
69	Dhanbad	D C Malik	Con
70	Dumka	S C. Choudhury	Jharkhand
71	Dumka (R)	Debi Soren	Jharkhand
72	Gaya	Brajeshwar Prasad	Con.
73	Giridih	S A Matin	Janta
74	Gopalganj	Syed Mahmud	Con
75	Hajipur	Rajeshwar Patel	Con.
76	Hajipur (R)	Chandramani Lal Choudhry	Con
77	Hazaribagh	Smt. Lalita Rajya Laxmi	Janta
78	Jamnagar	Shyam Nandan Mishra	Con
79	Jamshedpur	Mohindra Kumar Ghosh	Con
80	Katihar	Bhola Nath Biswas	Con
81	Kesaria	Dwarka Nath Tiwary	Con.
82	Khagaria	Jiyalal Mandal	Con.
83	Kishanganj (R)	Mohammad Tahir	Con
84	Lohardaga (R)	Ignace Beck	Jharkhand
85	Madhubani	Aniruddha Sinha	Con
86	Maharajganj	Mahendra Nath Singh	Con.
87	Monghyr	Banarsi Prasad Sinha	Con.
88	Monghyr (R)	Nayantara Das	Con.
89	Muzaffarpur	Asoka Mehta	PSP
90	Nalanda	Kailash Pati Sinha	Con
91	Nawada	Smt. Satyabhama Devi	Con
92	Nawada (R)	Ram Dhani Das	Con.
93	Palamau	Gajendra Prasad Sinha	Con.
94	Patna	Sarangadhara Sinha	Con
95	Purpi	Digvijaya Narain Singh	Con
96	Purnea	Phani Gopal Sen	Con.
97	Rajmahal (R)	Paika Murmu	Con.
98	Ranchi East	M. R Masani	Jharkhand
99	Ranchi West (R)	Jaipal Singh	Jharkhand
100	Saharsa	Lalit Narayan Mishra	Con.
101	Saharsa (R)	Bhola Sardar	Con
102	Samastipur	Satya Narayan Sinha	Con.
103	Sasaram	Ram Subhag Singh	Con.
104	Sasaram (R)	Jagjivan Ram	Con.
105	Shahabad	B. R. Bhagat	Con.
106	Singhbhum (R)	Shambhu Charan Godsora	Jharkhand
107	Sitamarhi	J. B. Kripalani	PSP
108	Siwan	Jhulan Sinha	Con.

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
	GUJARAT (22)		
109	Ahmedabad	Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik	Ind.
110	Ahmedabad (R)	Karsandas Parmar	Ind.
111	Anand	Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel	Con.
112	Banaskantha	Akbarbhai Chavda	Con.
113	Baroda	Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad	Con.
114	Broach	Chandra Shankar	Con.
115	Bulsar (R)	*Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel*	Con.
116	Dohad (R)	Jaljibhai Koyabhai Dindod	Con.
117	Girnar	Smt. Jayaben Vajubhai Shah	Con.
118	Gohilwad	Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta	Con.
119	Halar	Jaisukhlal Lalshanker Hathi	Con.
120	Kaira	Fatesinhji Ghodasar	Ind.
121	Kutch	Bhawanji A. Khimji	Con.
122	Madhya Saurashtra	Manharlal Mansukhlal Shah	Con.
123	Mandvi (R)	Chhaganlal M. Kedaria	Con.
124	Mehsana	Purushottamdas R. Patel	Ind.
125	Panchmahals	Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi	Con.
126	Patan	Motisinh Bahadursinh Thakore	Ind.
127	Sabarkantha	Gulzarilal Nanda	Con.
128	*Sorath*	*Narendrabhai Nathwani*	Con.
129	Surat	Morarji Desai	Con.
130	Zalawad	Ghanshyamlal Oza	Con.
	KERALA (18)		
131	Ambalapuzha	P. T. Punnoose	CPI
132	Badagara	K. B. Menon	PSP
133	Chirayinkil	M. K. Kumaran	CPI
134	Ernakulam	A. M. Thomas	Con.
135	Kasargod	A. K. Gopalan	CPI
136	Kottayam	Mathew Maniyangadan	Con.
137	Kozhikode	K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair	Con.
138	*Manjeri*	*B Pocker*	Ind.
139	Mukundapuram	T. C. N. Menon	CPI
140	Moovattupuzha	George Thomas Kottukapally	Con.
141	Palghat	V. Eacharan	Con.
142	Palghat (R)	P. Kunhan	CPI
143	Quilon	V. P. Nayar	CPI
144	Quilon (R)	P. K. Kodiyan	CPI
145	Tellicherry	M. K. Jinachandran	Con.
146	Thiruvella	P. K. Vasudevan Nair	CPI
147	Trichur	K. K. Warior	CPI
148	Trivandrum	S. Easwara Iyer	Ind.
	MADHYA PRADESH (36)		
149	Balaghat	C. D Gautam	Con.
150	Baloda Bazar	Vidya Charan Shukla	Con.
151	Baloda Bazar (R)	Smt. Minimata Agamdas Guru	Con.
152	Bastar (R)	Surti Kistaiya	Con.
153	Bhopal	Smt. Maimoona Sultan	Con.
154	Bilaspur	Resham Lal Jangde	Con.
155	Chhindwara	*B L. Chandak*	Con.
156	Chhindwara (R)	N. M. Wadiwa	Con.
157	Durg	Mohanlal Bakliwal	Con.
158	Guna	Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia	Con.
159	Gwalior	Radha Charan Sharma	Con.
160	Gwalior (R)	Suriya Prashad	Con.
161	Hoshangabad	R. S Kiledar	Con.
162	*Indore*	Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala	Con.
163	Jabalpur	Govind Das	Con.
164	Janjgir	Amar Singh Saigal	Con.
165	Jhabua (R)	Amar Singh Damar	Con.
166	Khajuraho	Ram Sahai Tiwari	Con.
167	Khajuraho (R)	Motilal Malviya	Con.
168	Mandla (R)	M. G Uikey	Con.

S No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
169	Mandsaur	Manakbhai Agarwal	Con.
170	Nimar	Ramsingh Bhai Varma	Con.
171	Nimar (Khandwa)	Babu Lal Tiwari	Con.
172	Raipur	Birendra Bahadur Singh	Con.
173	Raipur (R)	Smt. Kesar Kumari Devi	Con.
174	Rewa	Shiva Datt Upadhyaya	Con.
175	Sagar	Jwala Prasad Jyotishi	Con.
176	Sagar (R)	Smt. Sahodra Bai Rai	Con.
177	Shahdol	Anand Chandra Joshi	Con.
178	Shahdol (R)	Kamal Narayan Singh	Con.
179	Shajapur	Liladhar Joshi	Con.
180	Shajapur (R)	Kanhaiyalal Bherulal Malvia	Con
181	Shivpuri	Braj Narayan "Brajesh"	HM
182	Surguja	Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh	Con.
183	Surguja (R)	Babunath Singh	Con
184	Ujjain	Radhelal Vyas	Con.
		MADRAS (41)	
185	Chidambaram	R. Kanakasabai	Con.
186	Chidambaram (R)	L. Elayaperumal	Con.
187	Chingleput	A. Krishnaswami	Ind.
188	Chingleput (R)	N. Siva Raj	Ind.
189	Coimbatore	Smt. Parvathi M. Krishnan	CPI
190	Cuddalore	T. D. Muthukumarasami Nayudu	Ind.
191	Dindigul	M Gulam Mohideen	Con.
192	Dindigul (R)	S C. Balakrishnan	Con
193	Gobichettipalayam	K. S Ramaswamy	Con.
194	Karur	K. Periaswami Gounder	Con.
195	Krishnagiri	C. R. Narasimhan	Con.
196	Kumbakonam	C. R. Pattabhi Raman	Con
197	Madras North	S. C Anthony Pillai	Ind.
198	Madras South	T. T. Krishnamachari	Con.
199	Madurai	K. T K. Tangamani	CPI
200	Nagapattinam	K. R Sambandam	Con.
201	Nagapattinam (R)	M Ayyakkannau	Con
202	Nagercoil	P. Thanulingom Nadar	Con
203	Namakkal	E. V. K. Sampath	Ind.
204	Namakkal (R)	S R. Arumugham	Con.
205	Nilgiris	C. Nanjappan	Con.
206	Perambalur	M. Palaniyandy	Con
207	Periakulam	R. Narayanaswami	Con.
208	Pollachi	P. R. Ramakrishnan	Con.
209	Pudukottai	R. Ramanathan Chettiar	Con.
210	Ramanathapuram	P. Subbiah Ambalam	Con.
211	Salem	S V. Ramaswamy	Con.
212	Srivilliputhur	U. Muthuramalinga Thevar	Ind.
213	Srivilliputhur (R)	R. S. Arumugam	Con.
214	Tanjore	A. Vairavan	Con.
215	Tenkasi	M. Sankarapandian	Con.
216	Tindivanam	N P Shanmuga Gounder	Ind.
217	Tiruchengode	P. Subbarayan	Con.
218	Tiruvannamalai	R. Dharmalingam	Ind.
219	Tiruchendur	T Ganapathy	Con.
220	Tiruchirapalli	M. K. M. Abdul Salam	Con.
221	Tirunelveli	P. T. Thanu Pillai	Con.
222	Tirupathur	A. Doraiswami Gounder	Con.
223	Tiruvallur	R. Govindarajulu Naidu	Con.
224	Vellore	N. R. M. Swamy	Con.
225	Vellore (R)	M. Muthukrishnan	Con.
		MAHARASHTRA (44)	
226	Ahmednagar	R. K. Khadilkar	Ind.
227	Akola	Tukaram Shanker Patil	Con.
228	Akola (R)	Laxmanrao Shrawanji Bhatkar	Con.
229	Amravati	Panjabrao S. Deshmukh	Con.
230	Aurangabad	Ramananda Tirtha	Con.

S.No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
231	Baramati	Gulabrao K. Jedhe	Con.
232	Bhandara..	R. M. Hajarnavis	Con.
233	Bhandara (R)	Balkrishna Wasnik	Con.
234	Bhir	R. D. Patil	Con.
235	Bombay City Central ..	Shripad Amrit Dange	CPI
236	Bombay City Central (R)	G. K. Manay	SCF
237	Bombay City North ..	V. K. Krishna Menon	Con.
238	Bombay City South ..	S. K. Patil	Con.
239	Buldana	Shivram Rango Rane	Con.
240	Chanda	V. N. Swami	Con.
241	Dhulia	Uttamrao L. Patil	JS
242	East Khandesh	Naushir Bharucha..	PSP
243	Jalna	Ramrao Narayanrao	Con.
244	Karad	D. R. Chavan	PWP
245	Khed	Balasaheb Salunke	SCF
246	Kolaba	Rajaram Balkrishna Raut	PWP
247	Kolhapur..	Bhausaheb Raosaheb Mahagaonkar ..	PWP
248	Kolhapur (R)	Shankarrao Khanderao Dige	SCF
249	Kopergaon	B. C. Kamble	Ind.
250	Malegaon	Yadav Narayan Jadhav	PSP
251	Miraj	Balasaheb Patil	PWP
252	Nagpur	M. S. Aney	Con.
253	Nanded	Harihar Rao Sonule	SCF
254	Nanded (R)	Devrao Namdevrao Pathrikar Kamble	Con.
255	Nasik	Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad ..	SCF
256	Osmanabad	Venkatrao Sriniwasrao Naldurgker ..	Con.
257	Parbhani	N. K. Pangarkar	Con.
258	Poona	Narayan Ganesh Goray	PSP
259	Rajapur	Nath Pai	PSP
260	Ramtek	K. G. Deshmukh	Con.
261	Ratnagiri	*Premji R. Assar*	JS
262	Satara	Nana Patil	CPI
263	Sholapur	J. G. More	Ind.
264	Sholapur (R)	Tayappa Hari Sonavane	Con.
265	Thana	Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar	CPI
266	Thana (R)	Laxman Mahadu Matera	CPI
267	Wardha	Kamalnayan Jamnalal Bajaj	Con.
268	West Khandesh (R) ..	Laxman Vedu Valvi	PSP
269	Yeotmal	Deorao Yeshwantrao Gohokar ..	Con.

MYSORE (26)

270	Bangalore	H. C. Dasappa	Con.
271	Bangalore City	N. Keshava	Con.
272	Belgaum	B. N. Datar	Con.
273	Bellary	Tekur Subrahmanyam	Con.
274	Bijapur South	Ramappa Balappa Bidari	Con.
275	Bijapur North'	M. S. Sugandhi	Ind.
276	Chikodi	D. A. *Katti*	SCF
277	Chitaldrug	J. M. Mohamed Imam	PSP
278	Dharwar North	D. P. Karmarkar	Con.
279	Dharwar South ..	T. R. Neswi	Con.
280	Gulbarga	Mahadevappa Rampure	Con.
281	Gulbarga (R)	Shankar Deo	Con.
282	Hassan	H. Siddanaŋjappa	Con.
283	Kanara	Joachim Alva	Con.
284	Kolar	K. C. Reddy	Con.
285	Kolar (R)	Dodda Thimmaiah	Con.
286	Koppal	S. A. Agadi	Con.
287	Mandya	M. K. Shivananjappa	Con.
288	Mangalore	K. R. Achar	Con.
289	Mysore	M. Shankaraiya	Con.
290	Mysore (R)	S. M. *Siddiah*	Con.
191	Raichur	G. S. Melkote	Con.
292	Shimoga	K. G. Wodeyar	Con.
293	Tiptur	C. R. Basappa	Con.
294	Tumkur	M. V. Krishnappa	Con.
295	Udipi	U. Srinivasa Malliah	Con.

S.No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
		ORISSA (20)	
296	Angul	Badakumar Partap Ganga Deb Barma	GP
297	Balasore	Bhagabat Sahu	Con.
298	Balasore (R)	Kanhu Charan Jena	Con.
299	Bhubaneswar	N. C. Samantsinbar	Con.
300	Cuttack	Nityanand Kanungo	Con.
301	Dhenkanal	Surendra Mahanty	GP
302	Ganjam	Vacant	—
303	Ganjam (R)	Mohan Nayak	Con.
304	Kalahandi	Partap Keshari Deo	GP
305	Kalahandi (R)	Bijaya Chandrasingh Prodhan	GP
306	Kendrapara	Surendranath Dwivedy	PSP
307	Kendrapara (R)	Baishnab Charan Mullick	PSP
308	Keonjhar	Laxmi Narayan Bhanja Deo	Ind
309	Koraput	Jaganatha Rao	Con.
310	Koraput (R)	T. Sanganna	Con.
311	Mayurbhanj (R)	Ram Chandra Majhi	Ind
312	Puri	Chintamani Panigrahi	CPI
313	Sambalpur	Shraddhakar Supakar	GP
314	Sambalpur (R)	Banamali Kumbhar	GP
315	Sundargarh (R)	Kalo Chandramani	GP
		PUNJAB (22)	
316	Ambala	Smt Subhadra Joshi	Con.
317	Ambala (R)	Chuni Lal	Con.
318	Amritsar	G. S. Musafir	Con
319	Bhatinda	Hukam Singh	Con.
320	Bhatinda (R)	Ajit Singh Bhatinda	Con.
321	Ferozepure	Iqbal Singh	Con.
322	Gurdaspur	Diwan Chand Sharma	Con.
323	Gurgaon	Prakash Vir Shastri	Ind
324	Hissar	Thakur Das Bhargava	Con.
325	Hoshiarpur	Baldev Singh	Con.
326	Jhajjar	Pratap Singh Daulta	CPI
327	Jullundur	Swaran Singh	Con.
328	Jullundur (R)	Sadhu Ram	Con.
329	Karthal	Mool Chand Jain	Con.
330	Kangra	Hem Raj	Con.
331	Kangra (R)	Daljit Singh	Con
332	Ludhiana	Ajit Singh Sarhadi	Con.
333	Ludhiana (R)	Bahadur Singh	Con.
334	Mohindergarh	Ram Krishna Gupta	Con.
335	Patiala	Achint Ram	Con.
336	Rohtak	Ranbir Singh Chaudhuri	Con
337	Taran-Taran	Surjit Singh Majithia	Con.
		RAJASTHAN (22)	
338	Ajmer	Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava	Con.
339	Alwar	Shobha Ram	Con.
340	Banswara (R)	P. B Bhogji Bhai	Con.
341	Barmer	Raghunath Singh	Ind.
342	Bharatpur	Raj Bahadur	Con.
343	Bhilwara	Ramesh Chandra Vyas	Con.
344	Bikaner	Karni Singh	Ind.
345	Bikaner (R)	Panna Lal Barupal	Con.
346	Dausa	G. D. Somani	Con.
347	Jaipur	Harish Chandra Sharma	Ind.
348	Jalore	S R. Damani	Con.
349	Jhunjhunu	Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka	Con
350	Jodhpur	Jaswantraj Mehta	Con.
351	Kotah	Nemi Chandra Kaslwal	Con.
352	Kotah (R)	Onkar Lal	Con.
353	Nagaur	Narendra Kumar	Con.
354	Pali	Harish Chandra Mathur	Con.

S.No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
355	Sawai Madhopur ..	Hiralal Shastri	Con.
356	Sawai Madhopur (R) ..	Jagan Nath Prasad Pahadia	Con.
357	Sikar	Rameshwar Tantia	Con.
358	Udaipur	Manikya Lal Varma	Con.
359	Udaipur (R)	Deen Bandhu Parmar	Con.
		UTTAR PRADESH (86)	
360	Agra	Achal Singh	Con.
361	Aligarh	Jamal Khwaja	Con.
362	Aligarh (R)	Nardeo Snatak	Con.
363	Almora	J. B S. Bist	Con.
364	Allahabad	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Con.
365	Amroha	Hifzur Rahman	Con.
366	Azamgarh	Kalika Singh	Con.
367	Azamgarh (R)	Vishwanath Prasad	Con.
368	Bahraich	Jogendra Singh	Con.
369	Balrampur	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	JS
370	Balia	Radha Mohan Singh	Con.
371	Banda	Dinesh Singh	Con.
372	Barabanki .. .	Ram Sewak Yadav	Soc.
373	Barabanki (R) .. .	Ramanand Shastri	Con.
374	Bareilly	Satish Chandra	Con.
375	Basti	Keshava Deva Malaviya	Con.
376	Basti (R)	Ram Garib	Ind.
377	Bijnor	Abdul Latif	Con.
378	Bilhaur	Jagdish Awasthi	Soc.
379	Bisauli	Badan Singh	Con.
380	Budaun	Raghubir Sahai	Con.
381	Bulandshahr	Raghubar Dayal Misra	Con.
382	Bulandshahr	Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki	Con.
383	Chandauli	Prabhu Narain Singh	Soc.
384	Dehra Dun	Mahavir Tyagi	Con.
385	Deoria	Ramji Verma	PSP
386	Domariaganj	Ram Shanker Lal	Con
387	Etah	Rohanlal Chaturvedi	Con.
388	Etawah	Arjun Singh Bhadauria	Soc.
389	Etawah (R)	Tula Ram	Con.
390	Faizabad	Raja Ram Misra	Con.
391	Faizabad (R)	Panna Lal	Con.
392	Farrukhabad	Mulchand Dube	Con.
393	Fatehpur	Ansar Harvani	Con.
394	Firozabad	Braj Raj Singh	Soc.
395	Garhwal	Bhakt Darshan	Con.
396	Ghazipur	Har Prasad Singh	Con.
397	Ghosi	Umrao Singh	Con.
398	Gonda	Dinesh Pratap Singh	Con.
399	Gorakhpur	Sinhasan Singh	Con.
400	Gorakhpur (R)	Mahadeo Prasad	Con.
401	Hapur	Krishna Chandra Sharma	Con.
402	Hamirpur	M. L. Dwivedi	Con.
403	Hamirpur (R)	Lachhi Ram	Con.
404	Hardoi	Chheda Lal Gupta	Con.
405	Hardoi (R)	Shivadin Drohar	JS
406	Hata	Kashi Nath Pandey	Con.
407	Jalesar	Krishna Chandra	Con.
408	Jaunpur	Birbal Singh	Con.
409	Jaunpur (R)	Ganpati Ram	Con.
410	Jhansi	Km . Sushila Nayar	Con.
411	Kaiserganj	Bhagwan Din Misra	Con.
412	Kanpur	S. M. Banerjee	Ind.
413	Kheri	Khushwaqt Rai	PSP
414	Lucknow	Pulin Behari Banerji	Con.
415	Maharajganj	Shibban Lal Saksena	Ind.
416	Mainpuri	Banshi Das Dhanagar	PSP
417	Mathura	Mahendra Pratap	Ind.
418	Meerut	Shahnawaz Khan	Con.

S No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
419	Mirzapur	John N. Wilson	Con.
420	Mirzapur (R)	Rup Narain	Con.
421	Moradabad	Ram Saran	Con.
422	Musafirkhana	B. V. Keskar	Con.
423	Muzaffarnagar	Sumat Prasad	Con.
424	Nainital	C. D. Pande	Con.
425	Phulpur	Jawaharlal Nehru	Con.
426	Phulpur (R)	Masuriya Din	Con.
427	Pilibhit	Mohan Swarup	PSP
428	Pratapgarh	Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay	Con.
429	Rae Bareli	Rajendra Pratap Singh	Con.
430	Rae Bareli (R)	Baij Nath Kureel	Con
431	Rampur	S. Ahmad Mehdi	Con.
432	Rasra	Sarjoo Pandey	CPI
433	Saharanpur	Ajit Prasad Jain	Con.
434	Saharanpur (R)	Sunder Lal	Con.
435	Salempur	Bishwa Nath Roy	Con.
436	Sardhana	Vishnu Sharan Dublish	Con.
437	Shahjahanpur	Bishanchandar Seth	Ind.
438	Shahjahanpur (R)	Narain Din	Con.
439	Sitapur	Smt. Uma Nehru	Con.
440	Sitapur (R)	Bhavani Prasad	Con.
441	Sultanpur	Vacant	—
442	Tehri Garhwal	Manabendra Shah	Con.
443	Unnao	Lila Dhar Asthana	Con.
444	Unnao (R)	Smt. Ganga Devi	Con.
445	Varanasi	Raghunath Singh	Con.
		WEST BENGAL (36)	
446	Asansol	Atulya Ghosh	Con.
447	Asansol (R)	Mono Mohon Das	Con.
448	Bankura	Ram Goti Banerji	Con.
449	Bankura (R)	Pashupati Mandal	Con.
450	Barasat	Arun Chandra Guha	Con.
451	Barrackpore	Bimal Comar Ghose	PSP
452	Basirhat	Smt. Renu Chakravartty	PCI
453	Basirhat (R)	Paresh Nath Kayal	Con.
454	Berhampore	Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri	Ind.
455	Birbhum	Anil K. Chanda	Con.
456	Birbhum (R)	Kamal Krishna Das	Con.
457	Burdwan	Subiman Ghose	FBM
458	Calcutta Central	Hirendra Nath Mukerjee	CPI
459	Calcutta East	S C. Gupta	CPI
460	Calcutta North-West	Asoke K. Sen	Con.
461	Calcutta South-West	Indrajit Gupta	CPI
462	Contai	Pramathanath Banerjee	PSP
463	Cooch-Behar	N. R. Ghosh	Con.
464	Cooch-Behar (R)	Upendranath Barman	Con.
465	Darjeeling	T. Manaen	Con.
466	Diamond Harbour	Purnendu Sekhar Naskar	Con.
467	Diamond Harbour (R)	Kansari Halder	CPI
468	Ghatal	N. B. Maiti	Con.
469	Hooghly	Prabhat Kar	CPI
470	Howrah	M. Elias	CPI
471	Malda	Smt. Renuka Ray	Con.
472	Midnapur	Narasingha Malla Deb	Con.
473	Midnapur (R)	S. Hansda	Con.
474	Murshidabad	Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh	Con.
475	Nabadwip	Smt. Ila Palchoudhuri	Con.
476	Purulia	Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta	Ind.
477	Serampore	Jitendra Nath Lahiri	Con.
478	Tamluk	Satis Chandra Samanta	Con.
479	Uluberia	Aurobindo Ghosal	FBM
480	West Dinajpur	Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya	Con.
481	West Dinajpur (R)	Mardi Selku	Con.

S.No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
		JAMMU AND KASHMIR (6)*	
482	—	Abdul Rashid	NC
483	—	Inder J. Malhotra	NC
484	—	Smt. Krishna Mehta	NC
485	—	Abdur Rahman	NC
486	—	Mohammad Akbar	NC
487	—	A. M Tariq	NC
		DELHI (5)	
488	Chandni Chowk	Radha Raman	Con.
489	Delhi Sadar	Brahm Perkash	Con.
490	New Delhi	Vacant	—
491	Outer Delhi	C. Krishnan Nair	Con.
492	Outer Delhi (R)	Naval Prabhakar	Con.
		HIMACHAL PRADESH (4)	
493	Chamba	Padam Dev	Con.
494	Mahasu	S N. Ramaul	Con.
495	Mahasu (R)	Nek Ram Negi	Con.
496	Mandi	Joginder Sen	Con.
		MANIPUR (2)	
497	Inner Manipur	Laisram Achaw Singh	Ind.
498	Outer Manipur (R)	Rungsung Suisa	Con.
		TRIPURA (2)	
499	Tripura	Dasaratha Deb	CPI
500	Tripura (R)	Bangshi Thakur	Con.
		ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (1)*	
501	—	Lachman Singh	—
		LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (1)*	
502	—	Koyilat Nallakoya	—
		ANGLO-INDIANS (2)*	
503	—	Frank Anthony	—
504	—	A. E. T. Barrow	—
		NORTH-EAST FRONTIER TRACT (1)*	
505	—	Daying Ering	—
		NAGA HILLS—TUENSANG AREA (1)*	
506	—	Vacant	—

*Nominated by the President.

Officers of Parliament

The principal officers of Parliament are the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People. Besides presiding over the deliberations of the respective Houses, they act as the guardians of their privileges. They interpret rules of the Houses and are the final authority on the procedure to be followed in any matter in their respective Houses or in any of their committees. The power to certify a Money Bill vests in the Speaker of the House of the People, who also presides over joint sittings of the two Houses.

Council of States

Chairman	.. ..	*S. Radhakrishnan*
Deputy Chairman	..	*S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao*

House of the People

Speaker	.. ..	*M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar*
Deputy Speaker	..	*Hukam Singh*

Functions and Powers of Parliament

The main functions of Parliament are to make laws for the country, to make finances available for the needs of the Government and appropriate funds necessary for the services of the State. The two Houses form part of the Electoral College for the election of the President and constitute the Electoral College for the choice of the Vice-President. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People which also votes the salaries and allowances of Ministers and can force the resignation of the Council of Ministers by refusing to pass the budget or any other major legislative measure or by adopting a vote of no-confidence.

All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament. Delegated legislation is also subject to review and control by Parliament. Although all financial legislation must be recommended by the President, the House of the People alone can sanction grants, appropriations and proposals for taxation. Parliament's power to debate public questions and to review the work of the different departments of the Government is unfettered by any limitations except those imposed by the Constitution or by its o[illegible]gislative authority of [illegible] in the State List. [illegible]achment of the Presid[illegible]d High Courts, and [illegible]nd the Comptroller and Auditor-General are among the powers which are exclusively vested in the Union Parliament.

Procedure

The proceedings of the two Houses are governed by their respective rules of procedure and conduct of business, made under Article 118 of the Constitution.

Subject to the provisions relating to Money and other financial bills, a bill may originate in either House of Parliament. All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament which decide every issue by a simple majority of the members present and voting except where a special majority is required by the Constitution. Until Parlia-

ment by law otherwise provides, the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament is one-tenth of its total membership.

The procedure governing the actual passage of bills in the two Houses is identical. Every bill has to pass through the following stages, *i.e.*, (*i*) introduction and publication; (*ii*) general debate on principles; (*iii*) clause by clause consideration; and (*iv*) the passing of the bill by the House.* After its passage in the two Houses, the bill is presented to the President for his assent and becomes law only after the President has given such assent. In cases of disagreement between the two Houses, the President is empowered to call a joint sitting to deliberate and vote upon the measure. At joint sittings decisions are taken by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

There is a special procedure for Money Bills which can be introduced only in the House of the People. When a Money Bill has been passed by the House of the People, it is transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations, and the Council, whithin a period of fourteen days from the date of the receipt of the bill, returns it to the House with its recommendations and the House thereupon either accepts or rejects all or any of the recommendations of the Council.†

Department of Parliamentary Affairs

The planning and co-ordination of the programme of official business before Parliament is done by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. It chalks out the programme for every session, determines *inter se* priorities for legislative and other official business and recommends time to be allotted to various items. This is done in close liaison with the Parliamentary and Legal Affairs Committee of the Cabinet on the Government's side and the Business Advisory Committee for each House on Parliament's side.

The Department examines the day-to-day proceedings of Parliament with a view to extracting from them any statements made by Ministers which constitute a promise, undertaking or assurance on behalf of the Government and send them to the Ministries concerned for implementation. Implementation reports when received from the Ministries are laid on the tables of the two Houses in the form of periodical statements.

Government's stand on bills and resolutions sponsored by private members is also determined by the Department on approval by the Parliamentary and Legal Affairs Committee of the Cabinet.

Parliamentary Committees

To assist Parliament in its deliberations, parliamentary committees are appointed either on a motion by the respective Houses themselves or by their presiding officers. Committees fall under three groups : those of a general nature concerned mainly with the organisation and powers of the House, those assisting the Houses in their legislative functions, and committees with financial functions. In the first category fall the Committees on Rules, Privileges, Absence of Members and the Business Advisory Committees, etc. The legislative committees include Select Committees of either House and Joint Select Committees of the two Houses, set up *ad hoc* for the consideration of important bills. The two important committees in the third category are the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. While the first of these is composed of members from both Houses, the membership of the second is confined only to the Lok Sabha.

The Public Accounts Committee ensures that public money is spent

*Important and controversial bills are referred to a Select/Joint Select Committee for further scrutiny before they are passed by the Houses.

†For procedure relating to the budget, see Chapter XIX.

in accordance with Parliament's decisions and calls attention to cases of waste, extravagance, loss, nugatory expenditure or lack of financial integrity in public services. The Estimates Committee reports on "what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency and administrative reform consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be effected." It also examines whether the money provided in the estimates is well laid out and suggests the form in which estimates shall be presented to Parliament. Another important committee of the Lok Sabha is the Committee on Government Assurances. Its function is to scrutinise the assurances given by Ministers on the floor of the House and to report on the extent to which such assurances have been implemented. Ministers are debarred from being members of these three committees.

The chairmen of committees are appointed by the presiding officers of the respective Houses. One-third of the members of a committee constitute the quorum for a meeting. The sittings of the committees are private and they are empowered to summon witnesses to appear before them and to require production of any papers or records. Decisions in committees are also taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

Informal Consultations

There are Informal Consultative Committees for different Ministries which provide a forum for informal discussions between Members of Parliament and Ministers and \senior officials of the Government on matters of policy and the working of administrative departments. Membership of these committees is based upon preferences indicated by members themselves. To promote free and frank exchange of views, these committees do not generally work on the basis of a formal agenda, rules of procedure or recorded proceedings.

During inter-session periods advantage is taken of the Members' com-

Ministries. Such ... cism apart from promoting appreciation.

Control over Executive

Apart from the general control exercised through the budgetary procedure, Parliament keeps on reviewing the financial administration of the

vision for short discussion and calling attention to less important matters. After giving notice of 15 days, a member may move a resolution on any matter of general public interest, which if adopted, is communicated by the Speaker to the Minister concerned for necessary action. In extreme cases there is provision for a motion of want of confidence in the Council of Ministers which can be moved under a prescribed procedure.

Other opportunities of raising debates and eliciting information on the

policies of the Government and other public questions and of ventilating grievances against the administration include resolutions, 'questions' by Members and 'half-an-hour discussions' on matters arising out of questions; and emergency adjournment and 'No-Day-Yet-Named' motions.

STATE LEGISLATURES

Of the fifteen States of the Indian Union, ten have a bicameral and five a unicameral legislature.* The strength of the Legislative Councils (Vidhan Parishad) and the strength of the elected element of the Legis- [illegible] of various [illegible] ons) in the [illegible]

TABLE 24

ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State	No. of seats in the Legislative Council**	Legislative Assembly					
		No. of seats***	Con.	PSP	CPI	JS	OP & Ind.
Andhra Pradesh	90	301	188	10	14	—	89
Assam	—	105 †	71	8	5	—	21
Bihar	96	318	210	31	8	—	69
Gujarat	—	132	100	4	—	—	28
Jammu & Kashmir ..	36	75 ‡	—	—	—	—	75
Kerala	—	126(1)	63	20	28	—	14
Madhya Pradesh	90	288(1)	228	12	2	11	34
Madras	63	205	153	2	4	—	46
Maharashtra	78	264	134	30	12	4	84
Mysore	63	208	150	19	1	—	38
Orissa	—	140	57	10	9	—	64
Punjab	51	154	120	1	6	9	18
Rajasthan	—	176(1)	121	1	1	6	46
Uttar Pradesh	108	430(2)	287	46	8	18	69
West Bengal	75	252(1)	151	21	45	—	34
TOTAL ..	750	3,174(6)	2,033	215	143	48	729

Officers of the Legislature

The State legislatures have their presiding officers known as the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The Chairman of the Council and the Speaker of the Assembly enjoy powers and privileges and perform functions similar to those of their counterparts in the Union Parliament.

Functions

The State Legislature has exclusive powers over subjects enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and concurrent powers over those enumerated in List III. Ordinances promulgated by

*For the names of the members of State Legislative Councils and Assemblies, see Chapter XXX.

**The strength of Legislative Councils is in accordance with the Legislative Councils' Act, 1957. In Madhya Pradesh, the Council has not yet come into being.

***Figures in brackets indicate the number of vacant seats.

†Vide the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area Act, 1957.

‡This excludes 25 seats for the Pakistan-occupied areas of the State which are kept in abeyance pending the return of those areas to the Indian Union.

19.	Nityanand Kanungo	Commerce
20.	Raj Bahadur	Transport and Communications
21.	Balwant Nagesh Datar	Home Affairs
22.	Manharlal Mansukhlal Shah	Industry
23.	Surendra Kumar Dey	Community Development and Co-operation
24.	Kalu Lal Shrimali	Education
25.	Humayun Kabir	Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs
26.	B. Gopala Reddy	Revenue and Civil Expenditure

Deputy Ministers		*Portfolios*
27.	Surjit Singh Majithia	Defence
28.	Abid Ali	Labour
29.	Anil Kumar Chanda	Works, Housing and Supply
30.	M. V. Krishnappa	Agriculture
31.	Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	Irrigation and Power
32.	Satish Chandra	Commerce and Industry
33.	Shyam Nandan Mishra	Planning
34.	Bali Ram Bhagat	Finance
35.	Mono Mohan Das	Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs
36.	Shah Nawaz Khan	Railways
37.	Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon	External Affairs
38.	Smt. Violet Alva	Home Affairs
39.	Kotha Raghuramaiah	Defence
40.	A. M. Thomas	Food and Agriculture
41.	R. M. Hajarnavis	Law
42.	S. V. Ramaswami	Railways
43.	Ahmed Mohiuddin	Civil Aviation
44.	Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha	Finance
45.	P. S. Naskar	Rehabilitation
46.	B. S. Murty	Community Development and Co-operation
47.	Lalit Narayan Misra	Labour and Employment and Planning

Parliamentary Secretaries

To assist Ministers in the discharge of their parliamentary functions, a number of Ministries have Parliamentary Secretaries. On March 20, 1961, these were :

1.	Sadath Ali Khan..	External Affairs
2.	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	External Affairs
3.	Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad	Defence
4.	Anand Chandra Joshi	Information and Broadcasting
5.	Gajendra Prasad Sinha	Steel, Mines and Fuel
6.	Shyam Dhar Misra	Community Development and Co-operation

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

In order to regulate the allocation of Government business and its convenient transaction, Rules of Business have been framed under Article 77(3) of the Constitution. The allocation is made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister by specifying the items of business as may be assigned to him.

A Secretary to Government is the administrative Head of a Ministry and the principal adviser of the Minister.* When the volume of work in a Ministry exceeds the manageable charge of a Secretary, one or more wings may be established under a Joint Secretary. A Ministry is divided into Divisions, Branches and Sections functioning under Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Section Officers respectively.

Organisation and Methods Division

The main task of the Organisation and Methods Division, established in March 1954, is to develop consciousness for administrative improvements, to co-ordinate such work and to initiate new projects which may act as catalytics for further action by the Ministries. The first phase of the Divi-

c

with the Special Reorganisation Unit of the Ministry of Finance and the Committee on Plan Projects of the Planning Commission, is directed towards (*i*) securing improvements in procedural competence of Government, super-

course of work studies, and (*iii*) securing cost reduction in projects.

Pay Commission

The Commission of Enquiry on Emoluments and Conditions of Service of Central Government Employees, appointed by the Government of India in 1957, submitted its Report towards the end of August 1959**. Government's decisions on some of the major recommendations of the Commission were announced in the Lok Sabha on November 30, 1959. These included the acceptance by the Government of a minimum wage of Rs. 80 per month, merger of dearness allowance in basic pay, compulsory contribution to the Provident Fund, and an increase in the number of working days. While accepting several recommendations regarding more favourable retirement benefits, the Government were unable to accept the Commission's recommendation to raise the age of superannuation from the existing 55 to 58.

Civil scales, ement

*For the names of Secretaries to the Government of India, see Appendices.

**For a brief summary of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, see Appendices to INDIA 1960.

and other related matters on the lines recommended by the Commission. The revised pay scales for practically all posts and services have been notified and are in various stages of implementation.

STATES

The States, like the Centre, have a parliamentary system of responsible government. The Governor, the constitutional head in each State, is a common constituent of both the State Legislature and the Executive. All executive actions of the State are expressed to be taken in his name. He can defend himself

Among the more important powers of the Governor are the appointment of State Ministers, the allocation of Government business among them, the summoning and proroguing of the State Legislature, dissolution of the Legislative Assembly and the granting of pardons and remissions etc., of sentences of persons convicted for offences under the State laws. Bills passed by the State Legislature, except under certain conditions, require the assent of the Governor to become law. The discretionary powers of the Governor relate to the making of reports to the Union President about (*i*) the administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribes, if any, in his State and (*ii*) the breakdown of the constitutional machinery In the latter case he administers the State as an agent of the President. In the case of Assam, the Governor also enjoys discretionary powers in relation to the administration of tribal areas

ORGANISATIONAL PATTERN

Although all executive actions of the State are expressed to be taken in the name of the Governor, the real Executive of the State is the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. It is, however, the duty of the Chief Minister to communicate to the Governor all decisions of the Council

ponsibility and is accountable to the Legislative Assembly of the State. The number of Ministers, who in some States are assisted by Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, varies from State to State.

Conduct of Government Business

Similar to the practice at the Centre, the State Ministers also work on the portfolio system, each Minister being the final authority in regard to the

departments. The State Secretariats are patterned more or less like their counterpart at the Centre.

Besides Secretaries, who are the principal advisers of Ministers, there

*For the names of Chief Secretaries to State Governments, see Chapter XXX.

are heads of departments whose number depends on the number of the important subjects administered by a State. They carry out the policy and programme of the Government at the headquarters as well as in the districts through a field staff.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS*

The principal unit of administration is the district under a Collector and District Magistrate. As Collector, he is responsible to the Commissioner who heads a Division or to the Board of Revenue (depending upon the practice obtaining in a particular State), and through that agency to the Government, for the proper collection of revenue and for the administration of all matters connected with land other than irrigation, agriculture and forestry in their technical aspects and registration. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the criminal administration of the District. For this purpose, the police force in the District with the Superintendent of Police as its immediate head is under his control and direction, although for purposes of disciplinary control and technical supervision, the Superintendent is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police. Besides a number of Assistant or Deputy Collectors and Magistrates who help him in the discharge of his duties, the Collector has also at his disposal the assistance and professional advice of a number of other district officers such as the Executive Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer and the Food Officer etc.

[illegible] into a number of sub-divisions, [illegible]ial Magistrate, who is in charge of the sub-division, is the principal assistant of the District Magistrate and is responsible to him for the maintenance of law and order, collection of government dues aud other connected matters in the sub-division. In other States, the district is divided into taluks or tehsils under the charge of a Tehsildar or a Mamlatdar.

Among other district officials are those belonging to the departments of Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation, Industries, Labour, Jails, Local Fund Audit, etc., who carry out their respective duties under the direction and orders of their heads of departments at the State headquarters.

Co-ordination for purposes of development programmes at State headquarters is achieved through an inter-departmental Committee of Secretaries in charge of various development departments with the Chief Secretary or the Secretary in charge of planning as the Chairman. Generally, the functions of co-ordination for planning and for the implementation of programmes in the districts are combined in a single officer commonly described as the Development Commissioner. As a rule, a Committee of the State Cabinet under the Chief Minister provides overall guidance [illegible] include leading non-officials

[illegible]ment Officer of the district, is assisted in many States by Additional Collectors and District Development or Planning Officers. District Development or Planning Committees, on which members of the State Legislature and Parliament from the district, representatives of District and Municipal Boards and leading non-official workers are represented, ensure popular association with the formulation and implementation of development programmes.

*A complete list of districts and their taluks/tehsils, along with the area and population of each, is given in Chapter XXX.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local self-governing institutions are broadly classified into two categories—urban and rural. In the big cities they are known as Corporations, and in medium and small towns as Municipal Committees or Boards. The pattern of local government in rural areas has recently been changed and the old District Boards have been replaced by a three-tier structure, popularly known as 'Panchayati Raj'.

Corporations

The corporations, established under specific Acts of the State Legislatures, are headed by elected Mayors. The administration of a city under a corporation is entrusted to three authorities: (*i*) the General Council of the Corporation; (*ii*) the Standing Committees of the Council; and (*iii*) the Commissioner or Executive Officer. The General Council appoints all the officers of the corporation except the Commissioner who is usually appointed by the State Government. The Standing Committees elected by the Council carry out the main work of the administration covering taxation and finance, engineering works, health and education. The executive power of the corporation vests in the Commissioner, who prescribes the duties of the various establishments and supervises their work. In addition to matters connected with the safety, health, education and other conveniences of the citizens, the jurisdiction of the corporation also extends to the maintenance of streets and bridges, avenues and parks, recreation grounds and markets.

Municipal Boards and Committees

Municipalities with elected Presidents also function through committees. All the members of a municipality constitute its general body which discusses and decides all questions of policy and important details of municipal administration. The powers of passing the budget, imposing taxation, voting expenditure and making rules and regulations vest in the general body. The day-to-day work of the municipality is carried on by an executive officer, drawn either from the State cadre of municipal executive officers or from the State Civil Service.

In general, the obligatory functions of a municipality are: scavenging and sanitary measures to keep public streets clean and healthy; regulation of places for the disposal of the dead and registration of births and deaths; construction, maintenance and improvement of public streets, latrines, drains, etc.; maintenance of public hospitals and provision of medical relief; primary education; regulation of offensive or dangerous trades and practices; lighting of public streets; and provision of adequate water supply. At their own discretion, municipalities may, however, also take up the construction and maintenance of libraries, museums, rest houses and other public buildings, and the laying out of public gardens, parks, public streets and any other measures likely to promote the welfare of citizens.

In recent years, a number of bigger cities have established Improvement Trusts and Town Planning bodies to improve the existing conditions of cities and to regulate their future expansion. The Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation, set up by the Union Ministry of Health, advises the State Governments in regard to their town planning problems. The passage in 1956 of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act by Parliament is another measure in the same direction.

Local Self-Government in Districts

The new system of Panchayati Raj or democratic decentralisation involves a three-tier structure of local self-governing bodies at the village,

block and the district levels. The functions of the old District Boards,

been introduced in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madras, Mysore and Assam and the remaining States have either enacted or are in the process of enacting legislation to introduce a similar system.

Village Panchayats

One of the directive principles of the Constitution of India is that the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to work as units of self-government (Article 40). In pursuance of this directive, almost the whole of the country has been covered with panchayats, which numbered 1,79,906 on March 31, 1960. The State-wise break-up of the number of

Panchayats are being States they are being reconstituted into smaller units where they are too big, and into bigger units where they are too small to be economically and geographically viable.

Panchayats are elected by *Gaon Sabhas* consisting of the entire adult population of the village. Elected by and from among the villagers, they are responsible for providing civic and other amenities to the people. Programmes of agricultural production, rural industries, medical relief, maternity and child welfare, management of common grazing grounds, maintenance of village roads, streets, tanks and wells and provision of sanitation, drainage, etc., are some of the other functions which are usually undertaken by them. *In some places panchayats also look after primary* education, the maintenance of village records and the realisation of land revenue. For building up funds they levy taxes on houses and lands, fairs and festivals, sale of goods and impose octroi duties, etc.

Steps are being taken by the State Governments to strengthen the panchayats, so that they form a solid and stable base for a net-work of self-governing institutions and replace the old administrative set up from the village to the distri

called Panchayat

Panchayat Sarpan

usual local functions, the panchayats also act as an agency of the Samiti, for such activities, works etc., as may be assigned by the Samiti.

While the administrative, civic and executive functions at the village level are attended to by the panchayat, the judicial functions are exercised by a separate body known as Nyaya Panchayat. These latter bodies a e competent to try cases involving minor offences under the Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws. Their powers of punishment are limited to the imposition of moderate fines, and they employ simple and summary procedure for the disposal of cases. They have also been given limited powers under the Civil Procedure Code. Legal practitioners are not permitted to appear before them.

Finances

The sources of local finance at present are: (*i*) taxes levied by local bodies; (*ii*) taxes levied by local bodies but collected by the State Govern-

ALL-INDIA SERVICES

Recruitment to the two All-India Services (*i.e.* the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service) and other Central Services* is made by the Union Public Service Commission on the basis of a competitive examination supplemented by a personality test. The conditions of service of persons appointed to the public services under the Union are regulated by Acts of Parliament. The All-India Services Act was passed by Parliament in October 1951 and detailed rules and regulations under the Act have since been promulgated.

Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an All-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. Further, before they are dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officers must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves. This privilege is, however, denied (*i*) to those convicted on a criminal charge, (*ii*) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practical to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself, and (*iii*) where the President or a Governor is satisfied that from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow an opportunity for defence to the offender.

Training of Services

A new development in this field has been the setting up of the National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie on September 1, 1959, by merging the IAS Staff College, Simla, and the IAS Training School, Delhi. The probationers of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service are now trained at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, and the Central Police Training College, Abu, respectively. Among the principal subjects taught to the IAS officers are: Indian history and constitution, elements of criminal and civil law, the theory and practice of public administration with special reference to the social, cultural and economic developments in the country and the language of the State to which the trainees are allotted. Probationers of the Indian Foreign Service are given training at the National Academy of Administration for six months. They are taught Asian history, international law and practice, economic geography and geopolitics and international trade as additional subjects.

The Academy also conducts refresher courses for officers of the IAS with 6 to 10 years' service and a combined training course in foundational subjects for the probationers of the All-India and Central Services, Class I. The refresher course for IAS officers consists of study of administration in specialised branches, discussions on administrative difficulties and pooling of experience gathered by officers in the field in different States. The subjects for the combined course are, evolution of the modern Indian State as a democratic, secular and welfare State; Constitution of India—its evolution and basic principles and main provi-

*These are , Indian Foreign Service, Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, Indian Railway Accounts Service, Indian Customs and Excise Service, Indian Income-Tax Service (Class I), Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Indian Postal Service (Class I), Military Lands and Cantonments Service (Class I and II), Central Secretariat Service (Grade III), Railway Board Secretariat Service (Grade III), Customs Appraisers Service (Class II), Central Engineering Service (Class I and II), Central Electrical Engineering Service (Class I and II), Indian Railway Service of Engineers, Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Telegraph Engineering Service (Class I), Telegraph Traffic Service (Class II), Military Engineering Service (Class I), and Survey of India (Class I and II) Services.

sions; parliamentary democracy; public administration; Indian economy; State and the social services including Sarvodaya and Gandhian [illegible] Training College are: Indian Criminal Law; Constitution of India; Police procedure and administration including ways and methods of combating corruption; medical jurisprudence; scientific aids to the detection of crime; ballistics; drill; weapon training; equitation; motor transport; wireless training; Hindi; fire service; emergency relief; civil defence; and probation and after-care of discharged prisoners. The probationers also undergo military training.

A new feature of the training programme, both for the IAS and IPS, is an educational and cultural tour to army and police training institutions, development project areas, and community development blocks.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE

The Central Secretariat Service, for manning posts in the Central Secretariat and the attached offices, was created in 1950. The Service was originally organised into four grades *viz.* Grade I (Under Secretary or equivalent), Grade II (Superintendent), Grade III (Assistant Superintendent) and Grade IV (Assistant). Subsequently a new grade called the Selection Grade, comprising officers of the Service appointed to posts of Deputy Secretary and equivalent rank under the Government of India, was added. On the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission, Grades II and III (Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent) have now been merged into a single Grade of Section Officer. Appointments from the Grade of Section Officer to Grade I (Under Secretary) and from the latter to the Selection Grade (Deputy Secretary) are made entirely by selection on the basis of merit. Half the number of vacancies in the grade of Section Officer is filled by direct recruitment on the results of the competitive examination held for recruitment to the Central Secretariat and allied Central Services, and the remaining half by promotion from Grade IV (Assistant). Half the number of vacancies in the grade of Assistant (Grade IV) is filled by direct recruitment on the results of open competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission and the remaining half by promotion from the clerical grades.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT POOL

For staffing senior managerial posts in the public enterprises operating under the Union Ministries, the Government of India constituted in November 1957 an Industrial Management Pool. For the present, the Ministries of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Transport and Communications and Commerce and Industry are participating in the scheme, which is under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. Any other Ministry concerned with the running of industrial undertakings may later join the scheme. The Union Public Service Commission recommended 212 candidates for appointment to the various grades of the Pool in February 1959, and offers of appointment were made to all except seven of them by the end of 1960.

STATE SERVICES

Although the two All-India services are organised on the basis of State cadres and a majority of the principal administrative posts both at the

The following are the Law Officers of the Union Government :

Attorney-General of India : M.C. Setalvad
Solicitor-General of India : C. K. Daphtary
Additional Solicitor-General of India : H. N. Sanyal

Powers of Interpretation

As regards the precise powers of the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution, the Court has defined the
judgments given during the last ten years
alter or amend the law under the cover of 'liberal interpretation'. It has
of the legislature
To *put it in the*
has not limited,
powers conferred
er the notion of
ion which is not
ıy general princi-
ıower by judicial
ten Constitution

Subject to these limitations, it is the duty of the Supreme Court to see that the laws in the country are fairly administered and
justice by
by the Su
India".
rised to pass such decree or order as is necessary for securing complete justice in any case or matter pending before it; and any decree or order so passed is enforceable throghout the territory of India. All civil and judicial authorities in the country are specifically enjoined by the Constitution to act in aid of the Supreme Court.

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more States or between two or more States *inter se*. In addition to this, Article 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. It is empowered to issue directions or oders or writs including those in the nature of writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, whichever may be appropriate, to enforce these rights. Any person who complains of any infringement of fundamental rights is at liberty to move the Supreme Court
writs
so as t
stances.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be invoked by leave from the High Court concerned in respect of any judgment, decree or final order from such court in a case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution, or in civil matters where the amount or value of the subject matter of the dispute is not less than Rs. 20,000, or where the judgment, decree or final order involves claims respecting property of like amount, or where the High Court concerned certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court. In criminal cases, the right to appeal to the Supreme Court

*A. K. Gopalan v the State of Madras, 1950.

has been provided for, "if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death; (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or (c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court". Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in Indian territory.

Besides this the Supreme Court has a very wide appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India inasmuch as it can grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any case or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India. It has also a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution.

Working of the Court

The Supreme Court is a court of record and has all the powers of such a court, including the power to punish for contempt of itself. It has the power to frame its own rules of procedure. In the exercise of these powers, it made the *Supreme Court Rules*, 1950, which, as amended from time to time, govern the day-to-day working of the Court. Under Article 145 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court can fix the minimum number of judges who are to sit for any purpose and may provide for the powers of single judges and Division Courts, subject to the condition that all cases involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution are heard by a bench consisting of not less than five judges. Judgments of the Supreme Court, which must always be delivered in open court, are arrived at with the concurrence of the majority of the judges present at the hearing. A judge who does not agree with the majority may give a dissenting judgment.

The cases in the Supreme Court can be filed by the parties personally or through advocates, specially registered as "Advocates on Record". If it is an appeal case, copies of the judgments of lower courts along with all relevant evidence, oral as well as documentary, have to be printed before the case is filed.

The Roll of Advocates of the Supreme Court is kept in two parts, the first containing the names of senior advocates and the second those of other advocates. At the end of 1960, 3,041 lawyers were registered with the Supreme Court Bar.

During the year 1960, the Supreme Court disposed of 267 petitions under Article 32 of the Constitution for the enforcement of fundamental rights and 297 appeals involving questions concerning the interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution. The Court also dealt with one special reference made to it under Article 143 of the Constitution.*

LAW COMMISSION

In pursuance of the announcement made by the Union Law Minister in Parliament on August 5, 1955, a Law Commission was appointed with the following terms of reference :

(i) to review the system of judicial administration in all its aspects and suggest ways and means for improving it and making it speedy and less expensive; and

*For brief summaries of some important constututional cases, see 'Supreme Court Decisions' under Appendices.

(ii) to examine the Central Acts of general application and importance and recommend the lines on which they should be amended, revised, consolidated or otherwise brought uptodate.

The Commission which started functioning with effect from September 16, 1955, functioned in two sections. The first section dealt mainly with the question of the reform of judicial administration, and the second section was mainly concerned with the statute law revision. The two sections, however, worked in close co-operation with each other under the direction of the Chairman.

The Commission completed its work regarding the reform of judicial administration by the end of September 1958 and submitted its Report on September 30, 1958. It was laid on the table of the Houses of Parliament on February 25, 1959. Many of the recommendations of the Commission in this Report have already been examined and decisions taken.

As regards the work of statute law revision, the Commission has so far submitted 12 Reports on the following subjects :

(1) The liability of the State in tort,
(2) Parliamentary legislation relating to sales-tax,
(3) Indian Limitation Act, 1908,
(4) British statutes applicable to India,
(5) Indian Registration Act, 1908,
(6) Indian Partnership Act, 1932,
(7) Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930,
(8) The Specific Relief Act, 1877,
(9)
(10)
(11)
(12)

The Commission's suggestions on some of these measures have already been implemented while others are under the active consideration of the Government. The Commission also submitted a Report on the sitting of High Courts in Benches at different places in a State.

With the submission of its report on the reform of judicial administration, the Commission as constituted in 1955, ceased to function. In order, however, to continue the task of statute law revision, the Commission was reconstituted with effect from December 20, 1958. The reconstituted
ho is a retired judge of the Supreme
urts and the Special Secretary to the
as full-time members and two part-

The te Commission are to
examine t importance and
recommet revised, consolida-
ted, or o objectives in the
revision

(a) to simplify the laws in general, and the procedural laws in particular;
(b) to ascertain if any provisions are inconsistent with the Constitution and suggest the necessary alterations or omissions;
(c) to remove anomalies and ambiguities brought to light by conflicting decisions of High Courts or otherwise;
(d) to consider local variations introduced by the State legislation in the concurrent field, with a view to re-introducing and maintaining uniformity;

(e) to consolidate Acts pertaining to the same subject with such technical revision as may be found necessary;
(f) to suggest modifications, wherever necessary, for implementing the directive principles of State policy laid down in the Constitution; and
(g) to suggest a general policy in revising the laws.

The Commission has under examination several Acts including the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes and has recently submitted a report on the law relating to marriage and divorce amongst Christians.

HIGH COURTS

The judicial administration of every State is headed by a High Court. As shown below there are fifteen High Courts in India.

TABLE 25

JURISDICTION AND SEAT OF HIGH COURTS*

No.	Name	Year of establishment	Territorial jurisdiction	Seat of the Court
1	Allahabad	1919	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (Bench at Lucknow)
2	Andhra Pradesh ..	1954	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
3	Assam	1948	Assam	Gauhati
4	Bombay	1861	Maharashtra	Bombay (Bench at Nagpur)
5	Calcutta	1861	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Calcutta
6	Gujarat	1960	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
7	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1928	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar and Jammu
8	Kerala	1956	Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Ernakulam (Bench at Trivandrum)
9	Madhya Pradesh ..	1956	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (Benches at Indore and Gwahor)
10	Madras	1861	Madras	Madras
11	Mysore	1884	Mysore	Bangalore
12	Orissa	1948	Orissa	Cuttack
13	Patna	1916	Bihar	Patna
14	Punjab	1947	Punjab and Delhi	Chandigarh (Bench at Delhi)
15	Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur

For three-quarters of a century, till the establishment of the Federal Court of India in 1937, some of these courts were virtually the highest courts in the country. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which exercised an appellate jurisdiction in certain categories of cases, had no administrative control over the High Courts. Under the new Constitution, however, the power of the High Courts has been affected to the extent that the Supreme Court, with a slightly wider appellate jurisdiction, has now been established in the country. Although the Constitution does not vest the Supreme Court with any administrative control over the High Courts, some administrative link has been provided by Article 217 which requires the President to consult the Chief Justice of India while appointing judges to the High Courts.

Ordinarily, a High Court is identified with the State where it exercises its jurisdiction, but the State Legislature has no power to alter the

*The functions of High Courts for the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura are exercised by the Courts of Judicial Commissioners in these Territories.

constitution or ... ı Court. This power vests in the Union ... ver to remove High Court judges also ve ... procedure to be followed in this matter is the same as prescribed for the removal of Supreme Court judges (Article 124, Clauses 4 and 5).

Powers and Functions

No substantial change in the powers and duties of the High Courts has been made by the Constitution. These are more or less the same as those prescribed in the Royal Letters Patent and the subsequent enactments which vested in them original or appellate jurisdiction in certain specified matters. The Letters Patent constituting the three Presidency High Courts in 1861 classified their jurisdiction as original and appellate, the original jurisdiction in civil as well as criminal matters being confined to the city limits. The other High Courts did not ordinarily possess original jurisdiction but had the power to try cases for special reasons. This was a kind of extraordinary original jurisdiction The High Courts were expressly authorised by the Government of India Act, 1935, to transfer suits to themselves when these involved interpretation of the Constitution. Article 228 of the new Constitution makes the transfer obligatory in all such cases.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 225). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe

of them for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

SUBORDINATE COURTS

The district judges, who preside over the principal civil courts of orig
tion
judg
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belo
distr

Structure and Functions

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of ... n throughout ...istricts, each ...d over by a ... grades of civil

...urts exercise ...ip, marriage ...nd admiralty ...aining to the ...g civil rights ... or tribunals, ... appropriate

civil courts. There is a third group of cases affecting civil rights which are tried by administrative or quasi-judicial tribunals or other statutory bodies. In such cases, there is no express provision for appeal to civil courts and the parties frequently invoke the intervention of the High Court for writs.

Criminal Justice

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district court in civil suits is the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometimes assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These officers are subordinate only to the High Court and are generally independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more serious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by a Sessions Court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes under the general supervision and control of the District Magistrate. In respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by. honorary magistrates, generally retired officers or other responsible citizens, and by benches of magistrates.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

In pursuance of the directive principle regarding the separation of the judiciary from the executive (Article 50), the States in which separation is now in force are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, West Bengal, the Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal regions of Madhya Pradesh, the PEPSU region and five districts of the Punjab, twelve districts of Bihar and thirty-four districts of Uttar Pradesh. The reform as it has come into operation in the State of Madras has been designed within the frame-work of the Criminal Procedure Code and has been implemented by an executive order. Broadly speaking, it divides all the powers and functions of a magistrate under two heads (i) judicial, and (ii) non-judicial. The officers discharging judicial functions have been placed under the High Court. Another important feature of the reform is that, for purely judicial work, only those qualified in law are eligible to become magistrates. Similar schemes, with modifications to suit local conditions, have been introduced in other States. The Governments of Assam and Rajasthan had set up Committees to consider this matter. The reports of the Committees have been received by the State Governments and are being considered.

Concurrently officers and ng ideas so as to give them both a better understanding of each other's problems in peace and in war.

National Defence Academy

Admissions to the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla, near Poona, are made on the basis of a qualifying biannual written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country, followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and are between 15 and 17½ years of age on the first day of the month on which the course starts at the Academy are eligible for admission. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry during the period of their stay at the Academy.

All the expenses of cadets while at the Academy, except the pocket expense of Rs. 30 per month, are borne by the Government. Where the monthly income of parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne by the Government.

The Academy conducts a three-year course for the combined basic training of cadets of all the three Services after which they separate to receive specialised training at their respective Service establishments.

Defence Services Staff College

Training is imparted to serving officers on an inter-Service basis at the Defence Services Staff College at Wellington in South India. It point- year,

Armed Forces Medical College

The Armed Forces Medical College at Poona, besides imparting training to newly-commissioned medical officers, runs refresher courses for medical officers of the Armed Forces to keep them up-to-date in their profession. Specialist courses are run in hygiene, X-ray, blood-transfusion and pathology.

Rashtriya Indian Military College

Run on the lines of public schools, the Rashtriya Indian Military College, located in Dehra Dun, prepares future officers for the three Services by imparting preliminary pre-cadet training to such pupils as desire subsequently to choose a military career. It thus serves as a feeder to the National Defence Academy.

Army Colleges and Schools

The Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun is the premier centre for training officers of the Army. The main source of entry into the Academy is the National Defence Academy. Cadets passing out of the Academy receive one year's training at Dehra Dun before being commissioned. The other categories of entrants in higher age-groups are those who have qualified in the competitive entrance examination of the Union Public Service Commission and the Services Selection Board for two years' training, graduate cadets of the NCC for a year and a half, other graduates selected for specialised commissions in the technical arms for a year and serving Regular or Territorial Army personnel—JCOs and NCOs—for two years. At the Military Academy, cadets undergo strenuous training designed mostly to equip them with the basic military

knowledge necessary for all Army officers whatever their corps, arm or service.

The Armoured Corps Centre and School at Ahmednagar undertakes the training of regimental instructors, squadron commanders and regimental commanders of the Corps. The College of Military Engineering at Kirkee imparts training to officers and other ranks in all aspects of military engineering. Longer courses of over two years' duration are also conducted there to train officers up to the degree standard.

The School of Signals at Mhow imparts basic and advanced technical training in telecommunication and signal tactics. The School of Artillery at Deolali provides training in field, anti-tank, and anti-aircraft artillery, while its branch at Bombay provides training in coastal artillery. The [illegible] trative [illegible] mande[illegible] r imparts specialised corps training in the identification, handling, storage, care, custody and preservation of all items, including ammunition and explosives, stocked by ordnance depots.

T[illegible] vice Corps Schoc[illegible] and School, Meer[illegible] Air Transport [illegible] Faizabad; the C[illegible] Education Centre and School, Pachmarhi; the Military School of Music, Pachmarhi; and the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School, Trimulgherry.

Naval Training Centres

Except for highly specialised technical courses, training of all officers and men of the Navy is undertaken at the main Naval training centres located at Cochin, Bombay and Visakhapatnam. Advanced courses in subjects like gunnery, torpedo and anti-submarine and communications have already been started.

The principal training centres of the Navy are *INS Venduruthy* and the Naval Air Station *Garuda*, both situated at Cochin. *INS Venduruthy* is the premier training establishment, comprising technical schools for gunnery, communication, navigation and torpedo and anti-submarine. *INS Garuda* has the training aircraft of the Navy and some technical schools.

At *INS Shivaji*, situated at Lonavla (Maharashtra), mechanical engineers and artificiers are trained. A new Engineering College has been started there to train junior engineer and electrical officers of the Service.

INS Valsura, the Electrical School of the Navy at Jamnagar, trains officers and men of the Electrical Branch of the Service. With most of the ships now acquired being fitted with complicated electronic equipment, training at this School has been geared to the present requirements of the Service.

New recruits coming into the Navy are trained at *INS Circars*, at Visakhapatnam, and, on completion of their courses, become sailors. Officers and men of the Supply and Secretariat Branch are trained at *INS Hamla* in Bombay. Sea training is imparted by the Fleet.

Air Force Colleges and Schools

T[illegible] ilots is imparted at t[illegible] and conversion trair[illegible] a year at the Jet[illegible] Station, Hyderabac[illegible] at Jodhpur and advanced training at Hyderabad before graduating as full-fledged aircrew.

DEFENCE FINANCE

The following is the break-up of the net Defence Services expenditure since 1955-56.

TABLE 26

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Effective			Non-effective	Defence Capital outlay	Total
	Army	Navy	Air force			
1955-56 (Actuals)	118	12	28	14	18	190
1956-57 („)	129	12	37	14	20	212
1957-58 („)	159	14	70	14	23	280
1958-59 („)	146	16	75	14	28	279
1959-60 („)	142	14	59	15	36	266
1960-61(Estimates)*	175	18	59	15	36	303
1961-62 („)†	184	19	61	18	32	314

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army, which was raised in October 1949, is designed

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rways), the
Corps and

ad 35 (with
l units) and
is eligible to join the Territorial

ypes of units—provincial and urban.
units lasts 30 days. In the urban units
he evenings after working hours, at
member of the Territorial Army who has
le to undergo annual training for two
units and for a period varying from a
ximum of 240 hours in the urban units,
teen days.

A limited number of appointments on the permanent staff, with a tenure of three to five years, is offered to all ranks of the Territorial Army provided they possess the necessary experience and qualifications. Territorial Army personnel are also entitled to the award of decorations and medals.

LOK SAHAYAK SENA

The Auxiliary Territorial Army, which was reorganised as the National Volunteer Force in 1954, is now designated as "Lok Sahayak Sena".

*Revised. †Budget.

All able-bodied men, except ex-Servicemen and ex-NCC cadets, between the ages of 18 and 40, can join the Lok Sahayak Sena. Membership of the force carries no liability to military service. Under a new scheme, special [illegible] of people in border areas.

[illegible] training, which includes a literacy course [illegible] record of the trainees is maintained and the [illegible] p is given a Certificate of Merit. Others [illegible] heir completing the full period of training successfully. During the training period every trainee is provided with free accommodation, clothing and food and an out-of-pocket allowance of Rs. 15 on the conclusion of the camp.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely, Senior, Junior and Girls. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three Wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, the Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, the Signals Corps, the Infantry, the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and the Medical Corps.

In [illegible] special[illegible] towns [illegible] units, [illegible] the training of air cadets. The [illegible] kept in view and their training has also been now made more instructive, interesting and useful. Aero-modelling and gliding have also been introduced in the Senior Wing of the Girls' Division.

The progressive increase in the strength of the Corps is shown in the following table:

TABLE 27

STRENGTH OF NATIONAL CADET CORPS

Date	Boys		Girls		Total
	Senior Division	Junior Division	Senior Wing	Junior Wing	
1-1-1951	23,349	45,105	279	—	68,733
1-1-1956	46,680	66,307	3,225	5,146	1,21,388
1-1-1957	52,147	70,829	3,999	6,727	1,33,702
1-1-1958	64,475	76,530	5,730	9,270	1,56,005
1-1-1959	73,407	92,258	9,246	17,342	1,92,253
1-1-1960	95,645	1,16,866	9,752	18,400	2,40,663
1-1-1961	1,05,770	1,28,633	9,752	19,314	2,63,469

AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

In 1960, two new categories, namely, Officers' Training Units (OTU) and Rifles, were introduced in the Cadet Corps organisation.

[illegible]

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps trains the youth of the country in team spirit, discipline and patriotism. Its instructors selected from schools are trained by regular Army staff of the various NCC units.

WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Directorate of Resettlement in the Defence Ministry deals with matters relating to the resettlement of ex-Servicemen in Government, private services, vocational and technical trades, land colonies and transport services. Training in basic agriculture is given to facilitate their absorption in the community projects as *Gram Sevaks*. In matters of

employment [illegible]
years.

One of the most important non-official organisations which renders useful assistance to ex-Servicemen and their families, in close liaison with the local administrations, is the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's

CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

Education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the Union Government concerning itself with the co-ordination of facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education (through the University Grants Commission) and research and scientific and technical education. C
is secured
responsible
and Visva Bharati) and such other institutions of national importance as Parliament may by law declare. They also administer the award of scholarships in pursuance of the policy of promoting cultural relations with other countries and co-operating with international organisations like the UNESCO.

There were 4,08 87 lakh students in 4,10,046 educational institutions of all types in India during 1958-59.* The percentage of children undergoing instruction to the total number of children in the age group 6-11 was 58.4; the percentage in the age groups 11-14 and 14-17 was 20.6 and 9.7 respectively.

The total number of recognised institutions, enrolment therein, the number of teachers and expenditure incurred on them is shown below.**

TABLE 28

INSTITUTIONS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls (in lakhs)	Number of teachers (in lakhs)	Direct expenditure (in crores of rupees)	Indirect expenditure (in crores of rupees)	Total expenditure (in crores of rupees)
1950-51 ..	2,86,860	2,55·43	8·04	91·05	23·33	114·38
1955-56 ..	3,66,641	3,39·24	11·07	144·81	44 85	189·66
1956-57 ..	3,77,837	3,60·06	11·70	159·63	46·66	206·29
1957-58 ..	3,94,760	3,80 02	12·31	182·51	58·14	240·65
1958-59* ..	4,10,046	4,08·87	12·82	198·25	57·01	255·26

Of the
2,99,220
51,300 spe
and 152 special education colleges, 44 research institutions, 15 boards of education and 40 universities. The break-up according to management was as follows: Government 1,04,558 with 93,22,335 students; district boards 1,59,093 with 1,48,01,251 students; municipalities 10,661 with 29,43,895 students; private aided 1,23,010 with 1,24,29,799 students and private unaided 12,724 with 13,90,154 students.

The contributions from different sources to the total expenditure are shown in table 29.

*Provisional.

**Figures for unrecognised institutions are not available.

TABLE 29

SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE

Source	1950-51		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59*	
	Percentage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.	Percentage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.	Percentage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.	Percentage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.	Percentage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.
Government funds	57·1	65·27	61·8	117·20	64·0	129·57	65·6	157·89	65 6	167·43
District boards funds	6·9	7·86	5·2	9·90	4·1	10·67	4·1	9·70	3·5	8·84
Municipal boards funds	4·0	4·64	3·4	6·46	3 3	6·94	3·1	7·49	3·1	7·94
Fees	20 4	23·33	20 0	37·90	19·4	40 10	18·1	43·64	18·6	47·56
Endowments	2·2	2·46	3 0	5·69	3·1	6·44	2 9	6·98	2·9	7·74
Others	9·4	10 82	6 6	12·51	6·1	12·57	6·2	14·95	6·3	16·02
TOTAL ..	100	114 38	100	189·66	100	206·29	100	240·65	100	255·26

*Provisional.

Literacy

The state of literacy in the country, according to the 1951 census reconstructed for the present administrative set-up, is shown in table 32.

Plan and Education

As against a sum of Rs. 169 crores provided under the First Five Year Plan for the development of education, the Second Plan provided Rs. 307 crores-Rs. 95 crores at the Centre and Rs. 212 crores in the States. An appraisal of the Plan in 1959 led to a reduction of this sum to Rs. 277 crores -Rs. 70 crores at the Centre and Rs. 207 crores in the States. The distribution of outlay in the First and Second Plans is set out below.

TABLE 30

EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

	(*in crores of rupees*)		
	First Plan	Second Plan	
		Original	Revised
Elementary education	93	89	93·01
Secondary education	22	51	49·09
University education	15	57	46·48
Technical and vocational education	23	48	51·23
Other educational schemes	16	62	37·13
TOTAL ..	169	307	276·94

The achievements under the First Plan and targets aimed at under the Second Plan and the draft Third Plan are indicated below.

TABLE 31

ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS‡

Activity	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66
Number of pupils of age group 6-11 (in lakhs).	1,92	2,52	3,30	5,04
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group.	42·7	51·0	60 0	80·0
Number of pupils of age group 11-14 (in lakhs).	31	43	61	1,00
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group.	12·9	16·3	22·6	30·0
Number of pupils of age group 14-17 (in lakhs).	12	20	30	44
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group.	5·4	8·1	12·0	15·0
[illegible]	2,09,700	2,78,135	3,54,900	5,00,000
[illegible]	13,596	21,730	30,000	45,000
[illegible]	7,288	10,838	14,000	18,000
[illegible]	—	367	1,600	1,800
[illegible]	49	64	97	117
Number of polytechnics.	86	102	208	273
Intake in engineering and technological colleges (degree level).	4,119	5,937	13,000	19,400*
Intake in polytechnics (diploma level).	5,903	9,397	24,000	39,918*
Outturn of graduates in engineering and technology.	2,198	4,017	5,310	—
Outturn of diploma holders in engineering and technology.	2,478	4,072	10,397	—

‡Figures in this table are slightly different from those given in earlier editions. This is due to revised population projections assumed by the Central Statistical Organisation and inclusion of figures relating to Jammu and Kashmir.

*Includes facilities to be provided through part-time and short-term courses.

TABLE 32

LITERACY IN INDIA*

(1951 Census)

State/Union Territory	Literates			Percentage of literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	5,92,61,114†	4,56,10,431†	1,36,50,683†	16·61†	24·88†	7·87†
Andhra Pradesh	41,06,060	30,99,803	10,06,257	13·14	19·69	6·48
Assam	16,33,753	13,03,087	3,30,666	18·07	27·08	7·81
Bihar	47,21,411	39,92,141	7,29,270	12·17	20·48	3·78
Bombay**	1,04,48,350	78,70,186	25,78,164	21·65	31·71	11·00
Kerala	55,18,908	33,57,175	21,61,733	40·73	50·24	31·48
Madhya Pradesh	25,63,786	21,51,338	4,12,448	9·83	16·23	3·22
Madras	62,55,018	47,40,242	15,14,776	20 87	31·75	10 07
Mysore	37,42,283	28,67,486	8,74,797	19·29	29 06	9·17
Orissa	23,13,431	19,78,705	3,34,726	15·80	27·32	4·52
Punjab	24,57,496	18,25,953	6,31,543	15·23	21·03	8·47
Rajasthan	14,25,416	11,97,209	2,28,207	8·93	14·40	2·98
Uttar Pradesh	68,25,072	57,53,580	10,71,492	10·80	17 38	3·56
West Bengal	63,09,159	48,24,134	14,85,025	23·99	34·20	12·18
Andaman & Nicobar Islands .. .	7,980	6,513	1,467	25·77	34·18	12·31
Delhi	6,69,073	4,24,118	2,44,955	38·36	42 99	32·34
Himachal Pradesh	85,509	72,972	12,537	7 71	12·59	2·37
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands ..	3,204	2,635	569	15·23	25 59	5·30
Manipur	65,895	58,932	6,963	11·41	20·77	2·37
Tripura	99,197	74,975	24,222	15·52	22·34	7 98

* For provisional estimates of literacy according to the 1961 census, See Appendices.

† Includes figures for Sikkim.

** Literacy figures are not available separately for Gujarat and Maharashtra.

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

The progress of pre-primary education is indicated below.

TABLE 33

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls*	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in lakhs of Rs.)
1950-51	303	21,640	866	11·98
1955-56	630	45,828	1,880	24·99
1956-57	769	54,017	2,131	28·87
1957-58	928	62,428	2,452	33·00
1958-59**	1,164	80,118	2,939	44·43

PRIMARY EDUCATION

An All-India Council for Elementary Education advises the Central and State Governments on all matters relating to elementary education and to preparation of programmes for the early implementation of compulsory and free education.

Free and compulsory education of all children of the age group 6-11, to start with, is to be provided by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period. A scheme to train an adequate number of teachers for this purpose has been initiated.

The progress of primary education is shown in the following table.

TABLE 34

PRIMARY EDUCATION†

Year	Number of recognised schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	2,09,671	1,82,93,967	5,37,918	36·49
1955-56	2,78,135	2,29,19,734	6,91,249	53·73
1956-57	2,87,298	2,39,22,567	7,10,139	58·48
1957-58	2,98,247	2,47,88,299	7,29,238	66·74
1958-59**	2,99,220	2,41,01,399	7,15,177	62·17

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Significant among the reforms carried out on the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission (which reported in August 1953) with the aim of making secondary education a self-contained and complete stage up to the age of 17 are:

(i) Enriching the content of secondary education by adding one more class to the high school and making it a higher secondary course of 11 years' duration and providing in selected higher secondary schools a diversified system of education in which students could offer, in addition to a common core of studies, a group of three subjects from any one of seven, namely, Humanities, Science, Technology, Commerce, Agriculture, Fine Arts and Home Science.

(ii) Provision of facilities for improvement in teaching science, libraries, introduction of crafts in middle schools, training of teachers and career masters, etc.

*Excludes pupils in institutions attached to primary and secondary schools.

**Provisional.

†Includes junior basic schools for which separate figures are available in table 36.

(iii) The establishment of the All-India Council of Secondary Education to advise the Central and State Governments.
(iv) The compulsory study of languages at the secondary stage.
(v) The implementation of a long range programme of examination reform aiming at a closer integration of educational objectives, learning processes and methods of evaluation.
(vi) The establishment of the Extension Services Project in selected training colleges to carry out a programme of in-service teacher preparation in all the subjects of the secondary school curriculum.

The table below shows at a glance the position regarding the development and financing of secondary education.

TABLE 35
SECONDARY EDUCATION*

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs)
1950-51	20,884	52,32,009	2,12,000	30·74
1955-56	32,568	85,26,509	3,38,333	53·02
1956-57	36,291	95,79,164	3,72,180	58 73
1957-58	39,654	1,06,21,499	4,06,768	67 21
1958-59**	53,302	1,40,78,334	4,71,207	81·93

BASIC EDUCATION

children. Education is imparted through socially useful productive activities like spinning and weaving, gardening, carpentry, leather work, book craft, domestic crafts, pottery, elementary engineering, etc. About 20 per

to the basic type.

Post-basic schools have been started to enable pupils who have been educated in the junior and senior
education along the basic lines.
blished by volu
different from
pass out of the
higher studies and in securing employment. To resolve these difficulties,

**Provisional.

TABLE 36

BASIC EDUCATION*

	Number of schools			Number of students on rolls			Number of teachers			Direct expenditure (In crores of Rs.)		
	Junior basic†	Senior basic	Post-basic	Junior basic†	Senior basic	Post-basic	Junior basic†	Senior basic	Post-basic	Junior basic†	Senior basic	Post-basic
1950-51 ..	33,379	351	—	28,48,240	66,482	—	74,756	2,563	—	3·94	0·21	—
1955-56 ..	42,971	4,842	19	37,30,439	13,29,748	2,377	1,11,347	39,672	—	8·11	4·06	4·06
1956-57 ..	46,881	6,897	26	41,27,519	17,30,786	3,211	1,19,366	52,522	214	9·11	5·09	4·94
1957-58 ..	52,039	7,819	30	48,13,447	19,76,544	3,899	1,34,927	57,846	276	10·85	6·26	6·17
1958-59**	56,192	8,443	29	53,80,145	22,10,106	2,730	1,45,641	64,281	196	12·18	7·32	3·60

*Figures shown here separately for basic education have already been included in primary and secondary education in tables 34 and 35.

† Inclusive of basic primary.

**Provisional.

The National Institute [illegible] is engaged in carrying out research and [illegible] teachers and administrators of basic edu[illegible] material and literature for pupils and teachers.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

The number of institutions, enrolment and teachers and expenditure on vocational and technical school education are shown below:

TABLE 37

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION†

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	2,339	1,87,194	11,598	3·69
1955-56	3,074	2,62,465	16,597	5·45
1956-57	3,022	2,71,644	17,497	5·80
1957-58	3,232	2,89,698	19,186	7·21
1958-59**	3,410	3,11,313	20,388	7·97

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Special education institutions include schools for the handicapped and for social workers; schools of music, dancing and other fine arts; schools of oriental studies, adult education, etc.

TABLE 38

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	52,813	14,04,443	16,686	2·33
1955-56	50,987	14,87,878	20,611	2 65
1956-57	49,070	14,28,389	25,632	2·79
1957-58	51,150	14,36,300	27,671	2·92
1958-59** . ..	51,300	14,50,474	27,005	2·89

HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in India is imparted through arts and [illegible] colleges [illegible] research [illegible] ondary [illegible] nducted [illegible] study, examinations and award of degrees and diplomas.

Universities are of three different types. Affiliating universities do not themselves undertake any teaching but merely prescribe courses of study, conduct examinations and award degrees and diplomas in respect of colleges affiliated to [illegible] addition to carrying [illegible] research facilities generally at the post-graduate level and in some cases from the post-intermediate level onwards. The residential and teaching universities are unitary organisations controlling all colleges under their

† Vocational institutions include schools for agriculture, arts and crafts, commerce, engineering, forestry, industry, medicine, physical education, teachers' training, veterinary science, polytechnics and others

**Provisional.

recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities in India is provided by the Inter-University Board founded in 1925. The functions of this Board are advisory in character.

Besides the universities, there are a large number of institutions which impart higher learning. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, have the same standing as other universities, although they were not officially established as universities under Central or State Acts. Many of the research laboratories and institutions mentioned in the chapter on *Scientific Research* are recognised by t[illegible]
Some of them [illegible]
national instit[illegible]
Kangri Vishwa Vidyalaya, Hardwar, Gurukul Vishwa Vidyalaya, Vrindavan and Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, whose degrees and diplomas are recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to the corresponding degrees and diplomas of a university for purposes of employment.

In table 39 is shown the State/Territory-wise distribution of various types of institutions in 1958-59 catering for higher education and in table 40 is shown the growth of these institutions since 1950-51.

TABLE 39

STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (1958-59)

State/Union Territory	Universities	Boards of education	Research institutions	Arts and science colleges	Professional colleges	Special education colleges	Total
Andhra Pradesh ..	3	1	—	55	24	22	105
Assam	1	—	—	29	9	1	40
Bihar	2	1	4	73	27	6	113
Bombay*	8	2	22	92	136	13	273
Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	—	12	3	10	26
Kerala	1	—	—	45	23	7	76
Madhya Pradesh ..	4	2	1	76	34	14	131
Madras	2	1	—	58	35	21	117
Mysore	2	—	4	47	56	7	116
Orissa	1	1	—	19	17	6	44
Punjab	2	—	—	81	33	1	117
Rajasthan	1	2	—	56	19	18	96
Uttar Pradesh ..	8	1	6	90	51	10	166
West Bengal ..	3	1	4	114	44	12	178
Delhi	1	1	3	17	12	2	36
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Manipur	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Tripura	—	—	—	2	2	1	5
Pondicherry ..	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
INDIA	40	13	44	873	528	152	1,650

*Separate figures for Gujarat and Maharashtra are not available.

TABLE 40

HIGHER EDUCATION

Year	Universities	Boards of education	Research institutions	Special education colleges	Professional & technical colleges	Arts and science colleges	Number of students on rolls †	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs)
1950-51	27	7	18	92	208	498	4,03,519	24,453	17·68
1955-56	32	11	34	112	346	712	6,81,179	37,865	29·71
1956-57	33	12	41	128	399	773	7,50,195	42,135	33 54
1957-58	38	14	43	148	489	817	8,03,532	45,232	38 10
1958-59*	40	13	44	152	528	873	8,65,696	45,531	42 85

General Education in Universities

Two schemes of general education have been drawn up by a study team which reported in January 1957. In the main scheme, general education covering basic studies in the fields of natural sciences, social sciences and the humanities togeth[illegible] are to be made compulsory for all
In the alternative scheme, six per [illegible] of the degree course are to be devoted to general education. The introduction of general education courses has been accepted in principle by almost all universities in India, some of them having actually introduced them in one form or another.

University Grants Commission

In pursuance of the recommendations of the University Education [illegible] the University Grants [illegible]

Chairman .. .. D. S Kothari

Members .. .. H.N. Kunzru, K S. Krishnan, Dewan Anand Kumar, A. C. Joshi, N. K. Siddhanta, N. N. Wanchoo, P. N. Kirpal, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.

Secretary .. .. .. Samuel Mathai

Table 41 shows the universities, their character, number of attached and affiliated colleges, number of students and expenditure incurred on them.

*Provisional

†Includes enrolment in attached school classes.

TABLE 41

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

(1960)

	Name and year of establishment	Character	No. of constituent, affiliated and associated colleges (1958-59)	No. of students (1958-59)*	Expenditure (in crores of Rs) (1958-59)*
1	Agra University , Agra (1927)	g	74	36,776	1·92
2	Aligarh University, Aligarh (1921)	g	1	4,530	0·92
3	Allahabad University, Allahabad (1887)	g	4	8,545	6·13
4	Andhra University, Waltair (1926)		50	24,677	1·93
5	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar (1929)	g	—	3,059	1·88
6	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (1916)	g	21	10,344	1·87
7	Burdwan University, Burdwan (1960)		—	—	—
8	Baroda University, Baroda (1949)	g	14	7,342	0·93
9	Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur (1960)		—	—	—
10	Bihar University, Patna (1952)		80	66,937	3·34
11	Bombay University, Bombay (1857)		33	45,513	2·61
12	Calcutta University, Calcutta (1857)		151	1,37,275	5·50
13	Delhi University, Delhi (1922)		23	14,129	1·83
14	Gauhati University, Gauhati (1948)		25	23,144	1·00
15	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur (1957)		13	5,735	0·35
16	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (1949)		43	28,575	1·20
17	Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh (1958)		**	**	**
18	Jabalpur University, Jabalpur (1957)		19	7,623	0·65
19	Jadavpur University, Jadavpur (1955)	g	2	2,140	0·49
20	Jammu & Kashmir University, Srinagar (1948)		25	7,761	0·30
21	Karnatak University, Dharwar (1949)		28	11,529	0 97

*Provisional.

**Information not available.

TABLE 41—*(concld.)*

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

(1960)

	Name and year of establishment	Character	No. of constituent, affiliated and associated colleges (1958-59)	No. of students (1958-59)*	Expenditure (in crores of Rs.) (1958-59)*
22	Kerala University, Trivandrum (1937)	Affiliating and Teaching	74	38,202	2·44
23	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (1956)	Residential and Teaching	—	30	1·92
24	Lucknow University, Lucknow (1921)	Residential and Teaching	14	12,410	0·79
25	Madras University, Madras (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	101	49,680	5·24
26	Marathwada University, Aurangabad (1958)	Affiliating and Teaching	8	3,069	0·20
27	Mysore University, Mysore (1916)	Affiliating and Teaching	45	28,995	1·23
28	Nagpur University, Nagpur (1923)	Affiliating and Teaching	30	17,885	1·38
29	Osmania University, Hyderabad (1918)	Affiliating and Teaching	29	17,330	1·44
30	Punjab University, Chandigarh (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	120	63,770	4·99
31	Patna University, Patna (1917)	Residential and Teaching	10	10,176	1·17
32	Poona University, Poona (1949)..	Affiliating and Teaching	34	24,485	1·94
33	Rajasthan University, Jaipur (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	49	12,795	1·32
34	*Ranchi University, Ranchi (1960)*	*Affiliating and Teaching*	—	—	—
35	Roorkee University, Roorkee (1949)	Residential and Teaching	—	1,217	0·63
36	Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Nagar, Anand (1955)	Affiliating and Teaching	4	3,875	0·13
37	Saugar University, Saugar (1946)	Affiliating and Teaching	35	9,724	1·04
38	S N D.T. Women's University, Bombay (1951)	Affiliating and Teaching	7	2,764	0·12
39	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (1954)	Affiliating and Teaching	19	6,248	0·45
40	Utkal University, Cuttack (1943)	Affiliating and Teaching	24	9,384	0·99
41	Varanasaya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (1958)	Affiliating and Teaching	**	**	**
42	Vikram University, Ujjain (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	37	6,985†	0·91†
43	Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan (1951) .. .	Residential and Teaching	6	574	0·88

*Provisional.

**Information not available.

†Figures relate to 1957-58

HER TECHNICAL EDUCATION†

ole indicates the expansion of facilities for higher (engineering and technology) during the period 1951

TABLE 42

IGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Institutions		Sanctioned intake		Outturn	
Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.
53	89	4,788	6,216	2,693	2,626
70	109	6,367	9,899	4,293	4,075
87	166	11,280	20,670	4,480	7,240
97	193	13,500	25,290	7,000*	12,000*

igineering colleges and 67 polytechnics envisaged under cond Plan of State Governments, all institutions except hnics have started functioning. In addition, 8 engineering 23 polytechnics set up by private agencies have also started

. the requirements of technical personnel during the Third Plan e Central Government had earlier approved a scheme to establish l engineering colleges, a college of engineering and technology at nd 26 polytechnics in different parts of the country. Seven regional colleges have started functioning at Mangalore, Warangal, Nagpur, Bhopal, Durgapur, Jamshedpur and Srinagar. The colleges at Allahabad and Delhi

are being developed at a number of institutions.

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the first in the chain of four higher tech- . The Indian Institute of Tech- nology, Madras, a 1959 respectively and the Institute at Kanpur in 1960. Each institute when completed will provide for the education of over 1,500 students at the under-graduate level and 500 at the post-graduate level.†

RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

On th a Nation in 1956 ment of

preparatory course to init course. Recognition of the a first degree of a university for purposes of employment has been secured.

*Estimated

†For a list of engineering and technological institutions, see Appendices.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education provides an educational base for community development programmes in the country and includes literacy, use of libraries, literature, research and training.

A National Centre for Fundamental Education has been established in New Delhi to train higher grade personnel for social education work, develop [illegible] selected problems and serve as [illegible] Institute set up at the Delh[illegible] field of libraries. The Gov[illegible] Library as a pilot public li[illegible] Workers has also been set up at Indore.

Audio-Visual Aids

The National Institute of Audio-Visual Education, established in [illegible] and [illegible] The [illegible] and [illegible] taken.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

A National Advisory Council advises the Government on all problems concerning education, training and employment of the physically and mentally handicapped. Scholarships are awarded to blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped students for higher education or for technical professional training. Grants are provided to institutions and organisations for the handicapped chiefly for undertaking development work for the handicapped.

The training centre for the adult blind at Dehra Dun [illegible] in handicrafts to about 150 blind m[illegible] women's section with a capacity of 3[illegible] [illegible] this centre is a sheltered [illegible] sons including 2 blind women in various industries. A special employment office for the handicapped, set up in Bombay in March 1959, has so far placed 10 blind, 29 deaf and 56 orthopaedically handicapped in [illegible]

[illegible] in October 1950, [illegible]s a Hindi quarterly [illegible]

[illegible] January 1959, at [illegible] Eventually it will [illegible]

Steps so far taken for the propagation and development of Hindi are as follows:

(i) 2,39,000 technical terms have been evolved by expert committees appointed by the Board of Scientific Terminology.

(*ii*) Preparation of the second edition of the English version of the Basic Grammar of modern Hindi in the light of the comments from State Governments and universities, etc.

(*iii*) Acceptance of the recommendations of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti relating to recognition of examinations conducted by different organisations for employment under Government of India.

(*iv*) Standardisation of keyboard for Hindi typewriters and teleprinters.

(*v*) Evolving a standard system of Hindi shorthand.

(*vi*) Organisation of Hindi teachers' training colleges on a zonal basis in the non-Hindi speaking areas.

(*vii*) Provision of Hindi books in school libraries in non-Hindi speaking States.

(*viii*) [illegible] literature [illegible] nes by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, the first volume of which has been released.

(*x*) Preparation of standard manuals in various subjecdts.

(*xi*) Preparation of terminological indices of 14 standar Hindi works and publication of omnibus volumes of works of 16 eminent writers.

(*xii*) Organisation of lecture tours of scholars from Hindi-speaking areas to non-Hindi speaking areas and *vice versa;* five seminars of Hindi teachers from non-Hindi speaking States were held at Patna, Varanasi, Gwalior, Madras, Trivandrum and Udaipur

(*xiii*) Grants to State Governments in non-Hindi speaking areas and to voluntary organisations for promotion of Hindi and appoint. ment of Hindi teachers.

(*xiv*) Preparation of lists containing words common to Hindi and other regional languages.

(*xv*) Preparation of bi-lingual and multi-lingual dictionaries.

(*xvi*) Preparation of bi-lingual alphabet charts in Hindi and other regional languages.

(*xvii*) Award of prizes to Hindi books of outstanding merit.

(*xviii*) Translation of standard works in foreign languages into Hindi.

(*xix*) Finalisation of the form of Devanagari script.

YOUTH WELFARE

The highlights of the endeavour in the field of youth welfare have been as follows:

(*i*) Organisation of annual inter-university youth festivals since 1954 and assistance to universities for the organisation of inter-collegiate festivals.

(*ii*) Holding of youth leadership training camps, where short-term training is imparted to selected teachers to help and equip them to organise youth welfare activities in their institutions in a better and effective manner.

(*iii*) Travel concessions and financial assistance for organising youth tours to places of historic, scenic and cultural interest and to development project areas.

(*iv*) [illegible]

(*v*) [illegible] boards and committees for the successful implementation and co-ordination of youth welfare activities.

(*vi*) The setting up of non-student youth clubs and centres.

(*vii*) Organising labour and social service camps to inculcate a sense of dignity in manual labour in students and to bring them into contact with villages.

(*viii*) Campus Work Projects Scheme to provide amenities such as gymnasia, swimming pools, open air theatres-*cum*-auditoria, etc., to universities and other educational institutions.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Physical Education

A 'National Plan of Physical Education and Recreation' has been prepared for the promotion of physical education and recreation. The plan aims at implementing the syllabi of physical education, popularising norms of physical fitness tests, conducting seminars, awarding fellowships and scholarships for higher studies in physical education, granting assistance to *Vyayamshalas* and *Akhadas*, holding of physical efficiency weeks and festivals and producing of documentary and feature films on physical

...n, named after Rani
...n 1957. The College
offers training facilities for a three-year degree course in physical education.

A Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation has been set up to advise Government on co-ordination of programmes and activities.

Sports

Encouragement offered to the organisation of sports has been in the following directions:

(i) Rendering assistance to the National Sports Organisations (one for each game), on the advice of the All-India Council of Sports, for the purchase of sports equipment, sending Indian teams abroad, inviting foreign teams to play in India,

(ii) ... under the Rajkumari Sports
... expert Indian and foreign

...

the country.

National Discipline Scheme

In order to bring up the younger generation under a proper code of discipline and to instil in them ideals of good citizenship and comradeship, a scheme for the physical and general social training of ...ldren was introduced in July 1954. The scheme has sinc... to other educational institutions and over six lakh childre... in ...in various States at present.

CHAPTER IX

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The National Culture Trust was set up to promote art and culture and foster consciousness of art among the people. These objectives are secured through the agency of the Lalit Kala Akademi (Academy of Art), Sangeet Natak Akademi (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music) and Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters). The facilities for mass communication at the disposal of the State have also been utilised to make the people conscious of their cultural heritage. A number of institutions have collaborated in the task of popularising traditional arts and crafts.*

ART

Lalit Kala Akademi

The Lalit Kala Akademi, set up in 1954, promotes the development of fine arts and evolves a programme of work for the growth and nourishment of painting, sculpture and other graphic arts. It also co-ordinates the activities of the regional or State akademis, encourages exchange of ideas among various schools of art, publishes literature and fosters inter-regional and international contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and of art objects.

The Akademi holds a National Exhibition of Art every year at New Delhi, which also visits different State capitals by rotation. Exhibitions of the arts and crafts of Eastern and Western countries in India and of Indian arts and crafts abroad are also organised by the Akademi. Seminars devoted to various aspects of art are also held periodically.

The Akademi has initiated a survey of the arts and crafts of different regions of the country with particular reference to details of work and living conditions of indigenous craftsmen, painters and sculptors. The survey has covered West Bengal and is to cover Gujarat next.

The maintenance of a photographic record of ancient monuments, sculptures and paintings and [illegible] in the National Exhibition of Art.†

Publications

Among the art publications brought out by the Akademi are *Mughal Miniatures, Portfolio of Contemporary Paintings, Krishna Legend in Pahari Paintings, Ajanta Paintings, Mewar Paintings, Kishangarh Paintings, Birbhum Terracottas, Bundi Paintings* and picture postcards of *Indian Miniatures.* Booklets on 'Bendre', 'Ravi Varma', 'Hebbar' and 'Chavda' have also been published in the Lalit Kala series on Contemporary Indian Art. The Akademi also brings out a bi-annual art journal, *Lalit Kala.*

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has also brought out a number of important art publications. These include *Indian Art Through the Ages, Architecture and Sculpture of India, The Way of the Buddha, Kangra Valley Painting* and *Basohli Painting.*

*For lists of these recognised institutions, see Appendices.

†For a list of 1961 awards, see Appendices.

(*vii*) Organising labour and social service camps to inculcate a sense of dignity in manual labour in students and to bring them into contact with villages.

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The first National College of Physical Education, named after Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, was set up at Gwalior in 1957. The College offers training facilities for a three-year degree course in physical education.

A Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation has been set up to advise Government on co-ordination of programmes and activities.

Sports

Encouragement offered to the organisation of sports has been in the following directions:

(*i*) Rendering assistance to the National Sports Organisations (one for each game), on the advice of the All-India Council of Sports, for the purchase of sports equipment, sending Indian teams abroad, inviting foreign teams to play in India, holding national championships, etc.

(*ii*) Establishment of coaching centres, under the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme since 1953, by expert Indian and foreign coaches. Training in almost all the games is being imparted to players and athletes at these centres.

(*iii*) Setting up of State Sports Councils in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

A Central Institute of Coaching has been established at Patiala. It trains first class coaches in all games under the guidance of foreign experts. It lays special emphasis on popularising sports and games in educational institutions and in rural areas, besides the continuation of the existing schemes for the promotion of sports and games.

The All-India Council of Sports advises the Government of India and the Sports Federations in the matter of development of games and sports in the country.

National Discipline Scheme

In order to bring up the younger generation under a proper code of discipline and to instil in them ideals of good citizenship and comradeship, a scheme for the physical and general social training of displaced children was introduced in July 1954. The scheme has since been extended to other educational institutions and over six lakh children are under training in various States at present.

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*For lists of these recognised institutions, see Appendices.

†For a list of 1961 awards, see Appendices.

National Gallery of Modern Art

The National Gallery of Modern Art, established in 1954, now possesses 2,056 art objects representing trends in art for the last hundred years. Among the distinguished artists whose works are represented at the gallery are Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy, D. P. Roy Chaudhury, Amrita Sher Gill, Sudhir Khastagir and many other modern painters and sculptors.

Museums

A Central Board of Museums, set up in 1956, advises the Government of India on matters relating to the reorganisation and development of museums in the country, a list of which is given in the Appendices.

DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC

Sangeet Natak Akademi

The Sangeet Natak Akademi, inaugurated in 1953, directs its activities to the fostering of dance, drama, music and films and to the promotion through them of the cultural unity of the country. It promotes research, encourages setting up of theatre centres and training institutions, organises seminars and festivals, awards prizes, confers distinctions, publishes [illegible] ers cultural exchange. [illegible] films relating to the [illegible]

The Akademi maintains close liaison with the institutions it has recognised† and with affiliated regional akademis now functioning in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. These regional akademis are collaborating with the national organisation in surveying the [illegible] rganised by [illegible] writing anc [illegible] mi—the National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute at New Delhi and the Manipur Dance College at Imphal.

The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists in the field of dance, drama, music and films.*

Radio Drama

[illegible]

Radio Sangeet Sammelan

This regular annual musical event of All India Radio aims at stimulating appreciation of the principal forms of classical music and presenting a variety of *ragas* and *raginis* by exponents of Hindustani and Karnatak music. *Sugam Sangeet* or light music sessions are held in continuation of the classical music sessions. An annual music competition confined to young artists (which precedes the *Sammelan*) aims at discovering new talent. Group music competitions have become a feature of the *Sammelan*. Symposia to discuss development of music and possibilities of giving it a new direction are also a feature of the *Sammelan*.

† For a list of these recognised institutions, see Appendices.

*For a list of the 1960-61 awards, see Appendices.

National Programme of Music

Started in 1952, this AIR programme featuring eminent artists aims at fostering a better mutual appreciation between the two systems of music—Hindustani and Karnatak. Regional and folk music and operas are also broadcast periodically.

National Programme of Operas

This programme is broadcast from Delhi and relayed by all stations of AIR once every two months.

Vadya Vrinda

The AIR *Vadya Vrinda* (National Orchestra), set up in 1952, has built up a sizeable repertoire of compositions based on traditional *ragas* and folk tunes. It has also attempted thematic compositions.

Other AIR Programmes

Classical music recitals of short duration (*Subaddha Sangeet*) are also broadcast. *Vrindagan* (choral music), *Sugam Sangeet* (modern light music based on classical and folk melodies), folk and devotional music are among other forms of musical programmes of All India Radio aimed at the fostering of music in the country.

LITERATURE

Sahitya Akademi

The Sahitya Akademi, inaugurated in 1954, is "a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country."

The publication of a *National Bibliography of Indian Literature*, covering all books of literary merit published in the twentieth century in the fourteen major languages specified in the Constitution, as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors, is one of the important activities of the Akademi. A comprehensive "Who's Who of Indian Writers" was recently released by the Akademi.

Among other publications of the Akademi already released are a critical edition of Kalidasa's *Meghadoota*, a history of Malayalam literature, a history of Bengali literature, [illegible]



romal's prose in Sindhi, a *Symposium on Contemporary Indian Literature*, [illegible] *tories* and a Russian-Hindi preparation include critical [illegible] *Kumara Sambhava*, histories [illegible] volume of an *Anthology of Sanskrit Literature*.

Bharatiya Kavita—1953, an anthology of poems selected from each of the fourteen languages along with their Hindi translations, has been published. The second and third volumes covering the years 1954-55 and 1956-57 are under production.

A number of Indian and foreign classics have been translated and published in several Indian languages. The first two of eight volumes of Rabindranath Tagore's works (original in Bengali in Devanagari script) covering 101 poems and 500 songs entitled *Ekottarasati* and

Gita-Panchasati have been published. Gujarati, Punjabi and Marathi [illegible] been released. A 'Tagore [illegible] in connection with the [illegible]

The Akademi publishes two half-yearly journals, one in English called *Indian Literature* and the other in Sanskrit called *Samskrita Pratibha*.

The Akademi also makes annual awards to authors of outstanding books published in Indian languages.*

Gandhian Literature

Early in 1956, a scheme was launched by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to publish a complete collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings, speeches and letters in chronological order in a series of volumes. The first four volumes covering the period 1884 to 1905 have been released.

Literary Broadcasts

The National Symposium of Poets, first organised in 1956 by AIR, is now a regular annual feature in which leading poets of the country participate.

An all-India gathering of writers representing different branches of creative writing was convened in 1956. At the first *Sahitya Samaroh*, trends in contemporary Indian poetry were reviewed and vital problems concerning Indian literature were discussed. The second *Sahitya Samaroh*, which met in 1957, devoted itself to contemporary Indian fiction and short stories as also to a discussion on the use of language for mass communication. The third *Sahitya Samaroh*, held in 1958, discussed problems connected with contemporary dramatic literature. The fourth and fifth gatherings concerned themselves with the growth of humour in Indian literature and the growth of prose in Indian literature.

The National Programme of Contemporary Literature, inaugurated in 1960, brings to listeners all over the country a selection of the creative and critical writing being produced in the regional languages of India. Broadcast on the last Thursday of every quarter, the programme covers [illegible] and promoting awareness of contemporary problems. The Lad Memorial Lectures, instituted in 1958, are delivered in Marathi from the radio stations serving the Marathi-speaking region.

National Book Trust

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 to encourage the production of good literature and to make such works available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public. Thirteen such publications have so far been released.

The Trust will also publish standard works on education, science, culture and the humanities. Classical Indian literature, the translation [illegible]

*For a list of the 1960 awards, see Appendices.

Development of Modern Indian Languages

A scheme costing Rs. 20 lakhs has been drawn up by the Government of India for the development of modern Indian languages during the years 1958-61. It is intended to prepare and publish encyclopaedias, books of knowledge as well as bilingual or multi-lingual dictionaries of Indian languages under this scheme. Publication of old manuscripts or rare books, of catalogues and bibliographies, preparation and publication of popular books on science and culture and books bringing out similarities in grammar, syntax, etc., among the different languages, are also likely to be covered.

PROMOTION OF INTER-STATE CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

Exchange of Troupes

The Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes, introduced in 1959-60, is aimed at promoting cultural and emotional integration among the people of the different parts of the country. Troupes selected by State Governments on the basis of inter-district competitions are sent out to the neighbouring States. Three such State troupes from Manipur, Andhra Pradesh and Madras visited Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Mysore.

Exchange of Artists

Exchange of eminent artists is being organised to promote, by way of experiment, understanding of the music and dance forms of South India in the northern region and *vice versa*. A troupe of Manipur artists visited Madras, Bangalore and Gulbarga during the year 1960 under this exchange programme.

Open Air Theatres

Open air theatres are being established in rural areas to provide facilities to the people to stage drama, dance and other cultural activities. During 1960-61 grants were provided for this purpose to the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for establishing 85 such theatres.

Assistance to Theatre Groups

Theatre groups, registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860, and which have produced at least three separate dramas during the previous five years and staged not less than 100 shows during the previous year, are provided grants under a scheme launched in 1960-61 to encourage the theatre in the country.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

External Relations Division

An External Relations Division has been established in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to promote better understanding and goodwill by means of exchange of delegations of artists, students, scholars, publications, exhibitions and art objects with other countries, as also through presentation of books, selection of Indian teachers for service abroad, participation in international congresses and conferences, cultural agreements, construction and maintenance of international students' houses and hostels, creation of chairs of Indology abroad and assistance for the publication of foreign translations of Indian classics.

Delegations

Indian delegations sponsored during 1960 included a party of poets and musicians to Nepal; Smt. Indrani Rahman and her troupe to Karachi; Indian Progressive Ballet to Sikkim; Little Ballet Troupe to Theatre Des

The Council has also set up a Rain and Cloud Physics Research Unit at New Delhi, Essential Oils Research Centres at Kanpur, Bangalore and Ootacamund and a Gas Turbine Research Centre at Kanpur. A Petroleum Research Institute at Dehra Dun is being planned.

TABLE 43
NATIONAL LABORATORIES / INSTITUTES

Name of Laboratory/Institute	*Location*	*Functions*
1. National Chemical Laboratory	Poona	Fundamental and applied research covering the whole field of chemistry for which other specialised institutes have not been set up. The National Collection of Type Cultures is housed in the Laboratory.
2. National Physical Laboratory	New Delhi	Research in problems relating to physics, both fundamental and applied. Maintenance of Standards. Testing facilities are also available.
3. Central Fuel Research Institute	Jealgora (Bihar)	Fundamental and applied research on fuels—solid, liquid and gaseous. Physical and chemical surveys of Indian coals are conducted through six coal survey stations under the Institute.
4. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Jadavpur	Research on different aspects of glass and ceramics, pottery, porcelain, refractories and enamels; development of processes for manufacture of glass and ceramic articles, standardisation of raw materials used in the ceramic industry.
5. Central Food Technological Research Institute	Mysore	Food processing and conservation of foods, food engineering and all aspects of fruit technology.
6. National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	Fundamental and applied metallurgical research.
7. Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow	All aspects of drug research including evaluation and standardisation of crude drugs, discovery of substitutes for pharmacopoeial drugs and plants, pharmaceutical and synthetic chemicals, biochemistry and biophysics, infection, immunisation, pharmacology, chemotherapy and experimental medicine
8. Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	Research on road materials, testing of road materials and road surfaces.
9. Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi (Madras)	Research on different aspects of electro-chemistry, including electro-metallurgy, electro-deposition and allied problems.
10. Central Leather Research Institute	Madras	Fundamental and applied aspects of leather technology.

TABLE 43—(*concld.*)

Name of Laboratory/Institute	*Location*	*Functions*
11. Central Building Research Institute	Roorkee	Engineering and structural aspects of building and human comforts in relation to buildings.
12. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute	Pilani (Rajasthan)	Design and construction of electronic equipment and components and test equipment.
13. National Botanical Gardens	Lucknow	Collection, introduction and large-scale cultivation of economic and medicinal plants of industrial importance.
14. Central Salt Research Institute	Bhavnagar	Investigation of production of pure salts, reduction in cost of production; economic utilisation of by-products of salt manufacture.
15. Central Mining Research Station	Dhanbad	Research in methods of mining, safety in mines and mine machinery.
16. Regional Research Laboratory	Hyderabad	Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area.
17. Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine	Calcutta	Research in various aspects of biochemistry as applied to medicine, bacteriology, etc.
18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum	Calcutta	A museum to depict scientific and technological advancement.
19. Regional Research Laboratory	Jammu-Tawi (Jammu & Kashmir)	Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area and research specially directed to medicinal plants of the Himalayas (Kashmir Region).
20. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute	Durgapur (W. Bengal)	Research in mechanical engineering in all its aspects.
21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute	Nagpur	Research in all aspects of public [illegible]
22. National Aeronautical Laboratory	Bangalore	[illegible] aircraft in India.
23. Regional Research Laboratory	Jorhat	Research problems relating to more efficient utilisation and better conservation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special problems.
24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation	At present located in New Delhi	Co-ordination of activities in the development of cultivation and utilisation of medicinal plants on organised basis.
25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation	New Delhi	Promotion and development of indigenous manufacture of scientific instruments for teaching, research and industry.

Sponsored Research

Through a liberal system of grants-
institutes, industrial laboratories and
fundamental and applied research and
There are, at present, 363 such sche
centres in the country. Apart fror
the schemes provide opportunities of training for young research workers and the development of active centres of independent research work. Junior and senior fellowships are also being awarded to talented young men, besides financial aid to retired scientists.

Pilot Plant

Lately, there has been greater emphasis in the national laboratories on pilot plant investigations, leading up to actual production. Forty-six such pilot plants were set up during 1957-60.

Liaison

Liaison and extension work has been organised at the laboratory level. An Industrial Liaison and Extension Unit is maintained at New Delhi with regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and an Industrial Liaison Office at Jaipur. Thirty-four processes have been leased out to industry for exploitation.

Vigyan Mandirs

Thirty-eight rural scientific centres known as 'Vigyan Mandirs' have been set up generally at sites covered
jects. Equipped with a laboratory
and trained personnel, these centre
among the rural populace and edu
methods of science as applied to their day-to-day life.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND ATOMIC ENERGY

The Atomic Energy Establishment, located at Trombay near Bombay, is the national centre for research and development in the field of atomic energy. Over 2,000 scientists and technicians are working in the Establish-

There are at present two reactors in operation—
pool ty
megawa
of the
engineer
Apsara, a 1 megawatt
recently completed 40
full power, will be one
providing facilities for
actors. A zero energy
reactor for lattice investigations and new assemblies—"Zerlina"—went into operation in January 1961, and will be used for the study of

Among other activities of the Establishment are the provision of film badge and health survey services for ensuring safety of persons handling radioactive material and production of the electronic equipment required for the work of the Department. A 5·5 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator and laboratories for engineering loop experiments, ore extraction, ore dressing and chemical engineering will be in operation during 1961.

The Atomic Minerals Division is responsible for the survey, development and acquisition of atomic minerals and for carrying out research connected therewith. It also renders assistance to the public in the exploration of radio-active minerals by way of free technical advice and loan of G. M. counters to bonafide prospectors, recognised institutions, universities and mining concerns.

Several potential deposits of uranium have been discovered in different parts of the country, those in Bihar and Rajasthan being comparatively larger and richer. The present major source is the Jaduguda deposit in Bihar which when fully developed will be capable of producing 700 tons of ore per day. In addition to this source, other sources in Rajasthan, Kerala and Madras are being extensively surveyed. A uranium-ore mill is also proposed to be set up at Jaduguda for treating the ore and producing uranium concentrates for atomic reactors.

The Travancore Minerals Ltd., was set up by the Atomic Energy Department in October 1956 with the Kerala and Madras Governments as partners. Its main products are ilmenite, which has proved to be a valuable foreign exchange earner, and monazite which is sent to the monazite processing plant at Alwaye managed by the Indian Rare Earths Limited, jointly owned by the Union Government and the Government of Kerala. This plant produces rare earths (cerium) compounds as the main product and trisodium phosphate as a by-product. The residual crude thorium hydroxide is sent to the Department's thorium plant at Trombay operated by the [illegible] nitra[illegible] sing[illegible]

Ghatsila, Bihar, for the extraction of uranium from copper tailings. Heavy water will be produced in quantity as a by-product at the fertiliser plant which is being built at Nangal.

The activities of the Department also include a large-scale nuclear power programme and the development of reactors which will utilise the country's vast thorium reserves The first atomic power station of 300 MW capacity which will be located at Tarapur, near Bombay, is expected to go into operation during 1964-65. A few more stations are expected to be set up in other parts of India during the Third Plan.

To promote research in nuclear science, subventions are granted to various universities, laboratories and research institutions. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, is the national centre for advanced study and fundamental research in nuclear science and mathematics. Other institutions receiving the support of the Atomic Energy Department are the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, and the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad. A high altitude laboratory is being established at Gulmarg in Kashmir at an altitude of 9,000 feet for high altitude work in cosmic rays, biology, physiology and other subjects.

Scholarships tenable in various universities and science institutions are granted by the Department to under-graduate and post-graduate students in physics, chemistry, biology, metallurgy, chemical engineering, geology and mining. It also awards junior and senior research fellowships to attract students of science to a career in the Department and generally to encourage research in nuclear science.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

There are eleven Hydraulic Research Stations under the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Central Water, Power and Irrigation Research Centre, Khadakvasla (near Poona), is the pioneer hydraulic research station in India.

A Research and Development Directorate has been set up under the Ministry of Communications (Directorate-General of Civil Aviation). It is concerned with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and development of specifications for aircraft materials.

The Botanical Survey of India, apart from [illegible] wealth in the country [illegible] Museum in Calcutta. [illegible] maintains the standard zoological collections of India, identifies zoological specimens, collects information on the geographical zoology of India and [illegible]

work of the Survey is conducted through eight [illegible]

ducting
linguis
out research.

utilisation of timber for constructional purposes.

The All Ind[illegible] to investigate problem[illegible] waves and the design [illegible]

The Railway [illegible] sub-stations at [illegible] to them by the railway [illegible] ways).

The problems of road development and road materials, highways and bridge engineering, ports and harbours, etc., are dealt with by the Roads Organisation functioning under the Ministry of Transport.

The Indian Standards Institution, functioning under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, lays down standard specifications for materials and products.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A number of research organisations financed by private endowments and Governmental assistance are engaged in the field of scientific research. The more important of these are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

The Bose Institute, Calcutta, is engaged in research in physics, chemistry, plant physiology, plant breeding, cytogenetics, micro-biology and zoology.

The Birbal Sahani Institute for Palaeobotany, Lucknow, carries out research in the fossil flora of India and related problems.

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, one of the oldest [illegible] organisations in the [illegible] research in [illegible]

The Indian [illegible] for advanced [illegible] branches of [illegible]

The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is a centre for research in atmospheric physics, cosmic rays, electronics and theoretical physics.

Co-operative research associations for the investigation of problems pertaining specifically to industry have been brought into existence. Those that are functioning include the Bombay Textile Research Association, the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, the South India Textile Industry's Research Association, the Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association and the Indian Paint Research Association.

The Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi renders research service to industrial concerns.

Several colleges, universities and research institutions provide courses of study and research facilities in the various branches of science.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Medical Research, founded in 1912, has contributed greatly to the fostering and co-ordination of medical research in India.

Apart from medical colleges and attached hospitals each specialised in some branch of research, the country has a number of specialised institutions. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, provides training in the use of preventive and social medicine for diseases peculiar to India and ascertains how the results of pure and applied research can be utilised for promoting medical protection and positive health. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, carries out research in diseases peculiar to tropical areas.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras, conducts research in and prepares bacterial vaccines, sterile solutions and therapeutic sera.

Research in tuberculosis and other chest diseases is in progress at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Studies of the morphology of the tubercle bacilli and the effect on them of the different drugs constitute a special feature of its investigations.

The Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Chingleput and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet have been taken over from the Madras Government and converted into the Central Leprosy Research Institute.

The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, undertakes large-scale manufacture of vaccines, sera and other biological products and carries out investigations involved in their manufacture. It has been functioning as the chief centre for investigations connected with the prevention and treatment of plague. The scope of the Institute's work has been enlarged to cover, among others, the problems of nutrition, malaria and virus diseases.

Investigations on cancer are carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay. Statistical surveys of the incidence of cancer in India have also been undertaken by it.

[illegible] Research Institute, Kasauli, relate to [illegible] and biochemistry. The Institute main-

The Pasteur Institute, located at Coonoor, is engaged on research in rabies, influenza, anti-venom serum, tropical eosinophilia and serological reactions.

The activities of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, centre round biological and chemical assays of drugs. The Laboratory maintains a herbarium and tenders technical advice to concerns manufacturing drugs.

One among several privately owned research organisations is the Bengal Immunity Research Institute, Calcutta, which conducts research

on a large range of problems which have a bearing on the prevention, control and cure of diseases.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

...hed in 1929, under-
animal husbandry

Delhi, is the oldest institution devoted to research in agricultural science. It has well-equipped laboratories and extensive farms for carrying out large-scale cultural
...entations on food crops

...atnagar, deals with vete-
Dairy Research Institute
with quality of milk and
rposes. The Central Rice
search Institute at Simla
ting to rice and potatoes,

...which devote themselves to
otton, jute, sugarcane, coconut,
mmittees have their own labo-

... Protection and Plant Quaran-
research in many ways, though

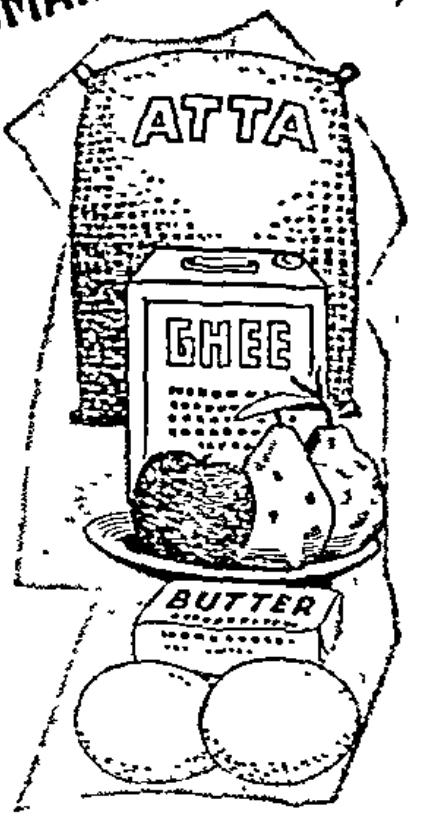
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set up in Bombay, the Gulf of

Station, Calcutta, deals with
ine and pond fish.
search Station, Cochin, under-
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CHAPTER XI

HEALTH

The expectation of life in India was estimated during the period 1941-50 at 32.45 years for males and 31.66 years for females. The following figures based on data available in registers of births and deaths reflect the general health of the people since 1947.

TABLE 44

VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS

	1947	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
General death rate per thousand of population	19·7	9·8	11 0*	11·3*	12·1*	9·4*
Infant mortality rate per thousand live births	146	102*	98*	92*	—	—
Incidence of deaths per thousand of population on account of						
(*i*) Fevers ..	10·8	4·3	5·0	5·1		
(*ii*) Small-Pox ..	0·1	0·05	0 2	0·43		
(*iii*) Plague ..	0·3	0 0	0 0	0·00		
(*iv*) Cholera ..	0 4	0·06	0·20	0·13		
(*v*) Dysentery and diarrhoea ..	0·8	0·6	0·10	0 54		
(*vi*) Respiratory diseases ..	1·5	1·1	1·1	1·0		

Health programmes are the responsibility of State Governments, but certain programmes relating to malaria control, filaria control, family planning, water supply and sanitation, control of communicable diseases and expansion of training facilities have been initiated and supported by the Centre under the Plans. The general aim of health programmes under the Second Plan has been to expand existing health services, to bring them within the reach of all people and to promote a progressive improvement in the level of national health.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Malaria

The National Malaria Control Programme, launched in 1953, was converted into the National Malaria Eradication Programme from April 1, 1958. The programme is being implemented with the participation of the State Governments as well as with the assistance of the US Technical Co-operation Mission and the World Health Organisation.

The implementation of the programme and distribution of supplies are co-ordinated by the Union Ministry of Health, while the National Malaria Institute is responsible for research and for the training of staff in methods of malaria eradication. Six regional co-ordinating organisations have been established at Baroda, Coonoor, Cuttack, Delhi, Hyderabad and Shillong.

About 36.13 crores of people were given protection till the end of March 1960, and 390 malaria units were functioning on March 31, 1961.

*Provisional.

Surveillance procedures have been instituted by 339·5 units. Twenty-five units in the border areas are engaged in insecticidal spraying without surveillance.

The percentage of [illegible] ries to cases treated [illegible] control programme [illegible] eradication programme.

Filaria

The National Filaria Control Programme, launched in 1954-55, consists of (i) mass administration of drugs in filarious communities, and (ii) anti-mosquito measures. Forty-six control units, allotted to the participating States under the programme, are functioning. Random sample surveys covering a population of about 243 lakhs were completed by the end of October 1960. They have revealed that over 640 lakh persons live in the filarious areas of the country. Mass therapy has been administered to about 56 lakh persons and 39 lakh houses have been sprayed with insecticides. A centre for practical demonstration and field training has been established at Ernakulam. Seventy-seven medical officers, 7 entomologists and 195 inspectors have so far received training.

Tuberculosis

[illegible] the International Tuberculosis Campaign and later of the WHO and the UNICEF, is meant to extend protection to a susceptible population of 17 crores, especially those below 20 years of age. One hundred and seventy technical teams, consisting of 119 doctors and 816 technicians, are engaged in field work. By the end of October 1960, 15.52 crore persons were tested and 5.45 crores of them vaccinated.

Six demonstration and training centres have been established at Hyderabad, Madras, Nagpur, New Delhi, Patna and Trivandrum. [illegible] Institute has also been established at Bangalore with the assistance of [illegible]

TABLE 45

TB HOSPITALS, SANATORIA AND CLINICS

	1950	1960
Sanatoria	49	71
Hospitals..	35	70
Clinics	110	223
Wards	114	151
Beds	10,371	25,000

There are 15 after-care colonies in India where ex-patients are rehabilitated after they are cured. A work centre to impart vocational training to patients under domiciliary treatment has been established at Madras and four more centres will be set up at Dhubulia, Amargarh, Hyderabad and Delhi. A scheme for the establishment of open air centres for isolation and treatment of advanced cases has been approved.

The Tuberculosis Association of India is the largest voluntary organisation in the country. Since its establishment in 1939, it has been engaged in stimulating anti-tuberculosis activities in a scientific and co-ordinated manner. It assists the authorities to combat the disease and provides assistance through the Tuberculosis Workers' Conferences, the State TB Association Secretaries' Conference, the technical committees and forums which bring together State officials and voluntary workers. It also runs several institutions which provide training facilities for TB personnel and demonstrate advanced methods for the treatment of TB cases.

Leprosy

The number of leprosy cases in India is now estimated at about 20 lakhs. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, and certain parts of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are areas of high incidence.

Under the Leprosy Control Scheme, started during the First Plan period, four treatment and study centres (one each in Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) and 29 subsidiary centres in different States have been established. The subsidiary centres provide for mass treatment of all cases, detection of cases in the early stages of infection and their treatment and health education of the public. In addition, the treatment and study centres carry out a detailed survey to study its epidemiology and assess the results of sulphone therapy. During the Second Plan, 100 additional subsidiary centres were proposed to be established in different States. By the end of June 1960, the number of treatment, study and subsidiary centres established totalled 113 (including those established during the First Plan). An advisory committee to review the working of the scheme and suggest measures for improvement was set up in February 1958.

Short-term orientation courses in anti-leprosy work to doctors are being provided at the Medical College, Nagpur. The Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation Centre, Chilakalapalli, Andhra Pradesh, has been offering a training programme since December 1960. The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Chingleput provides treatment to indoor and outdoor patients at its two hospitals—the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Chingleput, and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet.

The Mission to L[illegible] which was started as early as 1875 is a voluntary organisation engag[illegible]

[illegible] connected with legislation [illegible] ember 1960, in pursuance [illegible] Health.

Venereal Diseases

It has been estimated that about five per cent of the population suffer from syphilis and an equal percentage from gonorrhoea. Yaws is prevalent in a few districts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

A demonstration team, established by WHO in Himachal Pradesh in 1949, carried out an extensive survey and a mass treatment programme and trained 16 teams deputed by the State Governments.

Table 46 shows the number of hospitals and dispensaries, the number of patients treated by them and the expenditure involved in their maintenance during the years 1947 to 1958.

TABLE 46

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Year	Number of hospitals and dispensaries	Number of patients treated	Expenditure (in rupees)
1947	3,825	4,30,19,772	4,63,84,083
1951	9,552	10,07,94,798	12,25,71,610
1956	10,501	13,38,25,513	23,26,72,827
1957	10,697	13,17,60,157	†
1958	11,390	14,03,44,651*	†

The following table shows the number of registered medical practitioners and other health personnel at the end of the year 1959.

TABLE 47

HEALTH PERSONNEL

Group	Number
Registered medical practioners	1,00,598
Vaids, Hakims and other unregistered practitioners	†
Compounders	**
Nurses	32,005
Midwives	35,798
Vaccinators	5,872*
Dentists	3,681

Contributory Health Service Scheme

The Contributory Health Service Scheme, which came into operation on July 1, 1954, is confined to Delhi and New Delhi and serves 4.56 lakh Central Government employees and their families. The staffs of certain autonomous [illegible] have been admitted i[illegible] also available to th[illegible] based on a graduate [illegible] emoluments. There [illegible] 33 specialists. The [illegible] dispensaries serving beneficiaries residing in outlying areas. The number of patients treated during 1960 was 47,38,921.

Health Insurance

The health insurance scheme, which provides *inter alia* medical benefits to industrial workers under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, now covers over 15.5 lakh workers in the country. Under the scheme, an insured worker and his family are entitled to receive medical help at the State dispensaries, at their residences and in hospitals.

Colliery and mica workers receive medical help in institutions maintained by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund. Private employers as well as the State Governments provide medical relief to their employees.

Primary Health Centres for Rural Areas

Seventy-four primary health centres were established in National Extension Blocks during the First Plan period under a scheme launched

*Provisional. † Information not available.

**Complete data not available.

in 1954. Each centre serves the Block area with an average population of 66,000. From the centre a team of health workers goes round the surrounding areas and looks after the curative and preventive health needs of the area. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-two such centres were established till the end of March 1960, and 635 more are expected to come into being by the end of the Second Plan period.

INDIGENOUS AND HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

It is the accepted policy of the Government to give all possible encouragement to the indigenous and homoeopathic systems of medicine and incorporate contributions of approved value from them in the modern system of medicine. Several measures have been taken by the Union and State Governments in this direction.

Udupa Committee

A committee appointed under the chairmanship of K. N. Udupa, to assess and evaluate the present status of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, made recommendations in 1959 on the training, research and pharmaceutical products and status of practice in *Ayurveda*. A Central Council of Ayurvedic Research has been set up in pursuance of one of the recommendations. The functions of the Council are to advise the Government of India on (*i*) the formulation of a co-ordinated policy of research in *Ayurveda*, (*ii*) stimulation of such research and (*iii*) allocation of Central assistance to institutions carrying on research in *Ayurveda* under the Central Government Scheme.

Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine

The Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine has been functioning since August [illegible] 50-bed hospital and an out-patien[illegible] museum and a pathological research [illegible] programmes under investigation at the Institute, among others, are: (*i*) the study of *Pandu*, *Grahani*, *Jalodar*, *Amavata*, *Krimi*, *Tamakaswasa* and *Kalanjapadai*, and (*ii*) identification of crude Ayurvedic drugs, plants and herbs; cultivation of medicinal herbs, etd. A new 'Siddha' unit was started in the year 1956-57. A section of the Institute investigates and studies diagnosis and treatment in Ayurvedic and Siddha systems from the point of view of modern medicine.

Ad hoc schemes of research in *Ayurveda* and *Unani* are also being promoted by grants to States, educational institutions and non-governmental research organisations.

Education

There are more than 50 colleges* and schools for the teaching of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in the country.

Regulation of Practice

State Boards have been set up in almost all States for the regulation of practice in indigenous systems.

Homoeopathy

In 1955, the Government of India approved a five-year degree course in homoeopathy. It has been proposed to upgrade five existing teaching institutions, prepare a homoeopathic pharmacopoeia and encourage schemes of research during the Second Plan period. In some States, Boards for the regulation of practice in homoeopathy have also been set up.

*For a list of Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges, see Appendices.

DRUG MANUFACTURE AND CONTROL

Drug Control

The Drugs Act and the Drugs Rules are operative in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir. The Union Government have powers to keep a check on the quality of imported drugs. The State Governments are responsible for controlling the quality of drugs which are manufactured, sold and distributed in the country. Amendments to the Drugs Act made in 1955 and 1960 empower the Central Government to assist State Governments in enforcing control over the quality of manufactured drugs.

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board to advise on technical matters arising out of the administration of the Act, and the Drugs Consultative Committee to advise the Central and State Governments for securing uniformity throughout India in the administration of the Act, have been formed.

The first Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 1955 and a supplement to it in 1960. The National Formulary of India has also been published.

The Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, serving as a statutory institution under the Drugs Act, analyses and tests samples of drugs as are sent to it and performs such other functions as are entrusted to it by the Central and State Governments.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1955, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases and diseases peculiar to women. Import and export of objectionable advertisements are controlled in close liaison with the Customs and Postal authorities who can, under Section 6 of the Act, intercept articles suspected to contain objectionable advertisements. Liaison is also maintained with Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Legations and Consulates abroad. Advertisements of contraceptives are, however, permitted in view of the importance of family planning.

Drug Manufacture

The BCG Vaccine Laboratory was established at Guindy in Madras, in 1948. It supplied 1,18,84,840 cc. of Tuberculin and 41,70,106 cc. of BCG vaccine to indentors in India till the end of September 1960, and 24,01,115 cc. of Tuberculin and 16,13,780 cc. of BCG vaccine to Malaya, [illegible]

The [illegible]
vaccine fc [illegible]
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factured at the Influenza Centre, Coonoor.

The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd, Pimpri, and the DDT factory at Delhi, have already gone into production.

Measures have been taken to stabilise cinchona cultivation in India. These include substantial reduction in the import of synthetic anti-malarial drugs, exploring markets for Indian quinine in foreign countries and evolving a uniform price for quinine. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Indian Council of Medical Research are investigating the possibilities of using quinine produced in India for purposes other than anti-malarial.

The Haffkine Institute at Bombay manufactures sulpha drugs and the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. and the Tatas manufacture BHC (benzene hexachloride).

Medical Depots and Factories

The Medical Stores Organisation, having four depots at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karnal, is maintained primarily for ensuring supply of medical stores of proper quality and approved pattern to Government, semi-Government and certain non-Governmental institutions. During 1960-61, 12,405 regular and a large number of casual indentors drew supplies of the value of Rs. 2.22 crores from these depots.

At the factories of the Organisation, a large number of drugs and dressings are manufactured to meet the requirements of both civil and military medical stores depots. There is also a repair workshop at the Madras depot for repairing surgical instruments and appliances.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Medical education in general is the responsibility of the States. The

institutions for training in the allopathic system of medicine. Establish-
Hubli, Jabalpur, Jamnagar,
kode and Ranchi was

pansion of dental colleges at Madras, Amritsar, Lucknow, Calcutta and
Bomb
Trivandrum and Hyderabad
were
To provide post-graduate
trainir
's of medicine and surgery,
twelve institutions have been upgraded with Central assistance Financial aid has also been provided for the establishment of full-time teaching units in the clinical and non-clinical departments of medical colleges. Departments of Social and Preventive Medicine were started in eight medical colleges during the First Plan period; sanction for the establishment of such departments in ten other colleges during the Second Plan period has been given.

Central Health Education Bureau

The Bureau, established in November 1956, co-ordinates and promotes health education in the country. It functions through two main—Media and Methods—divisions, produces a quarterly for the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation and maintains a film library. The establishment of State Bureaus in all the States except Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir has been approved.

All-India Institute of Medical Sciences

The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, which aims at self-sufficiency in post-graduate medical education in India, was set up in 1956 under an Act of Parliament. An under-graduate course leading to the Bachelor's

Specialised Training

Facilities for the trai
in the country and in
Delhi, Indore and Vell
tions like the Andhra

*See Appendices for a list of medical and dental colleges.

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so as to admit 100 to 150 students was also sanctioned, in addition to limited assistance to the colleges at Kurnool, Gauhati and Aurangabad and *ad hoc*

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ave a dental college,

650-bed hospital.

Specialised Training

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tions like the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras, have organised short-term

*See Appendices for a list of medical and dental colleges.

courses with the help of grants from the Centre. By the end of September 1960, 5,400 students were enrolled, of whom 2,360 qualified themselves.

Provision has been made under the Second Plan to assist the State Governments in the training of 36,000 *dais*. Schemes have been included in the Plan to train 1,600 health visitors as against 600 under the First Plan.

The Malaria Institute of India is conducting a training course for health personnel working under the schemes to control malaria and filaria. Training leading to a diploma in public health, maternity and child health, nutrition and dietics and leading to a degree in public health engineering is imparted by the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

Training of Auxiliary Medical Workers

A scheme to train auxiliary medical workers (approved in 1954) envisages a two-year course in elementary curative and preventive medicine, minor surgery, sanitation and hygiene, laboratory techniques, health education and, in the case of women workers, also midwifery. Those trained under the scheme are expected to work as aides to doctors and serve the Governments for at least five years.

Training of Refractionists, Opticians and Radiographers

Assistance is being provided to centres in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh for training refractionists and opticians. The establishment of ten centres in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi for training radiographers has also been approved. This will be in addition to existing training facilities in Madras and Maharashtra.

FAMILY PLANNING

The objects of the family planning programme, as laid down by the Planning Commission, are : (*i*) to obtain an accurate knowledge of factors contributing to the rapid increase of population in India; (*ii*) to discover suitable techniques of family planning and devise methods by which knowledge of these techniques can be widely disseminated; and (*iii*) to make advice on family planning an integral part of service in Government hospitals and public health agencies. The family planning policy aims at reducing birth rates to stabilise the population at "a level consistent with requirements of national economy".

During the First Plan period, 147 clinics—21 in rural and 126 in urban areas—were opened. During the same period, 205 clinics were maintained by State Governments. About 2,500 clinics—2,000 in rural and 500 in urban areas—were to be opened during the Second Plan period. Out of Rs. 497 lakhs (Rs. 400 lakhs in the Central sector and Rs. 97 lakhs in the States' sector) provided for family planning in the Second Plan, Rs. 373.25 lakhs are for family planning clinics, Rs. 15.75 lakhs for training, Rs. 50 lakhs for education, Rs. 50 lakhs for research and Rs. 8 lakhs for Central organisations.

One thousand four hundred and ninety-two clinics (963 rural and 529 urban) were started during the Second Plan period till the end of December 1960. Of these 1,243 (910 rural and 333 urban) were opened by State Governments, 64 (all urban) by local bodies and 185 (53 rural and 132 urban) by voluntary organisations. One thousand five hundred and eighty-nine maternity and child health centres were also giving advice in family planning.

A high-power Family Planning Board has been constituted at the Centre to formulate family planning programmes. Family Planning Boards are also functioning in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir.

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have appointed full-time Family Planning Officers. Training in the technique of family planning is imparted at the Family Planning and Research Centre at Bombay; the Rural Training, Demonstration and Experimental Centre at Ramanagaram (Mysore); and the All-India [illegible] Centres to open regional [illegible] Such centres are [illegible] Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal. Efforts are being made to educate public opinion with the help of pamphlets, posters, films, exhibitions, children's days, etc.

Research

A demographic, training and research centre has been established at Bombay. Investigations on contraceptives are being carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay; the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; Lucknow University, Lucknow; Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow; the Bacteriological Institute, Calcutta; and the Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research, Calcutta.

CHAPTER XII

SOCIAL WELFARE

PROHIBITION

The Constitution enjoins on the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs. In December 1954, the Prohibition Enquiry Committee was appointed to suggest a programme and a machinery for the implementation of the directive in the light of the experience of the States in implementing their prohibition policies in the past. The Committee's main recommendation that schemes of prohibition be integrated with the country's developmental plans was affirmed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha on March 31, 1956. The resolution recommended the formulation of a programme to bring about nation-wide prohibition speedily and effectively.

An interim programme has been formulated by the Planning Commission. While stressing the importance of evolving a common approach, the Commission have left it to each State to fix a target date and to formulate its policy in accordance with local conditions and circumstances. The Commission have, however, recommended the adoption of certain measures like discontinuance of advertisements and other inducements, stoppage of drinking in public premises, setting up of technical committees to draw up phased programmes, promotion of the production of cheap and health giving soft drinks and introduction of prohibition as a major item of constructive work in community development blocks.

A Central Prohibition Committee has been set up, in pursuance of a recommendation of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee, to review the progress of prohibition programmes, co-ordinate the activities in different States and keep in touch with their practical difficulties. The Committee also suggests ways and means to intensify propaganda in favour of prohibition, promotes research on the economic and social implications of prohibition and recommends measures to encourage and assist official and non-official agencies devoted to prohibition and temperance propaganda, care and rehabilitation of alcoholics and drink addicts and scientific research in respect of problems associated with prohibition.

The progress in the enforcement of the prohibition policy in the different States and Union Territories of the Indian Union is briefly dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Andhra Pradesh

Complete prohibition is in force in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Nellore, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari. In the other districts toddy and liquor shops have been shifted from populous areas.

Assam

The dry law is in force in the districts of Kamrup and Nowgong. In the other districts measures to discourage the sale and consumption of liquor have been set in motion, the more important of which relate to prohibition of serving liquor in public places, closure of liquor shops on national days, abolition of liquor canteens in tea garden areas and closure of liquor shops twice in the week in the tea garden areas of two sub-divisions.

Total prohibition of opium has been in force throughout the State since 1947. Seven opium addicts' treatment centres have been opened and 4,908 addicts have so far been treated. With effect from July 1959, consumption of ganja and bhang has been totally prohibited.

Bihar

A Prohibition Board to consider details of policy and to review the programmes of its implementation has been established. The work of preparing a phased programme has been entrusted to a technical committee. Among other steps taken to introduce gradual prohibition and to prepare the ground for total prohibition, mention may be made of the enhancement of duty and retail prices of country spirit, introduction of the sliding scale system of settlements in respect of distillery liquor and drug shops, stoppage of sale on national days and closure of liquor shops for a period of 8 days in a month in certain areas of the State.

[illegible] certificates granted [illegible] has been completely [illegible]

Gujarat

There is complete prohibition in the whole of the Gujarat State. Taluk prohibition drive committees and sub-committees of the block advisory committees have been set up. Similar committees at the village level are being formed with the help of the Panchayats.

Kerala

Complete prohibition has been in force in the whole of the Kozhikode, Palghat and Trivandrum districts as also six taluks in the Cannanore, Quilon and Trichur districts. A State Advisory Board has been set up. Six District Advisory Committees have also been established to enlist public co-operation for prohibition in the dry areas of the State.

All opium and ganja shops in the State have been closed with effect from April 1, 1959.

Madhya Pradesh

Prohibition is in force in the districts of Sagar, Damoh, Narsimhpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar (Khandwa) and Vidisha districts and portions of Bilaspur, Raipur and Durg districts. A system of permits has been introduced in one tehsil of the Jabalpur district and the Betul district. Among other steps taken are progressive reduction in the number of liquor shops, progressive increase in the number of days on which liquor shops remain [illegible] shops from populous areas, enhance- [illegible] l encouragement of the consumption [illegible] s.

The oral use of opium, except on permits issued by competent medical authorities, has been totally banned with effect from April 1, 1959.

Madras

[illegible] rce throughout the State since October 2, [illegible] hibition law has been strengthened by [illegible] summary trials and control over sale and transport of molasses.

Maharashtra

Total prohibition throughout the territories now in the State has been in force since April 1, 1959, except in certain outlying areas of the Chanda district. Besides a State Prohibition Board, prohibition sub-committees have been set up in district development boards. Taluk prohibition

Crispin's Home in Poona, Kushalbagh Mission Orphanage in Gorakhpur, Fendall Home and All-Bengal Women's Union Home in West Bengal, etc. There are now 72 protective homes in the country.

Juvenile Delinquents

Children Acts are in force in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi. The Borstal Schools Acts, which are slightly different in scope, are in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 has also been enforced in all the bigger States and some Union Territories.

The problem of juvenile delinquency is mainly the concern of State Governments. The Central Government, however, have sponsored a Care Programme under which the States are given assistance. Under this programme, 1 boys' club in Andhra Pradesh; 7 remand homes, 1 borstal school and 2 probation hostels in Bihar; 1 remand home and 1 certified school in Gujarat; 9 remand homes, 5 boys' clubs and 1 borstal school in Kerala; 2 certified schools, 2 remand homes and 2 probation hostels in Madhya Pradesh; 1 certified school, 1 remand home and 5 boys' clubs in Madras; 4 remand homes and 4 certified schools in Maharashtra; 7 certified schools, 10 remand homes and 1 probation hostel in Mysore; 1 certified school, 1 remand home and 4 boys' clubs in Rajasthan; 1 remand home, 1 certified school, 1 probation hostel and 1 juvenile guidance bureau in Delhi; 1 certified school and 1 probation hostel in Himachal Pradesh; and 1 certified school in Tripura have been approved. Probation Officers have also been appointed in Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and in the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

Besides formal education, vocational training in a number of trades is imparted to the inmates of the certified, reformatory and borstal schools.

tic living and are encouraged to take part in extra-curricular activities, such as sports, debates, dramas, music and scouting.

Beggars

The Criminal Procedure Code treats vagrants and vagabonds alike and provides penalties under Sections 55(*i*) (*b*) and 109(*b*). Beggars may be proceeded against under Section 133 as those comitting public nuisance. Beggary within railway premises was prohibited by law on February 15, 1941. Special Acts have been passed by most of the States to prohibit begging in public places. In others, the municipal and police acts provide

is available for the setting up of beggar homes, appointment of welfare officers in prisons for maintaining liaison between the prisoner and his family and creation of State homes for the after-care of dischargees from correctional and non-correctional institutions. The establishment of beggar homes in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, under these programmes. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 crores on Social Defence (Care) Schemes, including Rs. 10 lakhs on the setting up of a Correctional Bureau, has been envisaged for the Third Plan period.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board, set up in August 1953, under the Chairmanship of Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh, is the principal agency for

ling to work, xisting activities in the field function of developing new ojects. All welfare schemes through the utilisation of voluntary organisations as the principal agencies.

direction of their efforts.

Since its inception, the Board sanctioned 12,068 grants amounting to Rs. 332.48 lakhs to 5,912 voluntary welfare institutions. All these October 196 5,710 institu

Welfare Extension Projects (Rural)

A scheme of rural welfare, known as Welfare Extension Projects, was sponsored directly by the Board in August 1954. Each of these projects

5 centres of 5 villa in charge of a trai and a midwife.

Up to the end of October 1960, 418 such projects with 2,027 centres n 10,499 villages were established. will be the responsibility of local which will be given a suitable grant.

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Besides formal education, vocational training in a number of trades is [illegible] schools. [illegible] release [illegible] learnt [illegible] s. The inmates of the certified schools are given training in citizenship and democratic living and are encouraged to take part in extra-curricular activities, such as sports, debates, dramas, music and scouting.

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and Mysore. A novel type of vagrant home-*cum*-training centre is in existance in New Delhi in which the inmates take part in the management of the home. Under the Central Care and After-Care Programmes assistance is available for the setting up of beggar homes, appointment of welfare officers in prisons for maintaining liaison between the prisoner and his family and creation of State homes for the after-care of dischargees from correctional and non-correctional institutions. The establishment of beggar homes in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala,

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CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board, set up in August 1953, under the Chairmanship of Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh, is the principal agency for the promotion and implementation of social welfare schemes for women, nates the welfare schemes of nts. The Board conducted services rendered by voluntary agencies in different parts of the country, and has been extending to them financial and other aid needed to develop their programmes of work, and to strengthen, improve and extend their existing activities in the field of social welfare. It is also charged with the function of developing new programmes of welfare and organising pilot projects. All welfare schemes sponsored by the Board have been implemented through the utilisation of voluntary organisations as the principal agencies.

Social Welfare Advisory Boards have been constituted in different States to decentralise the activities of the Board and to enable it to maintain continuous contact with the aided institutions for ensuring the most effective direction of their efforts.

Since its inception, the Board sanctioned 12,068 grants amounting to Rs. 332.48 lakhs to 5,912 voluntary welfare institutions till the end of October 1960. These figures include yearly grants (Rs. 204 19 lakhs to 5,710 institutions) and long-term grants (Rs. 128.29 lakhs to 725 institutions).

Welfare Extension Projects (Rural)

A scheme of rural welfare, known as Welfare Extension Projects, was sponsored directly by the Board in August 1954. Each of these projects

and a midwife.

Up to the end of October 1960, 418 such projects with 2,027 centres covering a population of 79.48 lakhs in 10,499 villages were established. From 1961-62 onwards, these projects will be the responsibility of local voluntary welfare organisations, each of which will be given a suitable grant.

CHAPTER XIII

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Of the 88.57 lakh displaced persons from Pakistan who had migrated to India till the end of 1960, 47.40 lakhs were from West Pakistan and 41.17 lakhs from East Pakistan. The m[illegible] has been virtually complete[illegible] be completed by the end [illegible] Government towards the relief and rehabilitation of these persons till the end of March 1961, and the State-wise distribution of the displaced population are shown in tables 49 and 50.

TABLE 49

EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

(In crores of rupees)

	On D.P.s from West Pakistan	On D.P.s from East Pakistan	Total
Grants	90·98	82·92	173·90
Loans	26·18	41·95	68 13
Housing	62·19	37·63	99·82
Establishment	2·65	0·77	3·42
[illegible]	7·28	3·94	11 22
[illegible]	0·01	—	0 01
[illegible]	—	10·54	10·54
[illegible]	—	0·35	0 35
Total	189 29	178 10	367 39*

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

About Rs. 190 crores have so far [illegible] bilitation of displaced persons from [illegible] tance was given to 6.40 lakh displ[illegible] sons who migrated till December 31, [illegible] maintained in 72 camps in West B[illegible] women and children and old and infir[illegible] homes and infirmaries in the easter[illegible] ed for rehabilitation [illegible] colonies found eligible for regularisation in West Bengal, 95 colonies were regularised in full and 13 in part, benefiting 9,548 displaced families.

*Does not include Rs. 103.91 crores gross capital expenditure incurred up to 1960-61 on payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants, Rs 53 06 crores debited against revenue on account of write back of compensation from capital to revenue, Rs 1.53 crores debited against revenue on account of loans to the Faridabad Development Board and Rs. 1 33 crores as maintenance and education grants to East Pakistan D. P s and *ex-gratia* payments to migrants from the Pakistan-held area of Jammu & Kashmir.

TABLE 50

DISTRIBUTION OF DISPLACED POPULATION

State/Union Territory	Number of Displaced Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	—	4,000	4,000
Assam	3,33,000	1,54,000	4,87,000
Bihar	15,000	50,000	65,000
Bombay*	54,000	3,61,000	4,15,000
Madhya Pradesh	67,500	1,59,000	2,26,500
Madras	1,000	8,000	9,000
Mysore	2,000	5,000	7,000
Orissa	10,000	2,000	12,000
Punjab	16,11,000	11,26,000	27,37,000
Rajasthan	1,65,000	2,09,000	3,74,000
Uttar Pradesh	65,000	4,32,000	4,97,000
West Bengal	15,62,000	15,70,000	31,32,000
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9,500	—	9,500
Delhi	30,000	4,71,000	5,01,000
Himachal Pradesh	1,000	4,000	5,000
Manipur	1,000	1,000	2,000
Tripura	2,36,000	1,38,000	3,74,000
Total ..	41,63,000	46,94,000	88,57,000

Over 10,000 displaced persons from East Pakistan have been settled in the Andamans; another 2,500 families would have found homes in the islands by March 31, 1961. Under this scheme of colonisation, which was initiated in 1953, each family gets ten acres of free land—five for paddy cultivation and five for coconut and other plantations. Till the first crop

About 44,300 displaced persons have received training in various arts and crafts till the end of 1960. Of these 28,000 were given vocational training, 11,000 technical training and 5,300 technical education in polytechnics. 1,554 persons were still under training in different institutions. This programme of technical and vocational training has so far involved an expenditure of Rs. 3.60 crores. 852 seats were reserved for technical training of displaced students in West Bengal for the new session of two years commencing in 1960. Production centres and training-*cum*-production centres involving an expenditure of Rs. 88.40 lakhs offer training to 4,912 persons. Twenty-four schemes have been sanctioned so far for the setting These will cost about Rs. 4·19 t 11,400 persons. 142 schemes of been sanctioned. These will offer mes of Tripura

Till March 1961, a sum of Rs. 16.20 crores was spent on providing educational facilities to displaced students in the eastern region. Besides setting up new schools and colleges, Rs. 7.05 crores have so far been spent in offering financial assistance to 9.56 lakh displaced students in the form of s Y I of displaced persons.

*Separate figures for Gujarat and Maharashtra are not available.

CHAPTER XIV

SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution prescribes protection and safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, either specifically or by way of general rights of citizens, with the object of promoting their educational and economic interests and of removing certain social disabilities the Scheduled Castes were subject to. These are:

(*i*) the abolition of "Untouchability" and the forbidding of its practice in any form (Art. 17),

(*ii*) the promotion of their educational and economic interests and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Art. 46);

(*iii*) the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus (Art. 25);

(*iv*) the removal of any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public (Art. 15);

(*v*) the right to practise any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business (Art. 19);

(*vi*) the forbidding of any denial of admission to educational institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds (Art. 29);

(*vii*) the obligation of the State to consider their claims in the making of appointments to public services and reservation for them in case of inadequate representation (Arts. 16 and 335);

(*viii*) special representation in Parliament and State Legislatures for a period of twenty years (Arts. 330, 332 and 334);

(*ix*) the setting up of advisory councils and separate departments in the States and the appointment of a Special Officer at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard their interests (Arts 164, 338 and Fifth Schedule); and

(*x*) special provision for the administration and control of scheduled and tribal areas (Art. 244 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules)

The population of the Scheduled Castes is now estimated at 5.53 crores and that of Scheduled Tribes at 2 25 crores as a result of the issue of revised lists under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. Denotified Tribes number about 40 lakhs.

The State-wise distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, and the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 51

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(1951 Census)

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
INDIA	5,53,27,021	2,25,11,854
States		
Andhra Pradesh	44,15,995	11,49,919
Assam	4,24,044	17,61,434
Bihar	49,13,990	38,80,097
Gujarat	9,72,570	20,64,522
Jammu and Kashmir	1,56,135	—
Kerala	12,07,294	1,34,757
Madhya Pradesh	39,12,205	48,44,128
Madras	53,81,836	1,36,376
Maharashtra	39,66,208	15,93,857
Mysore	25,83,142	80,402
Orissa	26,29,250	30,09,580
Punjab	34,90,983	2,661
Rajasthan	25,02,202	17,74,278
Uttar Pradesh	1,31,00,398	—
West Bengal	47,43,713	15,66,868
Union Territories		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	12,915
Delhi	2,68,530	—
Himachal Pradesh	3,19,972	27,928
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	—	13,486
Manipur	28,647	1,94,239
Tripura	46,608	1,92,293

MEASURES TO ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

This Act, which came into force on June 1, 1955, provides penalties for preventing a person, on the ground of untouchability, from entering a place of public worship, offering prayers therein or taking water from a sacred tank, well or spring. Penalties are also provided for enforcing all kinds of social disabilities such as denying access to any shop, public [illegible], hotel or any place [illegible] well, tank, water tap, [illegible] ce, *dharamshala*, *sarai* [illegible] and hotels and restaurants. The Act also prescribes penalties for enforcing occupational, professional or trade disabilities, or disabilities in the matter of enjoyment of any benefit under a charitable trust, in the construction or occupation of any residential premises in any locality or the observance of any social or religious usage or ceremony.

The Act similarly lays down penalties for refusing to sell goods or render services to a Harijan because he is a Harijan; for molesting, injuring or annoying a person or organising a boycott of, or taking any part in the ex-communication of, a person who has exercised the rights accruing to him as a result of the abolition of untouchability.

Higher penalties have been prescribed for subsequent offences. For the purposes of awarding punishments, incitement or abetment of the offence has been treated in the same manner as the commission of the offence. The onus of proving innocence has been thrown on the accused. The offences under this Act are cognisable and compoundable.

Campaign against Untouchability

Since 1954 the Government of India have been giving financial support to the movement to eradicate untouchability. Both official and non-official agencies are being utilised for this purpose. The State Governments have instructed their district officers and other officials, who deal with [illegible] of doing away with this [illegible] observed in almost all the [illegible] people's co-operation in the [illegible] have appointed small committees to enforce, where necessary, the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Publicity media, such as books, pamphlets, handbills, and audio-visual aids have also been pressed into service.

The assistance and co-operation of voluntary organisations, such as the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, the Bharat Dalit Sevak Sangh and the Harijan Ashram of Allahabad have also been obtained. A sum of Rs. 61,50,746, of which Rs. 14,77,200 came from the Centre, was given as grants-in-aid to these organisations during the First Plan period. The Second Five Year Plan envisaged an expenditure of about Rs. 208 lakhs as aid to non-official agencies for this programme, of which Rs. 138 lakhs were provided under the States' sector and Rs. 70 lakhs under the Central sector of the Plan. A sum of Rs. 46.54 lakhs was released from the Central sector till the end of March 1960, of which Rs. 42 21 lakhs was actually utilised. Commitment for 1960-61 stands at Rs. 27.62 lakhs.

During the first two years of the Second Plan period the Central Government made a grant of about Rs. 24 lakhs to the all-India voluntary agencies working in the various States for the removal of untouchability.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES

Under Articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution, seats, proportionate as far as possible to their population in the States, have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas for a period of twenty years after the inauguration of the Constitution. Table 52 gives details of the representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES

The manner in which the State carries out its obligation to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the public services in case of inadequate representation and to consider their claims consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, has been left outside the purview of obligatory consultation with Public Service Commissions [Art. 320 (4)].

Twelve and a half per cent of the vacancies for which recruitment is made by open competition on an all-India basis and 16⅔ per cent of the vacancies to which recruitment is made otherwise are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. For the Scheduled Tribes, the reservation is five per cent in both cases.

[illegible]

[illegible] of promotion where promotion is otherwise than through qualifying exa- [illegible] The principle of reservation has been [illegible]tion through competitive examinations [illegible] statutory and semi-autonomous bodies

TABLE 52

SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	In Parliament			In the State Legislature		
	Total number of seats in the House of the People	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
States						
Andhra Pradesh	43	6	2	301	43	11
Assam	12	1	2*	108	5	26
Bihar	53	7	5	318	40	32
Gujarat	22	1	3	132	10	17
Jammu and Kashmir	6	—	—	75†	—	—
Kerala	18	2	0	126	11	1
Madhya Pradesh	36	5	7	288	43	54
Madras	41	7	—	205	37	1
Maharashtra	44	6	2	264	33	14
Mysore	26	3	—	208	28	1
Orissa	20	4	4	140	25	29
Punjab	22	5	—	154	33	—
Rajasthan	22	3	2	176	28	20
Uttar Pradesh	86	18	—	430	89	—
West Bengal	36	6	2	252	45	15
Union Territories						
Delhi	5	1	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	—	1	—	—	—
Tripura	2	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	500	76	31	3,177	470	221

and government limited companies. If no suitable Scheduled Caste candi- 's, they are to be treated as reserved 't is only when suitable candidates is treated as unreserved. In such cases, an equal number of vacancies are carried forward to two recruitment years.

To give proper effect to the reservation decided upon, model rosters of 40 posts each have been prescribed for recruitment by open competition and otherwise. If the vacancies in a Service or Cadre are too few for the purpose, all corresponding posts are to be grouped together. Annual reports are required to be submitted by the employing authorities for scrutiny by the Government. To bring about a greater awareness for ensuring effective implementation of the special representation orders,

Some of the State Governments have also drawn up rules for the reservation of posts for these classes, and steps have been taken to increase their representation in State services.

*One seat reserved for the Autonomous Districts in Assam.

†Excludes 25 seats for Pakistan-occupied areas of the State which are kept in abeyance pending the return of those areas to the Indian Union.

Statistics collected through Employment Exchanges reveal that 49,220 such persons were employed during 1960 by the Central Government, State Governments and other employers.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

Autonomous Tribal Areas of Assam

In pursuance of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule, one Regional Council and 5 District Councils have been set up in the districts of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mizo Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills. Each of these District Councils consists of not more than 24 members, three-fourths of them being elected by adult suffrage. The Councils possess wide legislative and rule-making powers as well as certain financial and taxation powers.

Tribes Advisory Councils in Other States

The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the setting up of a Tribes Advisory Council in each of the States having Scheduled Areas and, if the President so directs, for constituting such Councils in States which have Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas. Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up so far in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. These Councils advise the Governors on such matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and development of the Scheduled Areas as may be referred to them. An advisory board in Kerala for the Scheduled Tribes and another in Mysore for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been set up to advise the State [illegible] their welfare and advancement. [illegible] been formed in the Union Territ[illegible] Tripura and Laccadive, Minicoy [illegible]

WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIES

Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A Special Officer has been appointed by the President under Article [illegible] matters relating to the safe[illegible]uled Tribes provided under the [illegible] on the working of these safeguards. There are ten Assistant Commissioners to assist the Commissioner.

Tribal Welfare Officer

A Tribal Welfare Officer for Assam has been appointed by the [illegible] work so far done [illegible] Districts and the [illegible] the Government of India in this regard.

Central Advisory Boards

To associate members of Parliament and public workers with matters pertainin[illegible] and the well-being of the Schedule[illegible]Central Advisory Boards—one for [illegible] Welfare—have been constituted. [illegible]t of India on all matters relating to the welfare of these classes. They are also expected to assess the requirements of the tribal people in Scheduled and other Tribal Areas, formulate schemes for their welfare, periodically review the working of sanctioned schemes and evaluate the benefits derived from them for suggesting improvements.

Welfare Departments in the States

The proviso to Article 164(1) of the Constitution requires that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, Welfare Departments in charge of a Minister be set up. Welfare Departments have been set up in these States as well as in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

WELFARE SCHEMES

Under Article 339(2) of the Constitution the Union Government can give directions to States in the formulation and execution of schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Under Article 275(1) the Centre is required to give grants-in-aid to the States for approved schemes of welfare and for improving the tone of administration in Scheduled Areas.

Educational Facilities

Measures to provide increased educational facilities have been taken, the emphasis being on vocational and technical training. The concessions include free tuition, stipends, scholarships and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment. Mid-day meals are also provided in many places.

The Government of India instituted a scheme for grant of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes in 1944-45. This benefit was extended to the Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49 and other Backward Classes in 1949-50. The scheme has been decentralised with effect from 1959-60. The following table shows the amounts spent on this account.

TABLE 53

SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS

(in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
1951-52	8 18	2 82	4·41	15 41
1955-56	63·78	13 05	73·70	150 53
1956-57	87 99	15·78	83·52	187·29
1957-58	100·37	18 97	82·19	201·53
1958-59	125·86	20·76	76·49	223 11
1959-60*	143·85	23 89	90 08	257·82

The Central Government's scheme to award scholarships to deserving students from these classes for studies in foreign countries came into force in 1953-54. From 1955-56 the number of such scholarships was increased to 12, four for each of the three groups. Tourist class sea passages are given to students [illegible] limited by the [illegible] to those [illegible] other similar scholarships. Some public schools also award scholarships to deserving backward class students. Reservation of seats, lowering of minimum qualifying marks and raising of the maximum age limit for admission of members of these classes in all technical and educational institutions are among other steps recommended by the Union Government to

*Includes contributions from State Governments.

Statistics collected through Employment Exchanges reveal that 49,220 such persons were employed during 1960 by the Central Government, State Governments and other employers.

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WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIES

Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A Special Officer has been appointed by the President under Article 338 of the Constitution to (*i*) investigate all matters relating to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided under the Constitution and (*ii*) report to the President on the working of these safeguards. There are ten Assistant Commissioners to assist the Commissioner.

Tribal Welfare Officer

A Tribal Welfare Officer for Assam has been appointed by the Government of India to take stock of and evaluate the work so far done among the tribal population both in the Autonomous Districts and the plains of Assam. He is also to submit a report to the Government of India in this regard.

Central Advisory Boards

To associate members of Parliament and public workers with matters pertaining [illegible] and the well-being of the Scheduled [illegible] ntral Advisory Boards—one for [illegible] Welfare—have been constituted. [illegible] of India on all matters relating to the welfare of these classes. They are also expected to assess the requirements of the tribal people in Scheduled and other Tribal Areas, formulate schemes for their welfare, periodically review the working of sanctioned schemes and evaluate the benefits derived from them for suggesting improvements.

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Under Article 339(2) of the Constitution the Union Government can give directions to States in the formulation and execution of schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Under Article 275(1) the Centre is required to give grants-in-aid to the States for approved schemes of welfare and for improving the tone of administration in Scheduled Areas.

Educational Facilities

Measures to provide increased educational facilities have been taken, the emphasis being on vocational and technical training. The concessions include free tuition, stipends, scholarships and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment. Mid-day meals are also provided in many places.

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TABLE 53

SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS

(in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
1951-52	8·18	2 82	4·41	15·41
1955-56	63·78	13·05	73·70	150·53
1956-57	87·99	15·78	83·52	187·29
1957-58	100·37	18·97	82·19	201·53
1958-59	125·86	20·76	76·49	223·11
1959-60*	143·85	23·89	90·08	257·82

The Central Government's scheme to award scholarships to deserving students from these classes for studies in foreign countries came into force in 1953-54. From 1955-56 the number of such scholarships was increased to 12, four for each of the three groups. Tourist class sea passages are given to students who receive foreign scholarships without travel grants. Overseas scholarships to students belonging to backward communities are also awarded by the State Governments of Assam and Bihar.

Seventeen and a half per cent of the merit scholarships granted by the Centre to deserving students of the lower income groups for studies in institutions which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference, are reserved for backward communities. Some of the State Governments offer similar scholarships. Some public schools also award scholarships to deserving backward class students. Reservation of seats, lowering of minimum qualifying marks and raising of the maximum age limit for admission of members of these classes in all technical and educational institutions are among other steps recommended by the Union Government to

*Includes contributions from State Governments.

all educational authorities; these have been acted upon by different institutions all over the country.

Economic Opportunities

Of a tribal population of 225 lakhs, about 26 lakh persons practise shifting cultivation annually over an area of 22,55,816 acres, the total

and Tripura. A scheme to control shifting cultivation was started during the First Plan period. Sixteen pilot project centres have so far been established in Assam. Four colonisation schemes have been started in Andhra Pradesh and nearly 460 families in Bihar, 366 in Madhya Pradesh, 2,496 in Orissa and 5,339 in Tripura have been settled under the scheme.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have launched schemes to improve irrigation facilities, to reclaim waste land and to distribute it among members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, facilities for the purchase of livestock, fertilisers, agricultural implements, better seeds, etc., are also being extended to them Some States have set up demonstration farms for training them in methods of scientific cultivation. Cattle breeding and poultry farming are being encouraged among these people.

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are encouraging the development of cottage industries through loans, subsidies and training centres. Multi-purpose co-operative societies which provide credit in cash and in kind to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have also been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In some States, such as Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, contracts for exploiting forest produce are being given to the Scheduled Tribes through labour co-operative societies.

Legislation exists in almost all the States to extend relief to the indebted, including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Measures for the abolition of their debt bondage have been taken in Orissa and Bihar. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have enacted tenancy laws to ensure security of land tenure to the Scheduled Tribes.

Other Welfare Schemes

Other welfare schemes include the grant of house sites free or at nominal cost, assistance by way of loans, subsidies and grants-in-aid to local bodies for the construction of houses for their Harijan employees and monetary assistance to co-operative building societies specially started for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes A scheme of legal aid to Scheduled Castes is now in operation in many States.

Tribal Research Institutes

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inter-ethnic relationship and social mobility among some tribal and caste

groups in the country and selected material traits in one hundred and forty-eight districts all over India. Studies in the culture and languages of the people of NEFA are being undertaken by the research department of NEFA. The Tribal Research Bureau in Orissa has also undertaken investigation on several important tribal problems. The Institute in Madhya Pradesh has completed an evaluation of co-operative societies in five districts of the [illegible]) the study of the impact of economic life in the coal mines problem and extent of shifting id Raigarh districts; (*c*) assessing relative importance of minor forest produce in tribal economy; (*d*) the study of housing and water supply conditions in Scheduled Areas; (*e*) the study of social movement among Gonds of Surguja and (*f*) evaluation of the ashram schools in the Vindhya Pradesh region. The Bihar Institute has also completed [illegible] Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, [illegible] which has conducted cultural [illegible] Bharat State and in Rajasthan.

Targets under Second Plan

It has been proposed to open 3,187 schools and hostels and 200 community and cultural centres in Tribal Areas and also to give stipends and other concessions to 3 lakh tribal students during the Second Plan period. The corresponding educational facilities contemplated for the Scheduled Castes are the establishment of 6,000 schools and hostels and scholarships and freeships for 30 lakh students. For Denotified Tribes, the Plan provided 1.16 lakh scholarships and other educational concessions. Besides the States' plans to construct 10,200 miles of bridle and hill paths and 450 bridges in tribal areas, there is a Central [illegible] able roads and 720 miles of bridle and [illegible] of Rs. 4 crores. The health schemes com [illegible] and mobile health units, the training of health personnel, the construction of 41,000 wells and 2 reservoirs in the Tribal Areas, 23,400 wells for the Scheduled Castes and 394 wells for Denotified Tribes. The housing programme comprises the provision of 1,29,300 houses or house sites for the Scheduled Castes at a cost of Rs. 5.25 crores and 45,800 houses for the tribals.

[illegible] e settlement of 12,000 [illegible] of 15,246 families of [illegible] conversion of the 350 and for starting 800 additional forest multi-purpose co-operative societies. Table 54 shows the details of expenditure made during the First Plan period, allocation made in the Second Plan, the expenditure incurred during the first four years of the Second Plan and provision made in the annual Plan for 1960-61.

TABLE 54

EXPENDITURE ON WELFARE SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Expenditure incurred during the First Plan period	Outlay in the Second Five Year Plan		
		States' Plan	Centrally sponsored programme	Total
Scheduled Tribes	1,736 65	2,924·17	2,132 95	5,057·12
Scheduled Castes	596·59	2,267·92	613·84	2,881·76
Denotified Tribes	102·43	200·28	111·95	312·23
Other Backward Classes	162·11	536·98	341·26	878·24
TOTAL	2,597 78	5,929 35	3,200 00	9,129·35

	Expenditure incurred during								Provision for 1960-61	
	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60			
	States' Sector	Central Sector	States' Sector	Central Sector	States' Sector	Central Sector	States' Sector	Central Sector	States' Sector	Central Sector
Scheduled Tribes	282 82	116·29	372·53	201 69	429 58	285·55	547·41	453·63	625·70	1,010·02
Scheduled Castes	242 38	34 86	339·15	97 97	438 38	106 17	550·87	133 33	359·03	208·20
Denotified Tribes	22·50	7·36	21 94	15·18	29 62	13·92	36 41	20·58	49 26	61·42
Other Backward Classes	47·11	2 42	73·77	7 50	92·79	8·48	85·30	74·90	95 17	218·65
TOTAL	594 81	160 93	807·39	322·34	990 37	414·12	1,219·99	682·44	1,329·16	1,498·29

CHAPTER XV

MASS COMMUNICATION

BROADCASTING

There are today 28 radio stations, covering all the important linguistic areas of the country, as against only six in 1947. The stations are grouped into four regions as follows :

North .. Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur, Jaipur-Ajmer, Simla, Bhopal, Indore and Ranchi.

West .. Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad-Baroda, Poona and Rajkot.

South .. Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Kozhikode-Trichur, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Dharwar.

East .. Calcutta, Cuttack and Gauhati.

In addition, Radio Kashmir has two stations, one each at Srinagar and Jammu. The number of radio centres, transmitters, studio centres and receiving centres on March 31, 1960, was 35, 65, 33 and 28 respectively.

Programme Composition

Music programmes* comprise nearly a half of all the programmes. Talks, features, dramas and discussions cover a wide range of subjects. A National Programme of Talks given by well-known personalities in arts, sciences and literatures is broadcast every Wednesday and is relayed by all stations. Documentary features, group discussions, interviews, etc., are also broadcast. The composition and the duration of Home Services and Vividh Bharati programmes during 1960 are shown below :

TABLE 55

COMPOSITION OF HOME PROGRAMMES (1960)

Type of Programme	Duration		Approximate percentage
	Hours	Mts.	
Home Services			
Indian music			
Classical (vocal)	15,086	23	13·93
Classical (instrumental)	10,528	00	9·72
Folk (vocal)	1,584	55	1·46
Folk (instrumental)	93	46	0·08
Light (vocal)	11,562	56	10·68
Light (instrumental)	1,095	37	1·00
Devotional	5,609	38	5·18
Film	3,330	13	3·07
Western music	2,090	00	1·94
Spoken-word (talks and discussions)	5,692	17½	5·25
Dramas and features	4,565	24	4·21
News	23,598	41½	21·80
Special broadcasts			
Religious	67	52	21·64
Children	1,920	22½	
Women	1,839	34	
Rural	9,176	39	
Industrial	1,867	34	
Armed forces	520	43	
Tribal areas	1,626	15	
Educational	3,646	10	
Publicity	1,525	15	
Others	1,227	58½	
TOTAL	1,08,256	14	100 0
Vividh Bharati	7,123	00	—
GRAND TOTAL	1,15,379	14	—

*For the scope and content of some of these programmes, see Chapter IX.

programmes).

Programme Journals

The programmes planned by the different stations are announced in advance in the following journals :

TABLE 57

PROGRAMME JOURNALS OF AIR

Name of the Journal	Published from	Language	Periodicity
Akashvani (formerly Indian Listener) ..	Delhi	English	Weekly
Awaz	"	Urdu	Fortnightly
Sarang	"	Hindi	"
Betar Jagat	Calcutta	Bengali	"
Vanoli	Madras	Tamil	"
Vani	"	Telugu	"
Nabhovani	Ahmedabad	Gujarati	"
Akashi	Calcutta	Assamese	"

The following monthly journals [illegible]

1. India Calling .. .. English
2. Idhaat-ul-Hind .. .. Arabic
3. Sada-i-Hind .. .. Persian
4. [illegible] .. .. Indonesian
5. [illegible] .. .. Burmese
6. [illegible] .. .. Chinese
7. [illegible] .. Tibetan
8. [illegible] .. .. Pushtu

News Services

News bulletins in the Home Services of AIR are broadcast in English and Hindi four times a day; in Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Assamese and Urdu [illegible] Kashmiri.

Ninety-seven bulletins—64 in the Home Services and 33 in the External Services—are broadcast daily. The [illegible] in Hindi—are broadcast every week, besides a series of special newsreel bulletins on important occasions. A commentary on the day's proceedings called "Today in Parliament" is broadcast on each day Parliament is in session.

External Services

The External Services programmes are [illegible] in 17 languages nearly 23 hours a day for In[illegible] for [illegible] in

Africa and Europe. Broadcasts for people of Indian origin abroad are directed to South-East Asia, East and Central Africa, Aden and Mauritius and are in four languages, *viz.*, Gujarati, Hindi, Konkani and Tamil. The broadcasts to non-Indian listeners abroad are in 13 languages, *viz.*, Arabic, Burmese, Cantonese, English, French, Indonesian, Kuoyu, Nepali, Persian, Portuguese, Pushtu, Swahili and Tibetan.

Production of Radio Sets

The following table shows the position about the manufacture of radio sets in India :

TABLE 58

PRODUCTION OF RADIO SETS IN INDIA

Year	Number of sets produced
1947	3,360
1951	61,800
1956	1,50,596
1957	1,90,690
1958	1,98,107
1959-60	2,13,858
1960-61 (April-June)	64,270

Broadcast Receiver Licences

Table 59 shows the different kinds of licences in force on October 31, 1960, according to postal circles.

Television

The Exp
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the nature
Tuesdays and Fridays for a duration of one hour each day and is available for viewers in Delhi within a range of 12 to 15 miles. Designed primarily for community viewing, the programmes are mainly informative and educational in character and include illustrated talks, interviews, dialogues discussions, documentary films, plays, skits, puppet shows, dance-drama, ballet and light and classical music.

Beginning from December 23, 1960, the Television Unit has also started broadcasting a weekly series of 20 special social education programmes. The impact of these programmes will be evaluated by the Indian Adult Education Association and the National Fundamental Education Centre of the Ministry of Education.

A four-year agreement with the Ford Foundation of USA provides for the starting of regular television programmes for schools in Delhi from July 1961.

THE PRESS

According to the fourth report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, released in August 1960, there were 7,651 newspapers and periodicals in existence on December 31, 1959, as against 6,918 in 1958. The number of newspapers published in 1957 stood at 5,932 and the increase in two years was nearly 29 per cent.

Of the total of 7,651 newspapers, 547
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TABLE 61

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCORDING TO STATE AND PERIODICITY

(as on 31-12-1959)

	General Interest Newspapers A						General Interest Newspapers B			Periodicals					
	Dailies (including papers issued at least 4 days a week)			Non-dailies						Weeklies			Fortnightlies (including Tri-monthlies)		
	Morning	Evening	Total	Bi-and Tri-weeklies	Weeklies	Total	Dailies	Bi-and Tri-weeklies	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
Andhra Pradesh	24	1	25	—	2	2	2	—	2	94	4	98	30	—	30
Assam	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	24	8	—	8
Bihar	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	7	59	17	3	20
Bombay	90	10	100	2	4	6	42	4	46	352	47	399	137	20	157
Kerala	30	7	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	60	12	—	12
Madhya Pradesh	40	5	45	3	1	4	1	—	1	73	15	88	21	5	26
Madras	16	5	21	3	1	4	11	4	15	115	4	119	90	7	97
Mysore	37	—	37	2	—	2	—	—	—	120	—	120	18	—	18
Orissa	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13	12	1	13
Punjab	19	7	26	1	—	1	—	2	2	161	9	170	38	12	50
Rajasthan	9	5	14	1	—	1	—	—	—	102	5	107	20	4	24
Uttar Pradesh	34	17	51	9	—	9	2	1	3	301	18	321	59	8	67
West Bengal	22	2	24	3	2	5	6	2	8	168	23	191	96	14	110
Delhi	12	7	19	1	1	2	7	7	14	84	19	103	47	27	74
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Manipur	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Tripura	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	352	68	420	25	11	36	71	20	91	1,730	151	1,881	607	101	708

TABLE 61—*(concld.)*

	Periodicals									Grand Total		
	Monthlies			Quarterlies (including (bi-monthlies & half-yearlies)			Annuals					
	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
Andhra Pradesh ..	142	6	148	11	9	20	3	22	25	307	43	350
Assam ..	14	1	15	5	—	5	—	2	2	53	3	56
Bihar ..	58	5	63	13	6	19	1	15	16	150	36	186
Bombay ..	609	117	726	136	51	187	38	26	64	1,378	307	1,685
Kerala	137	16	153	18	2	20	1	36	37	265	54	319
Madhya Pradesh ..	44	7	51	16	5	21	2	2	4	205	35	240
Madras ..	327	21	348	73	10	83	4	66	70	634	123	757
Mysore ..	124	7	131	19	—	19	13	5	18	333	12	345
Orissa ..	39	2	41	18	18	36	1	32	33	88	53	141
Punjab	150	26	176	13	111	124	—	18	18	389	178	567
Rajasthan ..	43	20	63	8	7	15	—	15	15	188	51	239
Uttar Pradesh	245	118	363	33	18	51	4	46	50	704	211	915
West Bengal	361	41	402	153	71	224	17	82	99	824	239	1,063
Delhi ..	325	63	388	74	50	124	3	17	20	554	190	744
Himachal Pradesh ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	3	2	5
Manipur ..	4	2	6	—	1	1	—	15	15	8	18	26
Tripura ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	12
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	2,624	452	3,076	592	359	951	87	401	488	6,069	1,555	7,651

TABLE 62

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCORDING TO STATE AND LANGUAGE

(as on 31-12-1959)

	English	Hindi	Assamese	Bengali	Gujarati	Kannada	Malayalam	Marathi	Oriya	Punjabi	Sanskrit	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	Bilingual	Multilingual	Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh	32	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	180	45	50	30	1	350
Assam	12	4	13	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	56
Bihar	34	105	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	9	19	5	186
Bombay	383	104	—	—	517	4	2	387	1	7	3	1	2	49	124	63	38	1,685
Kerala	28	1	—	—	—	1	174	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	76	35	—	319
Madhya Pradesh	13	189	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	14	2	4	240
Madras	216	7	—	—	2	4	12	1	—	—	1	347	52	12	73	30	—	757
Mysore	62	1	—	—	—	212	—	8	—	—	—	4	1	18	26	8	5	345
Orissa	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	1	—	15	41	—	141
Punjab	63	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	165	52	117	—	567
Rajasthan	7	158	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	45	9	16	239
Uttar Pradesh	86	555	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	148	99	18	3	915
West Bengal	293	85	1	474	1	—	—	1	9	3	3	—	1	22	100	55	15	1,063
Delhi	309	146	—	4	1	2	4	2	1	15	1	4	4	139	76	25	11	744
Himachal Pradesh	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	8	26
Tripura	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	1,555	1,439	14	510	522	223	192	401	78	127	12	361	241	627	767	467	115	7,651

Table 64 gives the total number of papers for which data were available for 1958 and 1959 respectively, and their language-wise circulation in each of the two years.

Newsprint

For the major part of its requirement of newsprint, India depends on foreign countries. The only Indian manufacturing unit, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd. at Chandani in Madhya Pradesh, went into production in January 1955 and has an annual installed capacity of about 30,000 tons. The rest of India's newsprint comes mainly from Canada, Finland, Norway and Austria. The quantity and value of the newsprint imported are given in the following table :

TABLE 63

IMPORT OF NEWSPRINT

Year	Quantity (in cwt)	Value (in rupees)
1955-56	15,79,928	6,65,77,027
1956-57	12,56,253	5,35,91,217
1957	12,75,183	5,64,19,510
1958	11,49,411	4,94,34,518
1959	14,90,760	5,97,28,803
1960	15,22,392	6,18,56,009

Press Information Bureau

graphic services by 483 and photographs in the form of ebonoid blocks by 726. Indian and foreign correspondents accredited to the Government of

Urdu are run from the *Varanasi, Patna, Jaipur* service to Urdu news-

by teleprinter lines.

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Information Centre set up at Hirakud for the benefit of villagers has been transferred to the Orissa Government.

Freedom of the Press

Article 19(1) of the Constitution guarantees "the right to freedom of speech and expression" to all citizens. This freedom has been interpreted

TABLE 64

LANGUAGE-WISE CIRCULATION* OF NEWSPAPERS FOR 1958 (REVISED) AND 1959

(circulation in 000's)

Language	G I N (A)				G.I N. (B)				Periodicals			
	1958		1959		1958		1959		1958		1959	
	No of news-papers	Circu-lation	No of News-papers	Circu-lation	No of News-papers	Circu-lation	No. of News-papers	Circu-lation	No of News-papers	Circu-lation	No of News-papers	Circu-lation
English	51	1,190	50	1,391	15	10	20	21	860	2,347	929	2,585
Hindi	91	642	79	605	5	3	7	3	748	2 556	789	2,945
Assamese	1	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	9	40	9	49
Bengali	10	231	9	232	1	—	—	—	294	578	317	691
Gujarati	31	335	28	369	3	3	1	2	284	751	297	788
Kannada	16	134	21	181	—	—	—	—	108	245	105	289
Malayalam	21	305	25	389	1	—	1	—	107	417	105	412
Marathi	34	390	29	412	7	14	10	52	234	608	233	590
Oriya	5	46	4	47	—	—	—	—	35	76	34	52
Punjabi	9	38	5	26	1	—	1	—	57	116	70	157
Sanskrit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	10	7
Tamil	17	357	18	459	5	5	5	7	199	1,396	208	1,659
Telugu	8	106	8	144	1	—	1	—	156	461	161	519
Urdu	57	242	56	274	2	2	2	2	312	757	340	771
Bi-lingual	12	129	10	164	4	3	15	8	419	560	410	594
Multi-lingual	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	238	206	233	238
Others	7	14	4	12	—	—	—	—	66	108	76	120
TOTAL	370	4,163	347	4,709	46	40	65	95	4,134	11,225	4,326	12,466

*Total of copies sold plus copies distributed free.

by the courts to include freedom of the Press. Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can enact legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right "in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence." The words "reasonable restrictions" occuring in clause (2) of Article 19 make such legislation justiciable.

There are five main Central laws relating to the Press; (*i*) The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; (*ii*) The Working Journalists' (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; (*iii*) The Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956; (*iv*) The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954; and (*v*) The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1960.*

FILMS

The output of feature films for the year 1960 was 324. The table below shows the number of feature films produced in various languages and certified for public exhibition :

TABLE 65

OUTPUT OF FEATURE FILMS

Language	1931	1941	1947	1951	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Assamese .. .	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	5	—
Bengali	3	18	38	38	54	55	45	38	38
English	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Gujarati . .	—	1	11	6	3	—	—	—	2
Hindi	23	79	186	100	123	115	116	121	120
Kannada	—	2	5	2	14	14	11	5	12
Malayalam	—	1	—	7	5	7	4	3	6
Marathi	—	14	6	16	13	14	16	10	15
Oriya	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	5
Punjabi . ..	—	2	—	4	—	2	1	1	4
Tamil	1	34	29	26	51	46	61	80	63
Telugu	1	16	6	20	27	36	36	46	54
Persian	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Urdu	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Sindhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
TOTAL	28	167	281	219	296	295	295	312	324

In addition, the Central Board of Film Censors certified a total of 628 short films for public exhibition during the calendar year 1960. These consisted of :

35 mm.	
(*i*) Short films over 2,000 ft. in length	25
(*ii*) Short films 2,000 ft. and below in length	546
16 mm.	
(*i*) Short films above 800 ft. in length	13
(*ii*) Short films 800 ft. and below in length	44
Total	628

The following table shows the classification of certified Indian feature films according to the nature of their themes :

*For a brief summary of these Acts, see 'INDIA 1958', pp. 176-178.

TABLE 66

THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Social	160	170	150	175	170
Crime	11	20	28	29	30
Fantasy	49	23	45	36	26
Historical	4	7	5	8	12
Biographical	4	4	4	2	3
Mythological	37	39	37	32	31
Legendary	25	19	17	10	30
Devotional	2	8	5	—	3
Children	2	4	4	1	3
Stunt	—	—	—	9	3
Adventure	—	—	—	7	12
Science fiction	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	294*	294*	295	310*	323*

Film Institute of India

The Film Institute of India, sponsored by the Ministry of Information
id technical training in
film techniques, com-
a three-month refresher course for techn
sound engineering
Prabhat Studio, the Institute will also commence from July 1961 regular courses of two and three years' duration in five subjects, namely, film production, script writing, motion picture photography, sound recording and sound engineering and film editing.

Children's Film Society

The Society was registered under the Societies Registration Act in May 1955. The p
mote and co-
cially suited
is in receipt of a grant-in-aid from the Central Government for the production of films suitable for children. State Committees have also been formed

'Scc
'Dil
Baaten', 'Gulab Ka Phool', 'Alladin and the Magic Lamp', 'Ekata', 'Our Festivals', 'Panchatantra', 'Saral Biswas', 'Id Mubarak', 'Hero' and 'Chetak'.

films in twelve regional languages.

The Society has started making suitable versions of documentary films produced by the Films Division for exhibition to children It has signed an agreement with cinema houses in 150 towns in India for showing its films

*Figures do not include two documentary feature films in 1956, one in 1957, two in 1959 and one in 1960.

in morning shows. The shows are given at an admission rate ranging from 10 nP to 25 nP Films are also shown in rural areas, in educational institutions having 16 mm. projectors and through mobile vans.

The Society has now started a scheme of showing films free of charge to children living in slums and in delinquent homes. It is estimated that children's films are reaching an audience of about 1 crore and 68 lakhs every year.

The Society held an International Presentation of Films Programmes for Young People in co-operation with the UNESCO-sponsored International Centre of Films for Children, towards the end of 1960. Twenty-one countries, which participated in the Programmes, entered 55 films.

A symposium on 'The Role of Children's Films in the Development of the Personality of the Child' was also held by the Society on January 3, 1961.

International Film Festivals

During the year 1960, Indian films were entered in a number of international and other foreign film festivals. The following are the awards earned by Indian films during the year:

(*i*) 'APUR SANSAR' was adjudged as the best foreign film of the year (1960) by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, U.S.A.
It was also awarded 'Diploma of Merit' at the XIV International Film Festival, Edinburgh.

(*ii*) 'CVEERAPANDIYA KATTABOMMAN' was entered in the Afro-Asian Film Festival, 1960, held at Cairo. Sivaji Ganesan and G. Ramanathan were each awarded a 'Silver Eagle' for the best acting and music direction respectively.

(*iii*) 'HEERA MOTI' received 'Special Mention' at the XII International Film Festival, Karlovy Vary (Czechoslovakia).

(*iv*) 'TAJ MAHAL' was awarded a 'Golden Eagle' as the best documentary at the Afro-Asian Film Festival, Cairo.

(*v*) 'PERIYAR' was awarded 'Diploma of Honour' at the XIII Inter-

(*vi*) of

land).

(*vii*) 'RADHA AND KRISHNA' won the second award in the Creative Art Class in the VI Biennial International Documentary Film Festival, Yorkton (Canada).

(*viii*) 'SPRING COMES TO KASHMIR' was given a 'Certificate of Merit' at the International Film Festival of Short Films at Buenos Aires (Argentina).

All the films referred to at (*iv*) to (*viii*) are documentary films produced by the Films Division of the Government of India.

State Awards for Films

State awards for films of high aesthetic and technical standards and of an educative and cultural value have been a regular annual feature since 1954. The awards are given separately for feature, documentary, and children's films as well as for educational films in 16 mm. and film strips in 35 mm.*

Regional committees at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta consisting of distinguished persons in public life as well as persons from the industry qualified to judge technical standards of films make a preliminary selection of feature films. Separate committees initially examine documentaries and educational films. The final selection is made by the Central Committee.

*See Appendices for awards for films produced in 1960.

Documentaries and Newsreels

Documentary films and newsreels are produced mainly by the Films Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Till the end of 1960, the Division produced 639 newsreels and released 504 documentaries (including 4 quickies) for exhibition in cinemas. The documentaries and newsreels are produced in 13 languages, namely, English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Punjabi, Assamese, Kannada, Urdu, Oriya, Marathi and Malayalam The documentaries and newsreels are made in 35 mm. standard size and are of an average length of 1,000 ft. Films intended for circulation in rural areas through mobile vans are produced in longer lengths. Some of the documentaries are made *in colour. A full-length colour documentary film entitled 'Dharti Ki* Jhankar' on folk dances of India was also released by the Films Division.

While the bulk of documentaries is produced by the Films Division, private producers are also entrusted with the production of films on selected subjects In 1960, 15 such films were produced by private producers. In addition, one readymade film was purchased by the Films Division from one of the State Governments Also, two documentaries produced by the Khadi Board and Village Industries Commission were taken over by the Films Division and released on commercial circuits Two cartoon films were also released for exhibition as documentary films.

Interesting events within and outside India are included in the newsreels Items from foreign countries are received from various organisations as part of an arrangement for free exchange of newsreels Events within the country are covered by 15 cameramen of the Films Division. In addition, events covered by the film units of the State Governments are also utilised.

terms of its licence to exhibit at each
films approved by the authorities as
id educational value and films dealing with news and current events. Under contracts with cinemas, the Films Division supplies them with approved films on payment of rental not exceeding one per cent of the average weekly net collections. One newsreel and one documentary a week are released to all cinema houses alternately. Films are supplied free of charge for exhibition to schools, colleges, charitable institutions, hospitals, semi-Government and non-profit-making bodies, etc

Documentary films approved for external publicity are supplied to 77 Missions abroad A special monthly overseas edition of newsreels is compiled and supplied to 27 external posts. These are utilised by the Indian Missions for exhibition in their premises and outside and are also lent to social and educational institutions, local Indian residents, etc. Besides, the Films Division has regular arrangements for screening of its documentaries in cinemas and on television in some foreign countries

Film Censorship

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted in January 1951 for the purpose of sanctioning films for public exhibition in the whole of India
The Board
are appointed
at Bombay
The Regional Officers are assisted in the examination of films by Advisory Panels, the members of which are appointed by the Government of India. They include educationists, doctors, lawyers, social workers, etc

to be carried out in the film. Where this decision is not acceptable to the applicant concerned, he may ask for reconsideration of the film by a Revising Committee which is presided over by the Chairman A film may also be referred to a Revising Committee by the Chairman on his own initiative. The applicant is given an opportunity to put forward his point of view both before the Examining and Revising Committees. Finally, an appeal against the decision of the Board may be made to the Government of India.

Certificates for unrestricted public exhibition are called 'Universal' certificates and bear a 'U' mark. Films restricted to adults, i e. to persons above the age of 18 years, are given 'Adult' certificates and bear an 'A' mark. If any portion of a film is excised, a triangular mark is put at the left-hand bottom corner of the certificate, and a description of the deleted portion is endorsed on the reverse of the certificate. The decision of the Board in respect of each film examined by it is published in the Gazette of India.

Directions have been issued by the Government for the guidance of members of the Examining and Revising Committees of the Board They include broad principles and detailed rules which aim at discouraging crime, vice, immorality, indecency, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law, disrespect to a foreign country or people, etc

Between 1951 and 1960, the Board certified 8,292 Indian films and 20,782 foreign films During 1960, the Board examined 2,876 films, of which 79*, including 73** foreign films, [illegible] 'U' and 100 'A' certificates [illegible] films and 953 Indian films.

Import of Cinematographic Film and Equipment

The quantity and value of cinematographic film—raw and exposed—and equipment imported during the period 1955-56 to 1960 are shown below :

TABLE 67

IMPORT OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Raw Film		Exposed Film		Sound recording equipment (Value in Rs lakhs)	Projection equipment (Value in Rs. lakhs)
	Footage (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Footage (lakhs)	Value (Rs lakhs)		
1955-56	3,009·55	222·16	121·21	35·10	7·46	43·25
1956-57	2,700 69	206 28	158·61	41·24	15 51	51·42
1957	2,713·19	205 36	168·73	45·36	13 10	56·39
1958	2,142·70	164·06	111·13	32·23	5 46	39 45
1959	2,132·01	277 32	173·91	38·58	2·17	24 32
1960	2,714·08	194·33	167 01	37·73	1·41	32·43

Export of Indian Films

An Export Promotion Committee for Films, with headquarters at New Delhi, has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Its object is to suggest ways and means of promoting exports. The Committee includes representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, External Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and the film industry.

Table 68 shows the foreign exchange earnings from the export of Indian films during the years 1959 and 1960.

*Features 43, trailers 28 and shorts 8.

**Features 37, trailers 28 and shorts 8.

TABLE 68
FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY INDIAN FILMS

(In thousand rupees)

Country	1959			1960		
	Outright Sale	Rental	Total	Outright Sale	Rental	Total
Sterling Area						
Aden	7	96	1,03	4	29	33
British East Africa	8,73	7,91	16,64	7,71	25,48	33,19
British West Africa	14	1,01	1,15	1,76	31	2,07
British East Indies	—	—	—	5	—	5
British West Indies	2,27	1,55	3,82	10	15	25
British Guiana	—	16	16	5	40	45
Burma ..	—	14,96	14,96	3	14,13	14,16
Ceylon .	25,55	3,68	29,23	23,11	2,80	25,91
Cyprus ..	18	—	18	—	—	—
Fiji ..	38	2,79	3,17	36	1,60	1,96
Ghana . .	2,15	94	3,09	2,39	3	2,42
Gibraltar	—	—	—	20	—	20
Hongkong .	1,18	1	1,19	2,20	—	2,20
Malaya	22,25	5,53	27,78	31,93	1,02	32,95
Mauritius .	1,55	1,32	2,87	1 07	1,40	2,47
Nyasaland .	4	—	4	—	1	1
Pakistan .	56	8	64	2,81	13	2,94
PersianGulfPorts	6,81	3,67	10,48	7,64	1,50	9,14
South Africa .	1,93	13	2,08	4,20	2	4,22
Trinidad	12	—	12	2,16	96	3,12
United Kingdom	2,55	2,20	4,75	1,70	1,55	3,25
Non-Sterling Area						
Afghanistan	78	20	98	—	46	46
Cambodia	3,81	—	3,81	3,05	—	3,05
Canada .	22	23	45	49	12	61
China .	—	—	—	50	—	50
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	1,49	—	1,49
Dutch Guiana	1,55	2	1,57	—	—	—
Dutch West Indies	11	—	11	1,78	—	1,78
Egypt . .	16	4	20	14	—	14
France . ..	24	24	48	37	21	58
French Indo-China	40	—	40	—	—	—
French North Africa	—	—	—	18	—	18
Germany ..	1	3	4	32	3	35
Greece .	52	—	52	54	11	65
Holland .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Indonesia .	9,63	—	9,63	10,52	—	10,52
Iran .	1,37	10	1,47	76	38	1,14
Iraq .	38	—	38	38	30	68
Israel ..	15	—	15	8	—	8
Italy .	—	—	—	60	2	62
Lebanon	1,64	—	1,64	1,71	—	1,71
Laos .	—	—	—	76	19	95
Morocco ..	43	—	43	41	—	41
Poland	—	—	—	80	—	80
Sudan .. .	34	—	34	28	6	34
Sweden	—	—	—	1	—	1
Syria	9	—	9	—	—	—
Tangiers .	1,17	—	1,17	32	—	32
Thailand	2,00	22	2,22	3,69	2	3,71
Turkey . ..	11	—	11	3	—	3
USA .	41	51	92	70	75	1,45
USSR ..	70	—	70	76	—	76
Vietnam ..	2,54	—	2,54	1,33	—	1,33
Yugoslavia ..	5	—	5	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	1,05,30	48,49	1,53,79	1;21,51	54,38	1,75,89

PUBLICATIONS

The Publications Division in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for the preparation, production, distribution and sale of books of general interest, popular pamphlets, pictorial albums, journals, etc., for providing authentic information about the country's cultural heritage, activities of the Government, progress of developmental programmes and places of tourist interest. Publications are brought out in English, Hindi and the regional languages. A similar role is performed in the States by the Departments of Information and Publicity.

Besides acting as the centralised agency of the Central Government for publications of a non-technical nature, the Division undertakes the publication of literature for such organisations as the National Book Trust and the Central Social Welfare Board. It also acts as the distributor for some of the publications of the Sahitya Akademi.

Kurukshetra (in English and Hindi). In addition to these, the Division brings out 11 programme journals on behalf of All India Radio.

During 1960, the Division released a total of 251 books and pamphlets, both of general interest (including children's literature) and for tourist and Plan publicity, in various languages. Among the important publications were : *Dadabhai Naoroji* and *Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das* in the "Builders of Modern India" series; R. C. Dutt's *Economic History of India* and *Bharat Men Angrezi Raaj* (Vol. I) in the series "Classics of Indian History and Economics"; *Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi*, Vols. III and IV (in English and Hindi); *Children's History of India*; and M. Visvesvaraya's *Memoirs of My Working Life*, C. V. Raman's *Aspects of Science* and other publications for the National Book Trust.

The Division sold about 20·9 lakh assorted copies of various magazines and pamphlets, and distributed free 20·8 lakh copies during 1960.

ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity functions as the central organisation of the Government of India for the execution of its advertising and visual publicity requirements. It is responsible for the planning, production and release of display advertisements to newspapers and periodicals, the designing and production of publicity materials and the issue of classified advertisements for Ministries and Departments of the Government and autonomous bodies under Government.

In 1960, the Directorate placed 834 display and 5,733 classified advertisements totalling 56,734 insertions. Major press advertising campaigns released during the year were for the Five Year Plan, metric system of weights and measures, small savings schemes, Posts and Telegraphs, home tourism, handlooms, handicrafts, AIR (Vividh Bharati), Films Division's documentary films, Institute of Public Administration, Institute of Defence Services.

In the publicity for the Plan, emphasis was laid on the need for extra effort to achieve the targets, the campaign being based on the slogan "The Plan means plenty and security—work for it, save for it."

As a result of the increased tempo of publicity in the last year of the Second Plan the volume of visual publicity material produced by the Directorate increased correspondingly. A total of 631 lakh pieces of publicity material, costing Rs. 50 lakhs, was produced in 1960. Major national

campaigns for which printed publicity materials were produced in 1960

and Display Materials were given at a function organised on December 24, 1960.

CHAPTER XVI

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

India is a country with a developing economy, rich in natural resources and man-power. Her resources, human as well as material, are capable of fuller exploitation and more intensive utilisation. Despite a 12 per cent rise since 1948-49, the per capita income remains low (Rs. 290 in 1957-58). The Indian economy is still predominantly agricultural; nearly half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture and allied activities which absorb nearly three-fourths of its working force (about 15·2 crores in 1956 inclusive of earning dependents). Since independence it has been the aim of national planning to accelerate the pace of industrial development and at the same time to increase productivity in agriculture.

on food articles. In the rural areas this percentage was even higher (64·1 per cent) Other important items of expenditure were clothing (7·7 per cent), fuel and lighting (5·5 per cent), ceremonials (5·6 per cent) and services (5·6 per cent) Education, conveyance, amusements, furniture and footwear accounted for only small fractions of consumer expenditure.

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

The national income of India for 1957-58 was computed at Rs 11,400 crores compared to Rs. 8,650 crores in 1948-49 The per capita income in 1957-58 was reckoned at Rs. 290·1 compared to Rs. 246·9 in 1948-49 The national income in 1957-58 was 31·8 per cent higher than in 1948-49 at current prices, while in real terms, that is, assuming a constant price level, the rise in national income during this period (1948-49 to 1957-58) was 25·9 per cent. The per capita income in 1957-58 was nominally 17·5 per cent higher than in 1948-49, while, at 1948-49 prices, the rise in per capita income amounted to 12·2 per cent. Table 69 shows the national and per capita incomes at current and constant prices between 1948-49 and 1958-59. The figures for 1958-59 are preliminary estimates and subject to revision. Quick estimates for 1959-60 place the national income for that year, at 1948-49 prices, at Rs 11,750 crores and the per capita income at Rs 291·3.

TABLE 69
NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Year	National income (in crores of rupees)		Per capita income (in rupees)	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1948-49	8,650	8,650	246·9	246 9
1950-51	9,530	8,850	265 2	246·3
1955-56	9,980	10,480	260.6	273·6
1956-57	11,310	11,000	291·5	283·5
1957-58	11,400	10,890	290·1	277·1
1958-59 (preliminary)	12,470	11,690	313·2	293·6

*The details of the consumer expenditure patterns in villages, towns and cities, according to the third round of the National Sample Survey (August-November 1951), are given later in this chapter, The results of the first and other rounds regarding rural and urban households are also given.

The index numbers of national and per capita incomes for 1950-51, 1957-58 and 1958-59 (preliminary), with 1948-49 as base, are given below.

TABLE 70

INDEX NUMBERS OF NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

(Base: 1948-49=100)

	National income		Per capita income	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1950-51	110 2	102 3	107 4	99·8
1957-58	131 8	125 9	117 5	112·2
1958-59 (preliminary) . .	144 2	135 1	126·9	118·9

The following table shows the distribution of national income by occupational categories.

TABLE 71

NATIONAL INCOME BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

(in crores of rupees)

	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1957-58	1958-59 (preliminary)
Agriculture :					
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities	4,160	4,780	4,390	5,140	6,040
Forestry	60	70	70	80	80
Fishery . .	30	40	60	70	70
Total for agriculture ..	4,250	4,890	4,520	5,290	6,190
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises :					
Mining	60	70	100	140	130
Factory establishments	550	550	780	980	1,000
Small enterprises	870	910	970	1,000	1,010
Total for mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	1,480	1,530	1,850	2,120	2,140
Commerce, transport and communications :					
Communications (post, telegraph and telephone)	30	40	50	50	60
Railways	170	180	250	320	330
Organised banking and insurance	50	70	90	120	120
Other commerce and transport	1,350	1,400	1,490	1,560	1,600
Total for commerce, transport and communications	1,600	1,690	1,880	2,070	2,110
Other services :					
Professions and liberal arts	430	470	560	620	640
Government service (administration)	400	430	570	660	730
Domestic service .. .	120	130	140	160	170
House property .. .	390	410	460	490	500
Total for other services .	1,340	1,440	1,730	1,930	2,040
Net domestic product at factor cost	8,670	9,550	9,980	11,410	12,480
Net earned income from abroad	—20	—20	0 0	—10	—10
Net national output at factor cost (national income)	8,650	9,530	9,980	11,400	12,470

The percentage distribution of the national income according to origin is shown below.

TABLE 72

SOURCES OF NATIONAL INCOME

(Percentage of total national income)

	1950-51	1957-58	1958-59 (preliminary)
Agriculture (including forestry and fishery) ..	51·3	46 4	49·6
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	16 1	18·6	17·2
Commerce, banking and insurance, transport and communications	17·7	18·2	16·9
Other services	15 1	16·9	16·4

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Out of the total population of 35,66 lakhs,* according to the 1951 census, 21,43 lakh persons (or 60·1 per cent) were classified as 'non-earning dependents', consisting mainly of women and children who did not take part in procuring their livelihood. Of the rest, 'earning dependents' accounted for 3,79 lakh persons (10·6 per cent) and the balance of 10,44 lakh persons (29·3 per cent) were self-supporting. Of the last category of persons, about 7,10 lakhs (68·1 per cent) were 'agriculturists' and 3,34 lakhs (31·9 per cent) 'non-agriculturists'.

Out of every 100 Indians (including their dependents), 47 were mainly peasant-proprietors, 9 mainly tenants, 13 landless labourers and 1 a landlord or rentier (agricultural), while 10 were engaged in industries or other non-agricultural production, 6 in commerce, 2 in transport and 12 in the services and miscellaneous professions. Table 73 shows the non-earning dependents and earning dependents among the two major categories and eight sub-categories of the livelihood pattern.

TABLE 73

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LIVELIHOOD PATTERN (1951)

(*in lakhs*)

	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents	Total
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	4,57	10,01	2,15	16,73
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	88	1,89	39	3,16
Cultivating labourers	1,49	2,47	52	4,48
Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers	16	33	4	53
Total of agricultural classes	7,10	14,70	3,10	24,91
Production other than cultivation	1,22	2,23	32	3,77
Commerce	59	1,45	9	2,13
Transport	17	37	2	56
Other services and miscellaneous sources	1,36	2,68	26	4,30
Total of non-agricultural classes..	3,34	6,73	69	10,76
GRAND TOTAL ..	10,44	21,43	3,79	35,66

*Records containing information for about 3 lakh people in the Punjab were destroyed by fire The State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Part B Tribal Areas of Assam were also not covered by the Census (see Chapter I).

WORKING FORCE

Of the country's population estimated in 1950-51 at 35·93 crores, 14,32 crores made up its working force. The distribution of the working force among the various occupations is given in the following table.

TABLE 74

DISRTIBUTION OF WORKING FORCE BY OCCUPATIONS (1950-51)*

	Number (in lakhs)	Percentage
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities	10,27	71·8
Forestry	4	0 2
Fishery	6	0·4
Total for agriculture	10,36	72·4
Mining	8	0 5
Factory establishments	30	2 1
Small enterprises	1,15	8 0
Total for mining, manufacturing and hand-trades	1,53	10 6
Communications (post, telegraph and telephone)	2	0 1
Railways	12	0 8
Organised banking and insurance	1	0·1
Other commerce and transport	95	6 7
Total for commerce, transport and communications	1,11	7 7
Professions and liberal arts	64	4 5
Government services (administration)	39	2 7
Domestic service	29	2 1
Total for other services	1,33	9 3
Total working force	14,32	100 0
Population	35,93	—

PRINCIPAL CROPS

In 1950-51, the gross value of all agricultural commodities produced in the country was Rs. 4,866 crores, and the net value Rs. 4,112 crores. The values of the principal crops were as follows

TABLE 75

VALUE OF OUTPUT OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES (1950-51)

(in crores of rupees)

Rice	1,199	*Arhar*	83
Wheat	334	*Bajra*	81
Sugarcane	305	Barley	80
Groundnut	216	Coconut	76
Jowar	194	Tobacco	71
Gram	147	Rape and mustard	69
Cotton	113	Chillies	68
Straw	591		

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

The net contribution of the manufacturing industries to the national income was computed at Rs. 513·4 crores for 1950. The individual contribution of different industries is shown in table 76.

*Data given in this and the following sections are derived from the *Final Report of the National Income Committee*, (Delhi, 1954). Corresponding set of figures for a later year is not yet available

TABLE 76

NET VALUE OF OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (1950)

(in crores of rupees)

Cotton textiles	107·9	Vegetable oils	11·7
Tea manufacturing	69·3	Tobacco products	10 5
Jute textiles	46·6	Rubber and rubber manufacturing	10 1
Sugar	35·8	Cement	8·5
General and electrical engineering	29 4	Automobiles and coach building	7·4
Iron and steel	26 9	Paper and paper board ..	6 6
Chemicals	14·0		

Of the sum of Rs. 65·12 crores, which represented the income from banking and insurance during 1950, Rs 36·29 crores were from banks, Rs. 22·85 crores from insurance and the remaining Rs. 5·98 crores from co-operative societies.

PROFESSIONS AND THE LIBERAL ARTS

Out of Rs. 468 crores, which were contributed to the total national income in 1950-51 by the professions and liberal arts, Rs. 116 crores were derived from medical and health services, Rs 69 crores from educational services, Rs. 66 crores from the letters, arts and science, etc., Rs. 32 crores from legal services, Rs. 47 crores from religious and charitable services, and Rs 37 crores from sanitary services, etc. Of the sum of Rs. 130 crores, which represented the income from domestic service, Rs 114 crores were earned by cooks, gardeners and other domestic servants and Rs. 16 crores by motor drivers and cleaners.

Out of the income of Rs. 408·3 crores from house property in 1950-51, Rs. 212·8 crores were from houses in urban areas and the remaining Rs. 195·5 crores from those in rural areas.

PER CAPITA OUTPUT

In 1950-51, the net output per employed person was valued at Rs. 670 for the whole of the national economy. The output per person in each sector of the economy was as follows.

TABLE 77

NET OUTPUT PER EMPLOYED PERSON (1950-51)

	Net output (in crores of rupees)	Number of persons engaged (in crores)	Net output per employed person (in rupees)
Agriculture	4,890	10 36	500
Mining and factory establishments	620	0 37	1,700
Small enterprises	910	1·15	800
Railways and communications	220	0·14	1,600
Banking, insurance and other commerce and transport	1,470	0·97	1,500
[illegible]	.	64	700
[illegible]	.	39	1,100
[illegible]		29	400
[illegible]	.	. 32	670

SAVING

The volume and pattern of saving in the Indian economy between 1950-51 and 1957-58, according to a recent study by the Reserve Bank of India, are given in table 78.

TABLE 78

VOLUME AND PATTERN OF SAVING

(In crores of rupees)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Government sector	98·10	176 80	67·60	22 90	35 70	27 00	91 50	104 10
Domestic corporate sector	37 38	65·92	7·11	26 30	45 83	64 60	57 24	16 53
Household sector	517·48	259 80	512 00	512 28	555 70	722 70	827 58	669 97
Rural ..	189 93	194·98	186 82	206 24	168 95	175 56	214 40	207 02
Urban	327·55	64 82	325 18	306 04	386 75	547 14	613 18	462 95
Total Saving	652 96	502 52	586·71	561 48	637 23	814·30	976 32	790 60
Total saving as percentage of national income	6 9	5·1	6 0	5 4	6 6	8 1	8 6	7 0

UNEMPLOYMENT

A precise estimate of the number of the unemployed in the country as a whole is still to be made Employment exchange statistics cover mainly urban areas, and as yet only a portion of the unemployed actually register themselves with the exchanges, even where these exist

According to a National Sample Survey conducted in [illegible] 0 per cent of the population of the city of [illegible] t. According to another [illegible] t of the [illegible]] [illegible] t [illegible] underemployed i [illegible] underemployed". The total number o [illegible] unemployed in the urban areas for the country as a whole, on this basis, works out at 27·4 lakhs. According to the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, the number of the rural unemployed in 1950-51 was about 28 lakhs. On the basis of the available data, the Planning Commission estimated that early in 1956 there were, roughly speaking, 53 lakh unemployed persons in the country, 25 lakhs in the urban areas and 28 lakhs in the rural areas.

Employment opportunities during the Second Plan period are expected to have fallen short of the original target of matching new entrants to the labour force every year. The backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Third Plan is estimated at no less than 80 lakhs. The [illegible] National Sample Survey (9th to 12th rounds [illegible] o August 1957) have show[illegible] [illegible]eas, though widespread unc[illegible] [illegible] 1·5 to 1·7 crores in rural and urban (but [illegible]rban) areas is estimated. The Second (1956-57) Agricultural Labour Enquiry indicates some worsening in the employment and earning positions of landless agricultural labour in the rural areas The latest report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation also estimates that cultivators, artisans and agricultural labourers, taking the busy and slack periods together, are unemployed or under-employed for over 30 per cent of the total man-days.

The following table gives the occupational distribution of applicants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as at the end of December 1960.*

TABLE 79

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AMONG APPLICANTS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (DECEMBER 1960)

	Number (thousand)	Percentage to total
Professional, technical and related workers	70	4 4
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	3	0 2
Clerical, sales and related workers	93	5 8
Agricultural, dairy and related workers	9	0 5
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	3	0 2
Workers in transport and communication occupations	36	2 2
Craftsmen and production process workers	1,13	7·0
Service workers (*e g* , cooks, chowkidars, sweepers, etc.)	70	4 4
Labourers with work experience not elsewhere classified	91	5 7
Persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience	11,18	69·9
TOTAL	16,06	100 0

A study undertaken by the Manpower Division of the Directorate of Employment Exchanges, Ministry of Labour and Employment, of the pattern of unemployment among graduates as on May 15, 1957, showed that graduate unemployment was more widespread in West Bengal, UP, Bombay and Delhi than in the other States. The highest incidence of unemployment among women graduates was in Kerala. About 93 per cent of the unemployed graduates seeking employment were men and about 7 per cent women. 48·5 per cent of the unemployed graduates were B A s, 22·7 per cent B.Sc s and 12·8 per cent B Com s Unemployment was relatively higher among the holders of commerce degrees than among the holders of arts and science degrees.

PATTERN OF ECONOMY

According to the first round of the National Sample Survey, conducted between October 1950 and March 1951, a rural household in India consisted, on an average, of 5·21 persons. A little over a fourth of these (28·1 per cent) were earners, about a sixth (16·6 per cent) were earning dependents and more than half (55·3 per cent) non-earning dependents. According to the 1951 census, however, the rural household was made up, on an average, of 4·91 persons. The annual consumer expenditure in the rural areas was, according to the sample survey, about Rs. 220 per person during 1949-50. The average consumer expenditure per person was the highest in North-West India (Rs. 314) and the lowest in Central India (Rs. 198)

*For the number on the Live Register at the end of each year, see the chapter on 'Labour'. Ad hoc surveys have revealed that about 25 to 30 per cent of those registered with the employment exchanges are employed persons seeking better jobs.

Expenditure Pattern

According to the seventh round of the National Sample Survey (Oct. 1953–Mar. 1954), about two-thirds (67·1 per cent) of the expenditure of an average household in the rural areas, taking the country as a whole, were on food, about a tenth (9·6 per cent) on clothing and the remaining one-fourth (23·3 per cent) was distributed under other heads of expenditure.

The average expenditure on clothing in the rural areas was about Rs. 20 per person for the whole of India.

On the basis of the fourth round of the National Sample Survey, conducted between April and September 1952, households in the rural and urban areas were classified according to their monthly expenditure The proportion of each class to the total number of households is indicated in Table 80.

TABLE 80

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE (APRIL-SEPTEMBER 1952)

Household expenditure per month (in rupees)	Proportion of total number of households (percentage)	
	Rural	Urban
Up to Rs. 50	29 2	21 2
51—100	33·8	32·6
101—150	17·7	18 5
151—300	14·8	18 8
301—500	3·4	5 8
Over 500	1·2	3 1

Pattern of Land Ownership

According to the eighth round of the National Sample Survey (July 1954—March 1955), there were about 6·5 crore households residing in the rural areas of India. The estimated area owned by rural households was about 31 crore acres which formed about 38 per cent of the geographical area and 61 per cent of the topographically usable area of India. What remained belonged to Government, urban household and non-household bodies.

A little over one-fifth, that is, about one and a half crores, of households did not own any land About a quarter of all rural households had land less than one acre in area. A little less than half of the rural households had thus either no land or owned less than one acre, their share being only a little more than one per cent of the land owned by all rural households About three-fourths of all the households had either no land or less than 5 acres and their share was about one-sixth of the area. At the other end, about one-eighth of the households had more than 10 acres each with a total share of about two-thirds of the whole area, and about one per cent of the households owned more than 40 acres each and together accounted for one-fifth of the area

The estimated average area owned, for all households, was about 4·7 acres; if those who had no land are excluded, the average would rise to about 6 acres Out of about 6·5 crores of households, about one lakh households had more than 100 acres each, but the number owning more than 250 acres would probably be a few thousands only.

Most of the land was held under proprietary rights with only about 2 per cent of tenure holders and 14 per cent of occupancy tenants The total area leased out was about 14 per cent of the area owned.

Table 81 shows the percentage distribution of total land owned under different ownership rights in the whole of rural India and in the rural areas of each zone.

TABLE 81

PATTERN OF LAND OWNERSHIP (JULY 1954-MARCH 1955)

Zone	Percentage of total area owned by					
	Proprietors		Tenure holders		Permanent heritable occupancy tenants	
	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title
North India ..	40·4	56·7	0 5	0·2	—	1·8
East India ..	40·5	2·5	3·7	0·1	51·0	1·4
South India ..	95 2	3.5	—	0 1	0 6	0 1
West India ..	91·8	6·5	—	0·2	0 1	1·0
Central India	92·1	6·3	0·01	0·5	0·7	0·02
North-West India	54·6	11·9	1·1	4·9	10 8	15·9
ALL INDIA ..	71·1	12·9	0·9	0·9	10 7	3·0

Table 82 shows the average area owned by a rural household in India and in each of the population zones. Households owning land below the average size (including those with no land) are shown as percentage of the total rural households. Also, the area owned by such households is shown as a percentage of the total area under rural ownership.

TABLE 82

AVERAGE AREA OWNED BY A HOUSEHOLD

(Figures in brackets have been obtained by omitting the households owning no land or owning less than 0.005 acre)

Zone	Average area owned (acres)	Percentage of households owning land below the average	Percentage of area owned by households owning land below the average
North India	3·5 (3·8)	68 (67)	19 (21)
East India	3·0 (3 9)	69 (67)	16 (22)
South India	3·4 (4 8)	74 (72)	13 (20)
West India	7·2 (10·4)	72 (69)	15 (23)
Central India	8·2 (10·6)	70 (68)	15 (22)
North-West India	7·2 (9·3)	74 (72)	16 (21)
ALL INDIA ..	4·7 (6·1)	73 (72)	16 (21)

Among all households in rural India 63·5 per cent did not lease out any land, 12·5 per cent leased out partly their own land and 2 per cent leased out fully their own land. The remaining 22 per cent of the households were landless.

Ninety per cent of the households in rural India were operating individually and in some population zones the percentage of households operating individually was even more than 90. In the whole of India, 10 per cent of the households possessed land jointly with others, 6 per cent were

PRICES

The movement of prices in India over recent years may be seen from table 86 which shows the index numbers of wholesale prices compiled by the office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India (revised series; base : 1952-53=100) The index for January 1961 for all commodities stood at 125.6.

The Government continued to keep a close watch on the movement of prices in 1959-60 with a view to holding the price line. Efforts were made to increase production by increasing resources and productivity. Fiscal and credit policies, aimed at restraining demand of a speculative character from traders, were continued and, for the first time, resort was taken to the instrument of variable reserve ratios. In spite of the restrictive import

31.7 lakh tons in 1958. There was also an increase in the internal procurement of foodgrains and sales through fair prices shops. Wholesalers and millers in rice and wheat were also licensed in some parts of the country. The rise in prices of raw cotton was controlled by arranging for larger imports of the commodity. Prices of oilseeds, raw jute and jute manufactures were also not allowed to rise much.

TABLE 86

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base : 1952-53=100)

Year	Food articles	Liquor and tobacco	Fuel, power, light and lubricants	Industrial raw materials	Manufactured articles			General index
					Intermediate	Finished	Combined	
1955-56	86 6	81 0	95·2	99 0	100 1	99 6	99 7	92 5
1956-57	102 3	84·3	104·2	116·0	110 9	105 6	106 3	105 3
1957-58	106 4	94·0	113·5	116 5	107 3	108·2	108 1	108·4
1958-59	115·2	95·4	115·4	115 6	110 3	108 1	108 1	112 9
1959-60	119 0	99 5	116·5	123·7	113 8	111·3	111 6	117 1
Mar. 1960	117 0	96·4	117 3	131 9	121 3	116 1	116 6	118·8
June 1960	120 4	109·5	118 5	139 6	127·2	118·8	119·8	122 9
Sept 1960	123 9	104·5	119 6	138 7	129·5	121·6	122·7	125 3
Dec. 1960	117 0	112 1	120.3	149 5	132 3	125.0	126 0	124 6

*Consumer Prices**

The all-India working class consumer price index rose by 1.6 per cent between December 1959 and December 1960. Table 87 shows the working class consumer price indices for 1950-51 and between 1956-57 and 1959-60 as well as for the months of December 1959 and March, June, September and December 1960.

*The term "cost of living index" was some years ago replaced by the term "consumer price index" in conformity with international nomenclature.

TABLE 87

WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

(Base shifted to 1949=100)

Year	All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
1950-51	101	103	101	102	101
1956-57	107	116	102	112	113
1957-58	112	122	105	112	117
1958-59	118	130	109	117	126
1959-60	123	136	112	119	135
December 1959	122	137	111	119	137
Mar. 1960	121	135	112	119	138
June 1960	124	137	114	117	143
Sept. 1960	125	136	117	122	146
Dec. 1960	124*	136	110	121	151

*Provisional.

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1956-57	102 3	84·3	104 2	116·0	110 9	105·6	106·3	105·3
1957-58	106·4	94·0	113·5	116 5	107·3	108·2	108 1	108 4
1958-59	115 2	95 4	115·4	115·6	110 3	108 1	108 1	112·9
1959-60	119·0	99·5	116·5	123·7	113 8	111 3	111 6	117·1
Mar. 1960	117·0	96 4	117 3	131 9	121 3	116·1	116·6	118 8
June 1960	120 4	109·5	118 5	139 6	127·2	118·8	119·8	122 9
Sept 1960	123·9	104·5	119·6	138·7	129·5	121 6	122 7	125 3
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1959-60	123	136	112	119	135
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CHAPTER XVII

PLANNING

In his pioneering work, *Planned Economy for India* (1934), M. Visvesvaraya advocated the necessity for planning and also drew up a ten-year programme of planned economic development for the whole of India. In 1938, a National Planning Committee was set up by the Indian National Congress to inquire into the possibilities of planned economic development in India and to suggest practicable schemes for this purpose. The Committee issued a questionnaire and, at the end of World War II, produced a series of studies on the subject.

In June 1941, a number of Reconstruction Committees were set up by the Government of India to deal with various aspects of post-war reconstruction, and a Department of Planning and Development was created in July 1944. The Provincial Governments were also instructed in the same year to prepare their plans for post-war development.

Among the non-official plans formulated during World War II were : (i) the Bombay Plan, drafted by a group of economists and industrialists, mostly from Bombay; (ii) the People's Plan, drafted by M. N Roy on behalf of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee of the Indian Federation of Labour; and (iii) the Gandhian Plan, drafted by S. N. Agarwal.

After independence, the Planning Commission was set up by the Government of India in March 1950 to prepare a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources" In July 1950, the Commission was called upon to prepare a six-year Plan for the economic development of the country, which was later incorporated in the Colombo Plan. In July 1951, the Planning Commission issued a draft outline of the First Five Year Plan covering the period April 1951 to March 1956 for the "widest possible public discussion". In December 1952, the final version of India's First Five Year Plan was submitted to Parliament.

Objectives

The central objective of planning was defined as initiating "a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life". Economic planning has to be viewed as "an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense, but at the development of human faculties and the building up of an institutional framework adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people".

The long-term objective is to double the per capita income and to raise consumption standards by a little over 70 per cent by 1977.* During the First Plan period between 1951 and 1956, the national income was to go up from about Rs. 9,000 crores to about Rs. 10,000 crores, a rise of about 11 per cent. It was visualised that the rate of saving as a proportion of the national income would have to go up from 5 per cent in 1950-51 to 6½ per cent in 1955-56, 11 per cent in 1960-61 and 20 per cent in 1967-68.

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* national
1973-74.
sumed in
per cent
of 17 per

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

The First Plan being essentially one of preparation or laying the foundation for more rapid development in the future, its targets of investment and of increases in production were modest compared with what would have to be achieved within the next twenty years or so. Initially, an outlay of Rs. 2,069 crores was proposed; it was later raised to Rs. 2,356 crores. The distribution of expenditure proposed for the development programme in the public sector during the First Plan period is shown in table 90.

Agricultural development, along with irrigation and the generation of electric power, had the highest priority during the First Plan period. The development of transport and communications also received high priority. This inevitably limited the investment by public authorities in industries. Industrial expansion in the First Plan period was, therefore, left largely to private initiative and resources.

The distribution of actual outlay by major heads during the First Plan period was as follows :

TABLE 88

ACTUAL OUTLAY (FIRST PLAN) · DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR HEADS

	Actual outlay (*in crores of rupees*)	Percentage of outlay
Agriculture and community development ..	299	14·8
Irrigation and power	585	29·1
Industries and mining	100	5·0
Transport and communications	532	26·4
Social services ..	423	21·0
Miscellaneous	74	3·7
TOTAL	2,013	100 0

The actual outlay has since been computed at Rs. 1,960 crores, the figure of Rs. 2,013 crores given in the above table being based on revised estimates for the fifth year.

Financial Resources

The position in regard to the financing of the outlay of Rs. 1,960 crores was as follows :

(*in crores of rupees*)

(1) Resources made available [illegible]	752
[illegible]	205
[illegible]	304
[illegible]	91
[illegible]	1,352
[illegible]	188
[illegible]	420
TOTAL	1,960

Targets and Achievements

Both the short-term and long-term objectives of the First Plan were by and large achieved. There was an increase in domestic production and the economy was strengthened. Inflationary pressures were practically eliminated. The price-level at the end of the Plan period was 15 per cent lower than at its commencement.

National income (at constant prices) increased by 18.4 per cent from about Rs. 8,850 crores in 1950-51 to about Rs. 10,480 crores* in 1955-56, showing a large rate of increase than was originally anticipated. The per capita income over the same period, also at constant prices, recorded an increase of 10·8 per cent from Rs. 246 to Rs. 274*; while per capita consumption increased by about 8 per cent. The rate of

*Revised figure.

investment in the economy as a percentage of national income is estimated to have risen from about 5 per cent in 1950-51 to over 7 per cent in the last year of the Plan.

The targets and achievements in different sectors of the economy are shown in the following table.

TABLE 89

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER FIRST PLAN*

	1950-51	Increase by 1955-56 (Plan target)	1955-56 (achievement)	Increase in 1955-56 over 1950-51	Achievement in 1955-56 as percentage of Plan target
Agricultural Production					
Foodgrains (lakh tons)	540 @	76	649	+ 109	143
Cotton (lakh bales)	29 7	12 6	40 0	+ 10 3	82
Jute (lakh bales)	33·0	20·9	42 0	+ 9 0	43
Sugarcane in terms of gur (lakh tons)	56 2	7 0	58·6	+ 2 4	35
Oilseeds (lakh tons)	50 8	4 0	56 6	+ 5 8	145
Electricity (installed capacity) (lakh kw)	23	13	34	+ 11	84
Irrigation (lakh acres)	510	197	650	+ 140	71
Industrial Production					
Finished steel (lakh tons)	9 8	6 7	12·8	+ 3 0	45
Pig iron (lakh tons)	15 7	12 6	17 9	+ 2 2	17
Cement (lakh tons)	26 9	21·1	45·9	+ 19·0	90
Ammonium sulphate (thousand tons)	46·3	404 0	394·0	+ 347·7	86
Locomotives (Nos.)	3	170	179	+ 176	104
Jute manufacturers (thousand tons)	824	376	1,054	+ 230	61
Mill-made cloth (lakh yards)	37,180	9,820	51,020	+13,840	141
Bicycles (thousands)	97	433	513	+ 416	96
Transport					
Shipping (lakh grt)	3·9	2 2	4·8	+ 0·9	41
National highways (thousand miles)	12·3	0·6	12 9	+ 0 6	100·0
State roads (thousand miles)					
Surfaced	97·5	—	121·6	+ 24·1	—
Unsurfaced	151·0	—	195·1	+ 44 1	—
Health					
Hospital beds (thousands)	113	12	136**	—	—
Dispensaries and hospitals (rural and urban) (number)	8,600	1,400	9,806**	—	—
Education					
Primary schools (number in thousands)	209·7	—	280·0	+ 70 3	—
Number of pupils in primary schools/classes (lakhs)	186 8	101 2	248·1	+ 61·3	60·6
Percentage of school going children in age group 6—11	41·2	18·8	51·1	+ 9·9	53·0

May 1956), in some cases differ from those given above.

@ Base 1949-50.

**1954-55 figures (figures for 1955-56 are not available).

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The Second Five Year Plan was submitted to Parliament on May 15, 1956. The main objectives are: (i) an increase of 25 per cent in the national income; (ii) rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries; (iii) a large expansion of employment opportunities; and (iv) a reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power.

Outlay and Allocations

The proposed development outlay of the Central and State Governments amounted to Rs. 4,800 crores as compared with the target of Rs. 2,356 crores and actual outlay of Rs. 1,960 crores under the First Plan. (The figures are exclusive of the contributions in cash or kind made by the people towards the execution of local development works). The distribution of the outlay by major heads of development is shown in the table below.

TABLE 90

DISTRIBUTION OF PLAN OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

	First Five Year Plan		Second Five Year Plan		Percentage increase of (3) over (1)
	Total provision (Rs crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs crores)	Per cent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agriculture and Community Development	357	15 1	568	11·8	59 1
(a) Agriculture	241	10 2	341	7 1	
Agricultural programmes	197	8 3	170	3 5	
Animal husbandry	22	1 0	56	1·1	
Forests	10	0 4	46	1·0	
Fisheries	4	0 2	12	0·3	
Warehousing, marketing and co-operation	7	0 3	47	1 0	
Miscellaneous	1	—	10	0·2	
(b) National extension and community projects	90	3 8	200	4 1	
(c) Other programmes	26	1·1	27	0 6	
Village panchayats	11	0·5	12	0 3	
Local development works	15	0 6	15	0 3	
Irrigation and Power	661	28·1	913	19·0	38.1
Irrigation	384	16·3	381	7·9	
Power	260	11·1	427	8·9	
Flood control and other projects, investigations, etc.	17	0·7	105	2·2	
Industry and Mining	179	7·6	890	18·5	397·2
Large and medium industries	148	6·3	617	12·9	
Mineral development	1	—	73	1·5	
Village and small industries	30	1·3	200	4·1	

investment in the economy as a percentage of national income is estimated to have risen from about 5 per cent in 1950-51 to over 7 per cent in the last year of the Plan.

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Cement (lakh tons)	26 9	21·1	45 9	+ 19·0	90
Ammonium sulphate (thousand tons)	46 3	404 0	394·0	+ 347·7	86
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Bicycles (thousands) .	97	433	513	+ 416	96
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Shipping (lakh grt)	3 9	2 2	4 8	+ 0·9	41
National highways (thousand miles)	12·3	0 6	12 9	+ 0 6	100·0
State roads (thousand miles)					
Surfaced .. .	97·5	—	121 6	+ 24·1	—
Unsurfaced .. .	151·0	—	195·1	+ 44 1	—
Health					
Hospital beds (thousands)	113	12	136**	—	—
Dispensaries and hospitals (rural and urban) (number)	8,600	1,400	9,806**	—	—
Education					
Primary schools (number in thousands)	209 7	—	280·0	+ 70 3	—
Number of pupils in primary schools/classes (lakhs)	186·8	101·2	248·1	+ 61·3	60·6
Percentage of school going children in age group 6—11	41·2	18 8	51 1	+ 9·9	53 0
Basic schools (number) .	1,751	—	15,800	+14,049	—
Number of pupils in basic schools (lakhs)	1·85	—	11 0	+ 9·15	—

*Table 93 gives the targets and achievements during the First Plan (alongside the targets for the Second Plan) in greater detail The figures for achievements in this latter table, being based on an earlier estimate (*Second Five Year Plan*, May 1956), in some cases differ from those given above.

@ Base 1949-50

**1954-55 figures (figures for 1955-56 are not available).

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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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(a) Agriculture	241	10·2	341	7 1	
Agricultural programmes	197	8 3	170	3·5	
Animal husbandry	22	1 0	56	1 1	
Forests	10	0 4	46	1 0	
Fisheries ..	4	0 2	12	0·3	
Warehousing, marketing and co-operation	7	0 3	47	1 0	
Miscellaneous ..	1	—	10	0 2	
(b) National extension and community projects	90	3 8	200	4·1	
(c) Other programmes	26	1 1	27	0·6	
Village panchayats	11	0·5	12	0 3	
Local development works	15	0 6	15	0 3	
Irrigation and Power	661	28 1	913	19 0	38.1
Irrigation	384	16·3	381	7·9	
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Flood control and other projects, investigations, etc.	17	0 7	105	2·2	
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Large and medium industries	148	6·3	617	12·9	
Mineral development ..	1	—	73	1·5	
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TABLE 90—*(concld.)*

	First Five Year Plan		Second Five Year Plan		Percentage increase of (3) over (1)
	Total provision (Rs crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Transport and Communications	557	23·6	1,385	28·9	148 7
Railways	268	11 4	900	18·8	
Roads	130	5 5	246	5·1	
Road transport	12	0 5	17	0·4	
Ports and harbours	34	1·4	46	0·9	
Shipping	26	1·1	48	1·0	
Inland water transport	—	—	3	0 1	
Civil air transport	24	1 0	43	0·9	
Other transport	3	0 1	7	0·1	
Posts and telegraphs	50	2 2	63	1·3	
Other communications	5	0 2	4	0·1	
Broadcasting	5	0 2	9	0·2	
Social Services	533	22 6	945	19 7	77 3
Education	164	7 0	307	6 4	
Health	140	5 9	274	5 7	
Housing	49	2 1	120	2 5	
Welfare of backward classes	32	1 3	91	1·9	
Social welfare	5	0 2	29	0·6	
Labour and labour welfare	7	0 3	29	0 6	
Rehabilitation	136	5 8	90	1 9	
Special schemes relating to educated unemployment	—	—	5	0 1	
Miscellaneous	69	3·0	99	2 1	43·5
TOTAL	2,356	100 0	4,800	100 0	

The distribution of the outlay under major heads of development is shown for the Centre and the States separately in the following table.

TABLE 91

DISTRIBUTION OF PLAN OUTLAY

(in crores of rupees)

	Centre	States*	Total	Investment outlay	Current outlay
Agriculture and community development	65	502	568**	338	230
Irrigation and power	105	808	913	863	50
Industry and mining	747	143	890	790	100
Transport and communications	1,203	182	1,385	1,335	50
Social services	396	549	945	455	490
Miscellaneous	43	56	99	19	80
TOTAL	2,559	2,240	4,800**	3,800	1,000

*Including Andaman and Nicobar Islands, NEFA and Pondicherry.

**Includes the unallocated portion of Rs 1 crore for NES and Community Projects in the States.

Of the total outlay, roughly Rs. 3,600 crores represent investment, that is, expenditure on the building up of productive assets, and Rs. 1,000 crores represent what may broadly be called current developmental expenditure.

The likely level of private investment over the Second Plan period was placed at Rs. 2,400 crores distributed as follows:

TABLE 92

PRIVATE INVESTMENT (SECOND PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

Organised industry and mining	575
Plantation, electricity undertakings and transport other than the railways	125
Construction	1,000
Agriculture and village and small-scale industries	300
Stocks	400

In the First Plan, the total investment in the economy was estimated roughly at about Rs. 3,100 crores, the ratio of public to private investment being 50 : 50. In the Second Plan, the target of investment in the two sectors combined is Rs. 6,200 crores, the ratio of public to private investment being 61 : 39.

Targets

The targets of production and development, in physical terms, in respect of some important items are shown below.

TABLE 93

MAIN TARGETS OF PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	Percentage increase in 1960-61 over 1955-56
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
*Agriculture**					
Foodgrains	Lakh tons	540**	650	750	15
Cotton	Lakh bales	29	42	55	31
Sugarcane (raw gur)	Lakh tons	56	58	71	22
Oilseeds	Lakh tons	51	55	70	27
Jute	Lakh bales	33	40	50	25
Tea	Lakh pounds	6,130	6,440	7,000	9
National Extension Blocks	Number	Nil	500	3,800	660
Community Development Blocks	Number	Nil	622	1,120	80
Irrigation and Power					
Area irrigated	Lakh acres	510	670	880	31
Electricity (installed capacity)	Lakh kw	23	34	69	103
Minerals					
Iron ore	Lakh tons	30	43	125	191
Coal†	Lakh tons	323	380	600	58
Large-scale Industries					
Finished steel	Lakh tons	11	13	43	231
Aluminium	Thousand tons	3·7	7·5	25 0	233
Automobiles	Number	16,500	25,000	57,000	128
Railway locomotives	Number	3	175	400	129
Cement	Lakh tons	27	43	130	202

*The revised targets for agricultural production during the Second Plan are given in the next table

**Relates to the year 1949-50

† Figures relate to calendar years.

TABLE—93 *(concld.)*

	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	Percentage increase in 1960-61 over 1955-56
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fertilisers :					
(a) Nitrogenous (in terms of ammn sulphate)	Thousand tons	46	380	1,450	·282
(b) Phosphatic (in terms of superphosphate)	Thousand tons	55	120	720	500
Cotton textiles	Lakh yards	46,180	68,500	85,000	24
Sugar ..	Lakh tons	11	17	23	35
Paper and paper board	Thousand tons	114	200	350	75
Transport and Communications					
(a) Railways .					
Passenger train miles .	Lakhs	950	1,080	1,240	15
Freight carried	Lakh tons	910	1,200	1,810	51
(b) Roads :					
National highways	Thousand miles	12 3	12 9	13 8	7
Surfaced roads .	Thousand miles	97	107	125	17
(c) Shipping :					
Coastal and adjacent (inclusive of tankers)	Lakh grt	2 2	3·2	4 3	34
Overseas (inclusive of tramp tonnage)	Lakh grt	1·7	2 8	4 7	68
(d) Post offices . .	Thousands	36	55	75	36
Education and Health					
Elementary/basic schools .	Lakhs	2 23	2 93	3 50	19
Teachers in primary/middle/ secondary schools	Lakhs	7 4	10 3	13 4	30
Medical institutions .	Thousands	8 6	10 0	12 6	26

Since the above targets of agricultural production were considered inadequate for meeting the increasing demand for food and raw materials expected to be generated by the implementation of the Second Plan, these targets were subsequently revised upwards (as shown below), although the allocation of resources remained unchanged.

TABLE 94

REVISED TARGETS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (SECOND PLAN)

	Estimated production in 1955-56 (as given in Second Plan)	Original targets of production in Second Plan	Revised targets for Second Plan	Percentage increase during Second Plan	
				Original	Revised
Foodgrains (lakh tons)	650	750	805	15	23·8
Cotton (lakh bales) . .	42	55	65	31	54·8
Jute (lakh bales) . ..	40	50	55	25	37·5
Sugarcane (gur) (lakh tons)	58	71	78	22	34·5
Oilseeds (lakh tons) .	55	70	76	27	38·2
Other crops . .	—	—	—	9	22·4
All commodities .	—	—	—	17	27·1

below.*

TABLE 95

NATIONAL INCOME, INVESTMENT, SAVINGS AND CONSUMPTION

(in crores of rupees at 1952-53 prices)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	Percentage increase during	
				1951-56	1956-61
Net National Product by Industrial Origin					
Agriculture and allied pursuits	4,450	5,230	6,170	18	18
Mining	80	95	150	19	58
Factory establishments	590	840	1,380	43	64
Small enterprises	740	840	1,085	14	30
Construction	180	220	295	22	34
Commerce, transport and communications	1,650	1,875	2,300	14	23
Professions and services including government administration	1,420	1,700	2,100	20	23
Total national product (national income)	9,110	10,800	13,480	18	25
Per capita income (rupees)	253	281	331	11	18
Investment, Savings and Consumption					
Net investment	448	790	1,440	—	—
Net inflow of foreign resources	—7	34	130	—	—
Net domestic savings	455	756	1,310	—	—
Consumption expenditure (national income *less* net domestic savings)	8,655	10,044	12,170	—	—
Investment as percentage of national income	4·94	7·31	10·68	—	—
Domestic savings as percentage of national income	4 98	7·00	9 7	—	—

The full-time employment likely to be created over the Second Plan period in sectors other than agriculture was estimated at 80 lakhs. Besides, schemes of development such as irrigation and land reclamation would reduce under-employment and also absorb new persons to some extent. Altogether, the Plan envisaged a sufficient increase in the demand for labour to match the increase in the labour force estimated at 100 lakhs during the Second Plan period.**

Financial Resources

The following table indicates how the Second Plan was to be financed.

Reappraisal

The substantial rise in commodity prices since the Second Plan went into operation would have meant a marked stepping up of the outlay on the Plan in financial terms. However, in view of the strain on the resources, both external and domestic, imposed by the Plan, the National Development Council at its meeting held in May, 1958 decided that the ceiling for total outlay, in financial terms, should remain unaltered at Rs. 4,800 crores. Further, on a reassessment of resources, it was decided to split the Plan outlay into two parts. Part A of the Plan, involving an outlay of Rs. 4,500 crores, "would represent the level of outlay up to which, on the present assessment of resources, commitments might be entered into". It would comprise, besides projects and programmes directly related to increase in agricultural production, 'core projects' and projects which had reached an advanced stage. The remaining schemes were to be included in Part B of the Plan, which would be undertaken to the extent resources became available. But even the implementation of Part A would require an intensified effort to mobilise resources by additional taxation and loans.

The revised Plan allocations corresponding to this final ceiling are as follows:

TABLE 97

REVISED ALLOCATION OF OUTLAY (SECOND PLAN)

(In crores of rupees)

	Revised allocation (to accommodate higher costs of some projects within the ceiling of Rs 4,800 crores)	Percentage of total outlay		Part A of Plan	Percentage of total outlay (Part A of Plan)
		Original	Revised		
Agriculture and community development	568	11·8	11·8	510	11·3
Irrigation and power	860	19·0	17·9	820	18·2
Village and small industries	200	4·2	4 2	160	3·6
Industries and minerals .	880	14 4	18·4	790	17 5
Transport and communications	*1,345*	*28 9*	*28 0*	*1,340*	*29 8*
Social services	863	19·7	18·0	810	18·0
Miscellaneous .. .	84	2 0	1·7	70	1·6
Total .	4,800	100·0	100·0	4,500	100·0

The distribution of Plan outlay corresponding to the total of Rs. 4,500 crores (Part A of Plan) was . Centre (including Union territories) Rs. 2,512 crores; States Rs 1,988 crores.

Outlay During First Four Years

The financing of the Plan outlay at the Centre and the States over the first four years is shown below. Actual expenditure during 1959-60, on present indications, is taken to be lower than earlier estimated and is tentatively placed at Rs 1,006 crores.

TABLE 98

FINANCING OF PLAN OUTLAY (SECOND PLAN), 1956-60

(in crores of rupees)

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (expected)	Total for first four years 1956-60 (anticipated)
Plan outlay	634	882	998	1,006	3,520
Domestic budgetary resources	339	291	645	609	1,884
External assistance	42	95	217	270	624
Total resources including external resources	381	386	862	879	2,508
Deficit financing	253	496	136	127	1,012

On the above basis the aggregate outlay on the Plan in the first four years would amount to Rs. 3,520 crores or about 73 per cent of the original Plan provision of Rs. 4,800 crores. Altogether total outlay for the five years of the Second Plan is expected to be around Rs. 4,600 crores.

The following table* shows the distribution of the Plan outlay during the first four years by major heads of development.

TABLE 99

OUTLAY (SECOND PLAN) BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT, 1956-60

(in crores of rupees)

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60* (revised estimate)	Total during first four years, 1956-60 (anticipated)
Agriculture and community development	69	86	109	147	411
Irrigation and power ..	163	161	165	207	696
Village and small industries	29	33	38	42	142
Industries and minerals ..	53	194	241	212	700
Transport and communications	217	287	284	252	1,040
Social services	88	107	144	210	548
Miscellaneous	15	17	21	25	78
Total ..	633	884	1,001	1,095	3,614

Resources During Last Two Years

Table 100 gives estimates of resources for the Centre and the States for the periods 1956-59 and 1959-61 and the total available resources during the Second Plan period as given in a review of Plan resources and outlay prepared by the Planning Commission in November 1958. Although some of the figures given in this review have undergone change in the light of subsequent data since available (see previous section), it is still indicative of the broad pattern. According to this review, a shortfall of Rs. 280 crores in resources (Rs. 198 crores at the Centre and Rs. 82 crores in the States) was indicated.

After considering the question of the gap in resources in relation to wider issues affecting the economy, the National Development Council decided in November 1958 (*i*) that the State should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains; (*ii*) that emphasis should be placed on the organisa-

*1959-60 and total (1956-60) expenditure figures in this table are based on an earlier estimate and thus differ from those in the previous table. There are also slight variations in the total expenditure for the other three years between these two tables.

TABLE 100

RESOURCES (SECOND PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

	Estimates for the first three years (1956-59)			Estimates for the last two years (1959-61)			Total for the five years (1956-61)		
Domestic budgetary resources	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
Balance from current revenue	250	178	428	140	182	322	390	360	750
Railways' contribution	126	—	126	124	—	124	250	—	250
Loan from the public (net)	328	113	441	170	107	277	498	220	718
Small savings	96	115	211	59	114	173	155	229	384
Unfunded debt and Misc capital receipts	—64	—16	—80	25	—19	6	—39	—35	—74
Total of domestic resources	736	390	1,126	518	384	902	1,254	774	2,028
External assistance	458	—	458	642	—	642	1,100	—	1,100
Total of budgetary resources and external assistance	1,194	390	1,584	1,160	384	1,544	2,354	774	3,128
Central assistance	—568	568	—	—470	470	—	—1,038	1,038	—
Resources after adjusting for Central assistance	626	958	1,584	690	854	1,544	1,316	1,812	3,128
Deficit financing	798	84	882	200	10	210	998	94	1,092
Total resources—Plan outlay	1,424	1,042	2,466	890	864	1,754	2,314	1,906	4,220

tion of village co-operatives in all States to shoulder the task of rebuilding the rural economy; (*iii*) that determined efforts should be made both at the Centre and in the States to achieve economies in construction costs and to raise additional resources; and, finally, (*iv*) that the conclusion reached in May 1958 to work up to a level of outlay of Rs. 4,500 crores during the Second Plan period should be maintained.

Deficit Financing

In the above estimate of resources, the limit for deficit financing for the next two years was taken at Rs. 100 crores a year. With prices at a high level and with the growing pressures for increases in wages and salaries to compensate for the rise in cost of living, there was not much scope for further deficit financing. Hitherto, the inflationary impact of deficit financing had been offset by the large balance of payments deficits financed by a draft on foreign exchange resources Since that "cushion" was no longer available, it was now felt that the less deficit financing there was, the better. It was only if food production increased substantially and food prices registered a distinctly downward trend that deficit financing on any significant scale could be contemplated The deficit in 1959-60 is expected to have been Rs 127 crores and the total in the first four years of Second Plan Rs. 1,012 crores.

The balance of payments deficit over the Plan period was expected to be of the order of Rs 2,000 crores. Roughly, one-half of this deficit had been incurred till about the end of 1958*. With sterling balances held by the Reserve Bank at about Rs. 200 crores, it was necessary to avoid drawing them down any further. For bridging the estimated foreign exchange gap for the period October 1958 to March 1959, external assistance totalling $350 million was promised. Further assistance required for the rest of the Plan period was estimated at $650 million. By the end of the Second Plan period, the country will also have substantial debt liabilities abroad. In estimating the aforesaid foreign exchange gap it was assumed that no food imports over and above the 'normal' purchases and existing commitments would be undertaken unless covered by separate aid programmes.

Progress During Second Plan

Increases in national income, at constant prices, in important sectors of the economy during the first four years of the Second Plan period are given in the following table. National income over the four years went up by 12·1 per cent in real terms.

TABLE 101

INCREASE IN NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES (SECOND PLAN)

(*in crores of rupees at* 1948-49 *prices*)

	1955-56 (Pre-Second Plan year	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities (including forestry and fishing)	5,020	5,250	5,010	5,580	—
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises (including construction)	1,760	1,840	1,860	1,870	—
Commerce, transport and communications	1,970	2,080	2,110	2,210	—
Other services and professions (including house property)	1,730	1,830	1,910	2,030	—
Net national income at factor cost	10,480	11,000	10 890	11 690	11,750
Income per capita (*Rs*)	273·6	283 5	277·1	293 6	291·3

*The balance of payments deficit since the beginning of the Second Plan till September 1959 amounted to Rs. 1,269 crores.

The index of industrial production (base 1951=100) rose by 24 per cent from 122.4 in 1955 to 151.1 in 1959. The index of agricultural production (base 1949-50=100) rose from 116.9 in 1955-56 to 127.2 (provisional) in 1959-60

Over the two Plans, it has been estimated, agricultural production has risen by about 33 per cent and industrial production by about 66 per cent. The installed capacity for steel and a number of engineering industries, including machine-making, has increased substantially and the chemical industries have grown rapidly. The basic services and amenities such as fuel, power, transport and irrigation, which provide the foundation for rapid economic growth, have also been greatly strengthened.

Table 102 shows the physical progress during the first four years of the Second Plan and likely achievement by the end of the Plan period.

Against the revised target of employment of 65 lakhs outside agriculture during the Second Plan period, in addition to 16 lakhs in agriculture, 55 lakh persons (45 lakhs outside agriculture and 10 lakhs in agriculture) are likely to have been absorbed in employment by the end of 1959-60. The revised target is expected to be fully achieved by the end of the Plan. The backlog of unemployment to be carried over from the Second to the Third Plan is estimated at about 80 lakhs.

DRAFT THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Planning Commission issued in June 1960 the *Third Five Year Plan —A Draft Outline*. The Third Plan aims at securing an increase of 5 per cent per annum in national income so that [illegible] from 1960-

continuing basis, and also creating within the country the capacity to produce the capital goods and equipment necessary to support the scale of proposed investment.

The Third Plan envisages a developmental outlay of Rs 7,250 crores [illegible]

table.

TABLE 103

OUTLAY AND INVESTMENT IN THE THIRD PLAN

(in crores of rupees)

	Second Plan (1956-61)	Third Plan (1961-66)
Public Sector		
(*i*) Plan outlay (*ii*)+(*iii*)	4,600*	7,250
(*ii*) Current outlay	950	1,050
(*iii*) Investment	3,650	6,200
Private sector investment	3,100	4,000
Total investment	6,750	10,200

The National Development Council, however, decided in January 1961 that the public sector outlay in the Third Plan should be limited to

*In the Second Plan the target of outlay in the public sector was placed at Rs 4,800 crores. The figure of Rs. 4,600 crores given here represents likely expenditure over the five-year period.

TABLE 102

PRINCIPAL TARGETS OF PRODUCTION AND ACHIEVEMENT (SECOND PLAN)

	Second Plan targets (1960-61)	Achievement during				
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 (likely achievement)
Agricultural Production						
Foodgrains (lakh tons)	8,05* (7,50)	6,88	6,25	7,55	7,11	7,50
Cotton (lakh bales)	65* (55)	47	47	47	38	54
Sugarcane in terms of gur (lakh tons)	78* (71)	68	69	71	76	72
Oilseeds (lakh tons)	75* (70)	62	61	69	64	72
Jute (lakh bales)	55* (50)	43	41	52	45	55
Tea **(lakh lbs)	70,00	66,80	71,60	71,60	72,30	72,50
Community Development Programme						
Development blocks (number)	3,088	1,814	2,152	2,405	2,708	3,112
Villages covered (thousand) ..	3,86·0	2,34·9	2,76·0	3,02 9	3,60·0	4,00 0
Population served (lakh persons) ..	20,40	13,00	15,00	16,51	17,97	20,01
Co-operation						
Number of small sized primary agricultural societies (thousand)	..	1,61·9	1,66·9	1,83·0	1,90·0	2,00·0
Membership of village co-operatives (lakh)	1,50	92	1,02	1,19	1,50	1,70
Irrigation and Power						
Potential created (lakh acres)	1,02	73	81	96	1,17	1,40
Electricity (installed capacity) (lakh Kw)	69	36	40	43	47	58
Electricity generated (lakh Kwh) ..	2,200,00	1,187,00	1,365,70	1,541,40	1,695,00	2,070,00
Minerals						
Iron ore (lakh tons)	1,25	49	51	61	79	1,20
Coal (lakh tons)	6,00	3,93	4,35	4,61	4,78	5,30
Industry †						
Finished steel (thousand tons) ..		12,60	13,56	13,98	17,68	
Aluminium (thousand tons) ..		6·5	7 8	8·2	17·2	
Machine tools x (value in crore rupees) ..		1 20	2·50	3·74	4·77	
Bicycles (thousand)		6,64·0	7,90·5	9,12·6	9,90·7	

TABLE 102—(*contd*)

	Second Plan targets (1960-61)	Achievement during				
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 (likely achievement)
Automobiles (thousand)		32·1	33 1	26·8	36·5	
Sewing machines		1,30 4	1,67 5	2,05·2	2,52 6	
Locomotives (number)		223	249	268	273 (likely)	-
Diesel engines (thousand)		12 0	16 6	27·2	30·3	
Ammonium sulphate (thousand tons)		3,89 0	3,79·7	3,84·2	3,72·5	
Superphosphate (thousand tons)		81·2	1,41 7	1,66·8	2,43·7	
Sulphuric acid (thousand tons)		1,65·2	1,96·1	2,26·6	2,87·6	
Cement (lakh tons)		49	56	61	67	
DDT (technical) (thousand tons)		0 8 (50% formulation)	0 6	1 8	2 2	
Sugar † † (thousand tons)		18,56 4	20,07 6	20,07·6	19,18 8	
Cotton						
(*i*) Cloth (mill made) (lakh yards)		530,66	531,74	492,70	492,54	
(*ii*) Yarn (lakh lbs)		167,12	178,01	168,54	172,28	
Paper and paper board (thousand tons)		1,93 4	2,10 1	2,53 0	2,94 0	
Transport and Communications						
Railways	12·40	11 18	11·42	11·55	—	12 40
(*i*) Passenger train miles × × (crores)	16 80	12 41	13 24	13·48	14 50+	16 20
(*ii*) Freight carried (crore tons)	1,38·8	1,27 4	1,33 6	1,37 1	—	1,44·0
Roads surfaced (thousand miles)						
Shipping						
(*i*) Coastal and adjacent + + (lakh grt)	4·3	2·3	2 6	2 5	2 8	9·0
(*ii*) Overseas @ (lakh grt)	4 7	2 9	3 2	4 0	5·0	
Posts and telegraphs						
(*i*) Post offices (urban and rural) (thousand)	75	59	62	65	70	75
(*ii*) Telegraph offices (thousand)	6.3	5 5	5 8	6 0	6·2	6·3
(*iii*) Telephones (thousand)	4,50	3,15	3,47	3,88	4,19	4,60
Education						
(*a*) Schooling facilities for children in different age groups:						
(*i*) 6—11	3,29·1	2,67 1	2,83 0	3,00 6	3,16·7	3,39·9
(*ii*) 11—14 (number of pupils in lakhs)	55·9	46·4	50·2	54·3	58·5	64·9
(*iii*) 14—17	27 5	21 0	22·2	23 9	25·4	30 0

(b) Institutions						
(i) Primary/junior basic (thousand)	330·9	287·3	297·4	411·9	333·4	354·9
(ii) Middle/senior basic (thousand) ..	25·2	24·5	26·2	28·3	29 5	30 0
(iii) High/higher secondary (thousand)	12·4	11·8	12·5	13·0	13·5	14 0
(c) Engineering and technology						
(i) Colleges (number)	72	70	74	83	87	97
Intake	6,947	6,612	8,760	11,086	11,507	13,165
(ii) Polytechnics (number)	124	109	129	157	167	197
Intake	11,997	10,318	15,000	19,932	21,366	24,020
Health						
(a) Medical institutions (hospitals) (thousand)	12·0	10·2	10 2	—	—	12·6
(b) Hospital beds (thousand)	1,55·0	1,29 0	1,33·6	1,42·6	1,51·6	1,60·0
(c) Doctors (number in thousand) ..	82·5	75·5	72·1	77·9	80·7	84
(d) Nurses (including auxiliary nurses/ midwives) (number in thousand)	31·0	25·1	27·1	29·1	33·6	36·5
(e) Family planning clinics						
(i) Rural (number)	2,021	32	331	569	777	1,797
(ii) Urban (number)	626	136	292	383	453	
Housing						
(a) Houses/tenements (industrial) (thousand)	64·3	10·5	18·4	10·6	5 4	
(b) Low income group housing (thousand)	60 0	11·3	12·2	10·5	8·4	

*Revised targets (original targets as given in the *Second Five Year Plan* are shown in brackets). **Figures relate to calendar year.
***Excluding electric multiple unit trains.
†Figures relate to calendar year (*e.g.*, under 1956-57 the figure relates to the year 1956).
††Figures relate to crop year (November to October) and are in respect of cane sugar only. ×Inclusive of accessories and portable tools.
××Excluding electric multiple unit trains. +Anticipated. ++Inclusive of tankers. @Inclusive of tramp tonnage.

which there was necessity
igher figure. The Council,
hysical planning programmes
with a ceiling of Rs. 8,000 crores might be prepared" and the balance of the outlay over Rs. 7,500 crores undertaken only if, in course of the planning efforts, more resources were generated and could be mobilised.

The level of investment in the economy would rise from 11 per cent of national income by the end of the Second Plan to about 14 per cent by the end of the Third Plan. The rate of savings, at present around 8 per cent of national income, would rise to about 11 per cent by the end of the Third Plan; the balance would be met from resources from abroad. The distribution of Plan outlay in the public sector among different sectors of the economy would be as follows:

TABLE 104

BREAKDOWN OF OUTLAY (THIRD PLAN)

	Second Plan (Rs crores)	Third Plan (Rs crores)	Second Plan (percentage of total investment)	Third Plan (percentage of total investment)
Agriculture and minor irrigation ..	320	625	6 9	8 6
Community development and cooperation	210	400	4·6	5·5
Major and medium irrigation ..	450	650	9·8	9·0
Power	410	925	8·9	12·8
Village and small industries	180	250	3·9	3·4
Industry and minerals . .	880	1,500	19·1	20 7
Transport and communications	1,290	1,450	28 1	20·0
Social services	860	1,250	18·7	17·2
Inventories	—	200	—	2 8
Grand Total .	4,600	7,250	100·0	100 0

The manner of financing of the outlay of Rs. 7,250 crores in the public sector would be as follows. The corresponding resources during the Second Plan as now expected are also given:

TABLE 105

FINANCING OF PLAN OUTLAY (THIRD PLAN)

	Second Plan, 1956-61 (Rs. crores)	Third Plan, 1961-66 (Rs. crores)
..	(—) 100	350
..	150*	150
.	**	440
.	800	850
.	380	550
	213	510
sur-	1,000	1,650
Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance . ..	982	2,200
Deficit financing	1,175	550
Total ..	4,600	7,250

The principal targets of production and development in the Draft Third Plan are shown in table 106

*Inclusive of increased fares and freights.

**Included in item 'balance from revenues'.

TABLE 106

MAIN TARGETS OF PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
(THIRD PLAN)

		1960-61 (anticipated)	1965-66 (targets)
Agriculture and Community Development			
Foodgrains	(lakh tons)	7,50	1,000—1,050
Cotton	(lakh bales)	54	72
Sugarcane in terms of gur	(lakh tons)	72	90—92
Oilseeds	(lakh tons)	72	92—95
Jute	(lakh bales)	55	65
Tea	(lakh lbs)	72,50	85,00
Area irrigated	(lakh acres)	7,00	9,00
Land reclamation (additional area)	(lakh acres)	12	10
Soil conservation (additional area benefited)	(lakh acres)	20	1,30
Community Development			
Blocks	(number)	3,112	5,217
Villages covered	(thousand)	400	5,50
Population served	(lakhs)	20,00	37,40
Power			
Electricity (installed capacity)	(lakh kw)	58	1,18
Electricity generated	(lakh kwh)	207,000	422,500
Towns and villages electrified	(thousand)	1,90	3,40
Minerals			
Iron ore	(lakh tons)	1,20	3,20
Coal	(lakh tons)	5,30	9,70
Large scale industries			
Finished steel	(lakh tons)	26	69
Aluminium	(thousand tons)	17·0	75·0
Machine tools (graded)	(value in lakh rupees)	5,50	30,00
Diesel engines	(thousand)	33·0	66 0
Tractors	(number)	2,000	10,000
Steam and diesel locomotives	(number)	1,250 (Second Plan period)	1,609 (Third Plan period)
[illegible]		2,10	10,00
[illegible]		70	4,00—5,00
[illegible]		2,800	2,800
Sewing machines (organised sector only)	(thousand)	3,00	4,50
Bicycles (organised sector)	(thousand)	10,50	20,00
Automobiles	(thousand)	53·5	1,00
Cotton textiles (mill made)	(lakh yards)	500,00	580,00
Sugar	(lakh tons)	23	30
Cement	(lakh tons)	88	1,30
Paper and paper board	(thousand tons)	3,20	7,00
Village and Small Industries			
Khadi : traditional	(lakh yards)	4,80	350,00
ambar	(lakh yards)	3,20	
Handloom	(lakh yards)	212,50	
Powerloom	(lakh yards)	40,50	
Transport and Communications			
Railways :			
passenger train miles	(lakhs)	12,40	14,30
freight carried	(lakh tons)	16,20	13,50
Roads :			
surfaced (including national highways)	(thousand miles)	1,44·0	1,64·0
Shipping	(lakh grt.)	9	11

TABLE 106—(*concld.*)

		1960-61 (anticipated)	1965-66 (targets)
Education			
Students in schools	(lakhs)	4,11	6,48
School going children as percentage of all children in			
		60	80
		23	30
		12	15
Technical Education			
Engineering and technology			
Degree level (intake)	(number)	13,165	18,500*
Diploma level (intake)	(number)	24,020	34,000*
Health			
Hospitals and dispensaries	(thousand)	12 6	14 6
Hospital beds	(thousand)	1 60	1,90
Primary health units	(number)	2,800	5 000
Family planning centres	(number)	1 797	8 197
Medical colleges (intake)	(number)**	4 790	n a
Doctors (registered)	(thousand)	84	1,03
Nurses (registered)	(thousand)	32 5	52 5
Midwives*** (registered)	(thousand)	40	70
Nurse-dais and dais (registered)	(thousand)	12 0	42 0

The additional employment target of the Third Plan is 140 lakhs (35 lakhs in agriculture and 105 lakhs outside agriculture) This falls short of the number of new entrants into the labour force during the Plan period, which is estimated at 150 lakhs. To absorb the balance of ten lakhs of the labour force it has been decided to launch special programmes for the utilisation of manpower resources in rural areas, where there is heavy pressure of population and consequent underemployment.

Another aim of the Plan is the reduction of economic and social disparities, to an increasing extent, through various measures in the fields of land reform, extension of irrigation to backward areas, measures for the welfare

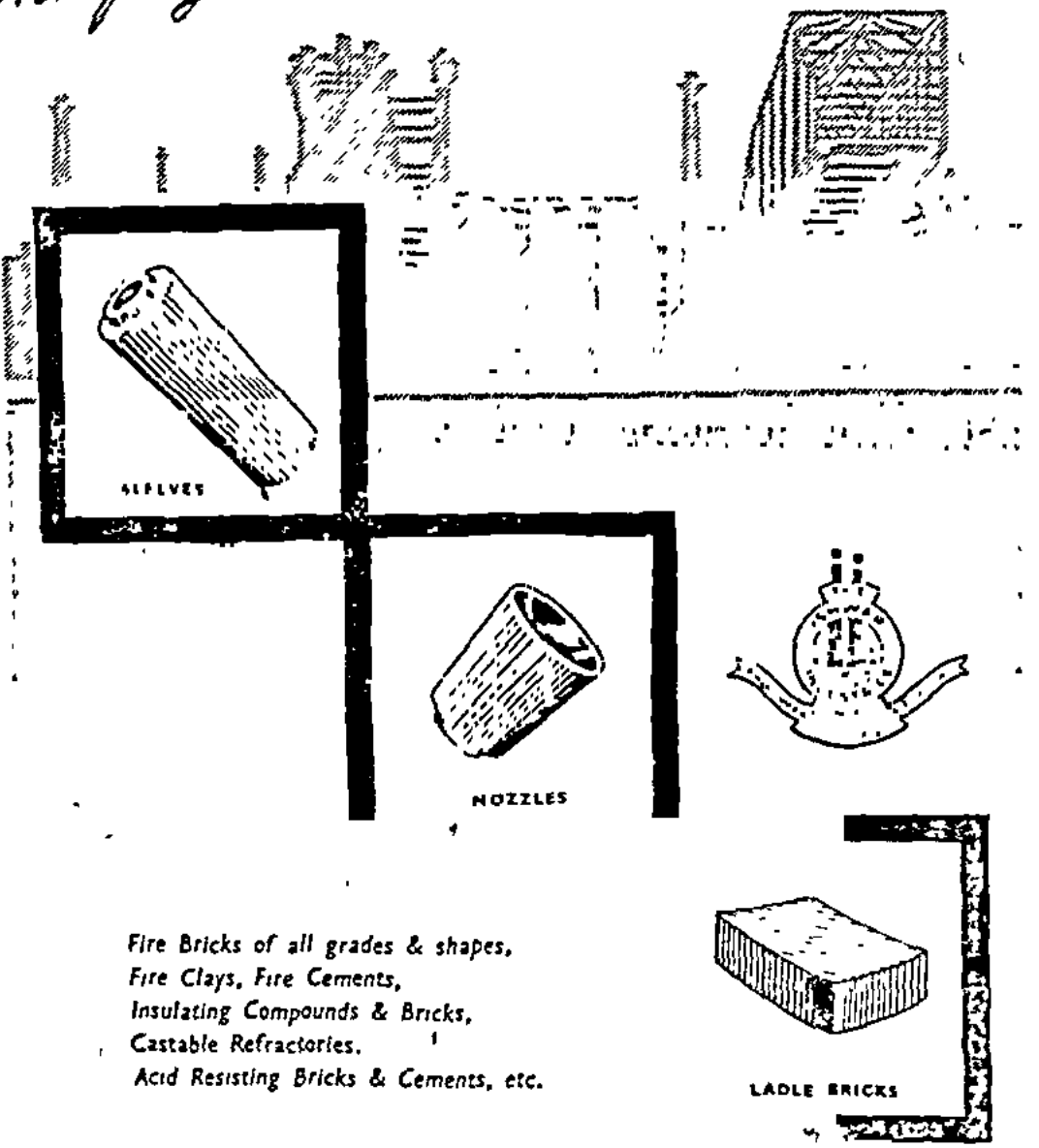
trends towards concentration of wealth and the means of production has been set up.

*In addition to this, facilities would be provided in part-time courses.

**Relates to calendar year

***Including nurses registered as mid-wives and auxiliary-nurse-midwives.

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Till the end of December 1960, 3,110 stage I and stage II blocks had been set up, covering about 3·68 lakh villages and a population of 20·4 crores. There were also 490 pre-extension blocks functioning in the country. The whole country has been delimited into 5,224 blocks and will be covered by the programme by October 1963. The State/Territory-wise coverage of the programme till October 1960, is indicated in table 107.

TABLE 107

COVERAGE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME*

(October 2, 1960)

State/Union Territory	No. of blocks delimited	No. of blocks allotted			Population covered (in lakhs)	Villages covered (in hundreds)	No of pre-extension blocks
		Stage I**	Stage II	Total			
Andhra Pradesh ..	445	192	89	281	1,88	19,3	44
Assam	161	57	27	84	45	14,1	12
Bihar	575	248	107	355	2,37	46,0	58
Gujarat .. .	224	83½	46	129½	86	11,0†	20½
Jammu & Kashmir .	52	38	14	52	23	5,9	nil
Kerala	142	55	32	87	78	31†	14
Madhya Pradesh	416	154	108	262	1,61	48,4	36
Madras	375	131	80	211	1,59	12,1	32
Maharashtra . .	425	153	85	238	1,57	24,3	46½
Mysore .. .	268	107	57	164	1,09	18,1	24
Orissa ..	307	127	49	176	1,16	27,1†	32
Punjab . .	228	93	60	153	1,04	14.0	18
Rajasthan .	232	85	54	139	90	20,5	20
Uttar Pradesh ..	899	344	174	518	3,35	69,9	92
West Bengal .	341	123	50	173	1,20	22,7	34
Union Territories ..	133	50½	37	87½	31	11,7†	7
TOTAL .. .	5,224‡	2,041	1,069	3,110	20,39	3,68,2	490

FINANCE

Resources

[illegible] for the programme are drawn both [illegible]

Go [illegible]

by [illegible]

or labour. When State assistance is offered for execution of such projects, expenses are shared by the Central and State Governments equally in respect of recurring items [illegible]

recurring items. For [illegible]

etc., necessary funds [illegible]

Governments in the shape of loans. The Central Government also bear half of the expenditure on personnel employed by the States in blocks.

People's Contribution

People's contribution till September 30, 1960, amounted to Rs. 93·72 crores forming nearly 47 per cent of the total Government expenditure which was Rs. 200·82 crores.

*On March 1, 1961, the number of Stage I blocks and Stage II blocks was 2,231 and 879 respectively.

**Includes C D and Multipurpose Blocks.

†Estimated.

‡Marginal adjustments within this ceiling are possible.

*Expenditure under the Plans**

Expenditure incurred during the First Plan period was Rs. 46·19 crores. The expenditure anticipated for the Second Plan period is Rs. 191·45 crores.

The sub-heads under which this expenditure was incurred are indicated below.

TABLE 108

EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS*

(in lakhs of rupees)

	During First Plan	During Second Plan					Total
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	Total	
Block headquarters (including transport, office-building, eqpt., etc.)	10,51	7,35	10,33	12,20	12,32	42,20	52,71
Agriculture and animal husbandry	3,55	1,25	1,29	2,22	2,63	7,39	10,94
Irrigation and reclamation	10,83	4,57	7,89	11,45	10,35	34,26	45,09
Health and rural sanitation	3,79	2,32	2,69	3,36	3,52	11,89	15,68
Education ..	3,44	1,93	2,20	2,55	2,60	9,28	12,72
Social education ..	2,00	1,02	1,51	2,15	2,39	7,07	9,07
Communications	5,16	2,22	2,03	2,30	2,51	9,06	14,22
Village industries	2,18	86	80	1,04	1,71	4,41	6,59
Housing	1,73	1,69	1,90	2,07	2,05	7,71	9,44
Unclassified (including imported equipment, suspense charge, etc.)	2,79	57	66	79	2,44	4,46	7,25
TOTAL	45,98	23,78	31,30	40,13	42,52	137,73	183,71
Central Schemes ..	21	15	23	32	41	1,11	1,32
GRAND TOTAL ..	46,19	23,93	31,53	40,45	42,93	1,38,84	1,85,03

ORGANISATION

At the Centre

The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation is in overall charge of the programme. Matters of basic policy, however, go before the Central Committee consisting of members of the Planning Commission and the Ministers for Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Co-operation with the Prime Minister as Chairman. Co-ordination with the allied Ministries is secured through special committees.

In the States

The execution of the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments which act through the State Development Committees consisting of the Chief Minister (Chairman), the Ministers of Development Departments and the Development Commissioner as Secretary. The executive head of the programme is the Development Commissioner who co-ordinates activities of all development departments.

*Partially revised figures up to 1958-59 and provisional figures for 1959-60.

In the Districts

The newly created statutory Zila Parishads are responsible for the implementation of the programme in the districts. The Parishads consist of elected representatives of the people, including the Presidents of the Block Panchayat Samitis and M.Ps. and M.L.As. of the district.

In the Blocks

At the Block level, the Block Panchayat Samiti is in charge of the programme. The membership of the Samiti includes elected Sarpanches (Presidents of the village panchayats) and a few co-opted persons representing women and depressed and scheduled classes. The administrative personnel consisting of a Block Development Officer and eight Extension Officers, who are experts in agriculture,
under the direction of the Sam
the youth club, farmers' for
work of the panchayat in their respective functional spheres. At the village level, while the panchayat is in over-all control of the programme helped by associate organisations, the Gram Sevak acts as a multipurpose extension agent having ten villages in his charge.

Extension Organisation

The role of the Extension Organisation at the block and village level is two-fold. It carries proved knowledge or research of practical utility to the villages. It transmits the problems of the villagers back to research organisations for special study and solution. It is also charged with the task of promoting useful corporate life through co-operatives, better farming societies, mahila mandals, etc.

Block Development Committees

The Block Development Committees, composed of representatives of the panchayats, co-operative societies, a few progressive farmers, social workers, women, M.Ps. and M.L.As. representing the area, function in States where decentralisation has not yet been brought about. By convention, the committees enjoy and exercise necessary powers and are responsible for planning, initiation, sanction and execution of the development schemes in the areas concerned.

TRAINING

A Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development has been established at Mussoorie to provide orientation training to key personnel—both administrative and technical—with special emphasis on

also been
methods
ns. Dis-
anchayati
ining in

panchayat work at this Institute.

Governments or non-official organisations, non-officials like M.L.As, Pradhans etc. are also associated. Till the end of December 1960, 3,900 Block Development Officers and 5,390 Social Education Organisers (men and women) were trained at these centres.

There are other centres conducted by the respective State Governments under the supervision of the Government of India, where training in subject-

matter and extension methods to Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas as well as refresher training for Extension Officers (Agriculture) and Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) is provided. There are 96 extension centres for the training of Gram Sevaks, at which 41,996 of these officials were trained till the end of December 1960. During the same period 2,666 Gram Sevikas received training in 41 Home Science Wings.

Till the end of October 1960, 2,585 Extension Officers (Co-operation) were trained at 8 centres run by the Government of India in collaboration with the Reserve Bank of India. Four centres run by the Small Services Institute and 6 centres run by the Khadi Board Mahavidyalayas provided training facilities to 2,194 Extension Officers (Industries) and 849 workshop artisans till the end of December 1960.

Health personnel were provided training in 3 main training centres conducted by the Government of India. In addition, there are 66 institutions for the training of auxiliary nurse-midwives, 9 centres for lady health visitors and 6 others for the training of midwives. Till the end of December 1960, 2,405 of these health personnel were provided training at the three Government of India centres.

An increasingly large number of short-duration camps are being held in rural areas to train non-officials in supplementing the work of Gram Sevaks. About 33 lakh Gram Sahayaks (functional village leaders) were trained by the end of September 1960.

With the implementation of the programme of democratic decentralisation, the State Governments have launched an ambitious programme of training the members of Panchayat Samitis and Block Development Committees. More than 19,000 non-official members of Block Development Committees were trained up to the end of June 1960. Training of Panchayat Secretaries has been taken up in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Punjab.

Study camps for M.Ps. and M.L.As. on the Community Development programme have so far been organised in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

ACHIEVEMENTS

In table 109 the more important of the physical achievements under the programme are indicated.

TABLE 109

ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

	During the year		Cumulative achievement up to March 1960
	1958-59	1959-60	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Agriculture			
Improved seeds distributed ('000 mds.)	69.88	68.04	2,73,20
Chemical fertilizers distributed ('000 mds.) ..	1,58,55	1,44,23	6,22,51
Improved implements distributed ('000 Nos.) ..	4,58	2,54	15,95
Agricultural demonstrations held ('000 Nos.) ..	22,98	8,76	80,47
Compost pits dug ('000 Nos.)	23,85	28,91	93,00

TABLE 109—(*concld.*)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
II. Animal Husbandry			
Improved animals supplied ('000 Nos.)	17	18	74
Improved birds supplied ('000 Nos.)	2,76	2,40	10,41
Animals castrated ('000 Nos.)	18,63	20,35	73,85
III. Health and Rural Sanitation			
[illegible] .	1,07	1,32	604
[illegible] ..	57,12	23,80	2,42,64
[illegible] ..	22,95	30,71	1,27,09
[illegible] ..	45	33	1,84
[illegible] ..	65	49	2,74
IV. Social Education			
[illegible]	29	34	1,56
[illegible] ..	11	8	43
Nos.) ..	25	17	72
[illegible] . .	38	55	1,49
[illegible] ..	5,24	7,75	18,49
ed :			
[illegible]	21	31	61
[illegible]	11	13	28
V. Women's Programmes			
Mahila samitis/mandals started ('000 Nos.) ..	12	11	36
Membership ('000 Nos.)	2,19	1,83	5,99
Smokeless chullahs installed ('000 Nos.)	98	72	3,26
VI. Communications			
New kachha roads constructed ('000 miles) .	24	11	1,09
Existing kachha roads improved ('000 miles) .	35	21	1,36
Culverts constructed ('000 Nos.)	21	22	86

CHAPTER XIX

FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE

The power to raise and disburse public funds has been divided under the Constitution between the Centre and the States. There is thus more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country. The sources of revenue for the Centre and the States are, by and large, mutually exclusive.

The Constitution provides that (*i*) no tax can be levied or collected except by the authority of law, (*ii*) no expenditure can be incurred from public funds except in the manner provided in the Constitution, and (*iii*) the executive authorities must spend public money only in the manner sanctioned by Parliament.

All receipts and disbursements of the Union Government are kept in two separate parts, namely, the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account. All revenues received, loans raised and money received by the Union [illegible] rm the Consolidated ; Fund except under and disbursements, such as deposits, service funds, remittances, etc., go into the Public Account which is not subject to the vote of Parliament. To meet unforeseen [illegible] ngency Fund Constitution. Consolidated Fund and a Public Account for each State. Similarly the States also have Contingency Funds to meet unforeseen needs pending legislative authorisation.

The Railways, the largest nationalised industry, have their own funds and accounts and their budget is presented separately to Parliament. The appropriations and disbursements under the Railway Budget are subject to the same form of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements.

Allocation of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, excise duties levied by the Union Government, the corporation and income taxes [illegible]

of the Centre.

The main heads of revenue in the States are the taxes and duties levied by the State Governments; the share of taxes levied by the Central Government; and grants received from the Centre. Land revenue, sales tax, State excise duties, registration and stamp duties and shares of income tax and Central excise duties constitute more than four-fifths of the tax revenue and more than half of the total revenue receipts of the States. Property taxes and octroi and terminal taxes are the mainstay of local finance.

Transfer of Tax Revenue to States

The devolution of Central revenue has become a significant feature of the system of federal finance in India, the total share of Central taxes

going to the States having more than doubled during the last five years. This was the result of the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission which was set up in June 1956, and which submitted its report in September 1957. The table below shows the payments to States on account of Union excise duties, income tax, estate duty and tax on railway passenger fares since 1955-56.

TABLE 110

TAX REVENUE TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(Rs. crores)

Year	Union excise duties	Taxes on income	Estate duty	Tax on railway passenger fares	Total
1955-56	16 6	55 2	1 9	—	73·6
1956-57	18 2	58 8	2 4	—	79·4
1957-58	40 2	73·5	2 4	4·8	120·9
1958-59	73·0	75 8	2 4	10 9	162·1
1959-60	74 7	79 3	2 8	13·1	169·9
1960-61 (R E)	75 1	87 0	2·9	13·8	178·8
1961-62 (B E.)	76·3	80 8	2·9	*	160 0

Central Grants and Loans to States

Besides their share of taxes the State Governments also receive grants and loans from the Centre. The revised estimates for 1960-61 placed the total assistance to States at Rs. 665.31 crores consisting of Rs. 299.22 crores on revenue account and Rs. 371 09 crores on capital account and loans. For 1961-62, such assistance amounts to Rs. 717.25 crores comprising Rs. 290.87 crores on revenue account and Rs. 426.38 crores on capital account and loans. These figures include States' share of Union excise duties and subventions from the Central Road Fund but exclude the amount of grants for development initially met from capital but written back to revenue.

Third Finance Commission

The Third Finance Commission which was constituted by the President on December 2, began its work on December 15, 1960. The Commission has to make recommendations in regard to

(*a*) the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes; and

(*b*) the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid from the Centre to the States.

In addition, the President has directed that the Commission should make recommendations to him on the following matters:

(*i*) The assistance that may be granted by way of grants-in-aid under Article 275 to such States as are in need of assistance having regard to the requirements of the Third Five Year Plan and the efforts to be made by those States to raise additional revenues from the sources available to them;

(*ii*) The changes, if any, to be made in the principles governing the distribution amongst the States under Article 269 of the net proceeds in any financial year of the estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land ;

(*iii*) The changes, if any, to be made in the principles governing the distribution amongst the States under Articles 269 of the net proceeds in any financial year of taxes on railway fares; and

(*iv*) The changes, if any, to be made in the principles governing the distribution of the net proceeds in any financial year of the additional excise duties levied on each of the following commodities, namely, (*a*) cotton fabrics, (*b*) rayon or artificial silk fabrics, (*c*) woollen fabrics, (*d*) sugar, and (*e*) tobacco, including manufactured tobacco, in replacement of the States' sales taxes formerly levied by the State Governments.

Annual Financial Statement or Budget

An estimate of all anticipated revenue and expenditure of the Union Government for the coming financial year is laid before Parliament towards the end of February every year. This is known as the "Annual Financial Statement" or the "Budget". Apart from giving estimates of revenue and expenditure, this statement also contains (i) a review of the financial position of the preceding year, and (ii) proposals for financing capital expenditure.

The presentation of the Annual Financial Statement is followed by a general discussion in both Houses of Parliament The estimates of expenditure, other than that charged, are then placed before the House of the People in the form of "Demands for Grants". Ordinarily, a separate Demand is made for each Ministry. All drawal of money from the Consolidated Fund [illegible] Act passed by Parliament [illegible] are embodied in another Bill [illegible] ar. Estimates of receipts and [illegible] Governments to their legislatures before the beginning of the financial year and legislative sanction for financial expenditure is secured through similar procedure.

Audit

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Central and State Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence. It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

BUDGET ESTIMATES (1961-62)

The budget estimates for 1961-62 as presented in the Lok Sabha on February 29, 1961 placed expenditure at Rs. 1,023 52 crores as compared to Rs. 957.38 crores (revised) in 1960-61 and revenue (at existing level of taxation) at Rs. 962.92 crores as compared to Rs. 923 72 crores (revised) in the previous year, leaving a deficit of Rs. 60 60 crores. New taxation proposals were expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 60 87 crores leading to a nominal surplus of Rs. 27 lakhs.

Tax Proposals

Tax proposals for 1961-62 envisaged the raising of customs duty on 41 items including betel nuts, unmanufactured tobacco, iron and steel manufactures, certain types of textile manufactures, dried fruits, spirits, wines and malt, electrical and other instruments, apparatus and appliances, railway material for permanent way and rolling stock and newsprint. It [illegible]

[illegible] included soda ash, caustic soda, glycerine, coal tar dyes, cosmetics, cellophane, plastic [illegible]

These proposals in respect of customs and excise duties were expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 60·17 crores while changes in direct taxes were expected to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 3 crores. The only change proposed in the rate structure of personal income tax was the increase in the rate of the existing special surcharge of 5 per cent on earned income above Rs. 1 lakh to 10 per cent of the basic tax.

A few changes proposed in the taxation of companies were aimed at rationalising the present tax structure and encouraging capital formation.

The tax on new bonus issues was to be reduced from 30 per cent to 12½ per cent The rate of super-tax on dividends paid on intercorporate investment, whether Indian or foreign, and whether on the majority basis or a minority basis, was to be fixed at 20 per cent. The new rate of taxation was to be applicable to investment in companies formed after April 1, 1961.

It was proposed to reduce the tax on royalties received from Indian enterprises by foreign companies on agreements approved by the Central Government after March 31, 1961 to 50 per cent.

Entertainment expenses in the case of companies were to be admissible within specified limits as expenditure for tax purposes.

It was proposed to reduce the rate of development rebate from 25 per cent to 20 per cent in the case of machinery or plant installed after March 31, 1961

Where a company was amalgamated with another company or where a firm was converted into a private company and machinery or plant on which development rebate was admissible to the predecessor was transferred, the development rebate already allowed in respect of the asset transferred was not to be withdrawn. Any unutilised portion of the rebate was to be available to the successor company, subject to appropriate conditions.

The period of tax exemption for foreign technicians, where contracts of service had been approved by the Central Government, were to be now available for a uniform period of 36 months. If after this period, the technician's services were retained in India and the employer paid tax on the salary of the technician, the amount paid as tax was not to be treated as part of the income of the employees. This concession was to be given for 24 months

The benefit of the 5 years of tax holiday was to be extended to newly-started hotels which satisfied certain conditions

A deduction of Rs. 600 per annum was to be provided from the annual value of new residential units completed after March 31, 1961. The concession was to be available for a period of 3 years only from the date of completion. Further, it was proposed to provide for an initial depreciation allowance of 20 per cent to business undertakings for premises constructed by them for their employees drawing not more than Rs 200 per month.

Tables 111 sand 112 show the budget of the Central Government for 1961-62 on revenue and capital accounts.

TABLE 111

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Heads of Revenue	1959-60 Accounts	1960-61 Budget	1960-61 Revised	1961-62 Budget
Revenue				
Customs	1,56,11	1,62,50	1,63,00	1,64,00 +29,27*
Union excise duties . ..	3,60,65	3,79,61	3,94,98	4,06,24 +28,60*†

*Effect of budget proposals.

†Excludes a sum of Rs 2.3 crores being the share of Union excise duties (basic and additional) payable to States which has been taken in reduction of revenue.

TABLE III—(*concld*)

Heads of revenue	1959-60 Accounts	1960-61 Budget	1960-61 Revised	1961-62 Budget
Corporation tax	1,06,56	1,35,00	1,37,50	1,40,00 + 1,00
Taxes on income	1,48,85	1,05,00	1,27,50	1,31,00 +2,00*
Estate duty	291	3,00	3,00	3,00
Taxes on wealth	12,11	7,00	7,50	7,00
Taxes on railway fares ..	12,81	12,77	13,67	—
Expenditure tax	79	90	90	80
Gift tax	80	80	—	80
Opium	4,19	5,69	5,82	6,25
Interest	7,99	15,71	14,87	13,84
Administrative services ..	85	84	99	97
Social and developmental services	48,24	52,35	51,46	47,00
Currency and mint	52,79	57,22	57,85	60,63
Civil works etc., ...	3,22	3,04	3,38	3,75
Other sources of revenue ..	35,95	39,73	38,66	39,28
Posts and Telegraphs (net contribution)	5,13	47	46	77
Railways (net contribution) ..	5,63	5,64	5,06	21,29
Deduct—share of income tax payable to States	—79,32	—52,06	—86,98	—80,79
Deduct—share of estate duty payable to States	—2,76	—2,90	—2,91	—2,91
Deduct—share of taxes on railway fares payable to States	—13,07	—12,66	—13,79	—
Total revenue ..	8,70,43	9,19,65	9,23,72	9,62,92 +60,87*
Deficit on revenue account	—	60,70	33,66	—
Expenditure				
Collection of taxes and duties	1,02,89	1,07,33	1,07,30	30,46
Irrigation	12	17	13	15
Debt services	69,38	74,59	72,35	81,90
Administrative services ..	52,04	60,59	61,53	58,37
Social and developmental services	1,73,97	2,07,17	1,98,52	173,46
Currency and mint	9,79	10,27	10,87	11,96
Civil works etc.	15,56	20,32	21,59	21,73
Miscellaneous	1,03,60	1,42,09	1,37,68	64,44
Defence services (net) ..	2,30,86	2,72,26	2,66,72	2,82,92
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments	48,94	51,81	51,87	2,87,26
Extraordinary items	20,73	33,75	28,82	10,87
Total expenditure	8,27,88	9,80,35	9,57,38	10,23,52
Surplus on revenue account ..	42,55	—	—	27*

*Effect of budget proposals.

TABLE 112

CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1959-60 Account	1960-61 Budget	1960-61 Revised	1961-62 Budget
Receipts				
New loans	5,65,95	5,81,21	5,23,84	6,20,95
15-years annuity certificates	65	2,00	80	1,50
Special floating loan	71,43	—	3,45	3,45
Net receipts from :				
Treasury bills	72,28	1,53,00	—35,00	1,25,00
Investment of U S Govt. counterpart deposit funds	—	—	2,40,00	96,00
Treasury savings deposit certificates	9,74	7,00	13,00	8,50
Post Office savings bank deposits	25,77	24,00	35,00	35,50
12-year national Plan savings certificates	68,90	79,00	70,30	76,00
Cumulative time deposits	76	2,00	1,75	2,45
Post Office cash certificates	—69	—20	—67	—55
National savings certificates	—20,97	—22,21	—19,09	—16,88
Defence savings certificates	—1	—2	—2	—2
National Plan certificates	—1,24	—1,27	—1,05	—1,00
Other unfunded debt	23,77	39,24	40,54	39,69
Railway depreciation, revenue reserve and development funds	—8,91	—14,36	—33,52	4,08
Telephone development fund	—99	—80	—35	—20
P & T. renewals, reserve and other funds	33,47	2,75	5,71	5,03
Other miscellaneous reserve funds	59	—	61	60
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00
Deposits under Income Tax Act (net)	—14,03	—30	—9	—44
Discount sinking fund (net)	54	2,14	1,21	1,91
Payment by Reserve Bank for rupee coin	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00
Repayment of loans by States	80,85	1,03,00	1,06,54	1,21,48
Other loan repayments	24,08	25,18	27,99	54,50
Other deposits and advances (net)	61,03	1,61,27	1,39,45	1,27,75
Total	9,72,97	11,52,63	11,30,60	13,15,30
Deficit on capital account	7,75	—	—	—
Disbursements				
Capital outlay :				
Railways	74,69	1,20,81	1,23,62	1,60,00
Irrigation	8	26	31	37
Posts & Telegraphs	8,09	15,45	12,05	12,59
Schemes of agricultural improvement and research	5,23	6,42	5,86	7,73
Industrial development	58,60	94,71	98,70	1,07,15
Aviation	3,78	4,61	4,59	4,36
Broadcasting	65	1,00	1,00	3,30
Ports	1,26	2,25	1,66	2,38
Currency and coinage	95,27	3,42	7,10	7,82
Mint	12	10	12	7
Delhi capital outlay	5,53	6,95	6,95	12,30
Multi-purpose river schemes	4,25	2,70	1,09	3,35
Electricity schemes	62	1,01	83	95
Civil works	15,00	22,64	34,10	39,87
Commutation of pensions	—42	—45	—26	58
Sterling pensions	—3,68	—3,62	—3,62	—3,66
Defence capital outlay	36,11	37,74	36,25	32,01

TABLE 112—(*concld*)

	1959-60 Account	1960-61 Budget	1960-61 Revised	1961-62 Budget
Schemes of Government trading	3,97	26,85	56,81	27,06
Development grants	9,27	12,43	12,47	13,22
Compensation to displaced persons	—34	5,18	—84	1,50
Dandakaranya development scheme	2,23	6,06	5,68	5,40
Shipping, tankers, etc. ..	34	1,45	30	1,75
Road and water transport schemes	21	25	84	40
Indus Waters Treaty .. .	—	—	8,27	7,72
Transfer of development assistance from the Govt. of USA	35,15	73,57	76,38	74,70
Other works ..	1,34	2,09	2,28	5,01
Other civil heads	17	53	66	94
Discharge of permanent debt	1,26,46	1,36,70	1,26,36	1,64,38
Discharge of special floating debt	3,42	3,43	3,43	3,43
Inter-State settlement ..	12	—	—	1,79
Advances to State Governments	2,75,47	3,31,51	3,34,60	3,95,18
Other loans and advances ..	2,17,73	1,76,74	1,59,23	1,61,25
Total ..	9,80,72	10,92,79	11,16,22	12,54,90
Surplus on capital account ..	—	59,84	14,38	60,40
	9,80,72	11,52,63	11,30,60	13,15,30

Tables 113, 115 [illegible]
budgetary position
years ending 1960-
tion of the States i

PUBLIC DEBT

The interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India which include public debt, unfunded debt, deposits bearing interest and foreign debts etc., rose by Rs 713 crores from Rs. 5,568* crores at the end of 1959-60 to Rs. 6,281 crores at the end of 1960-61 [illegible]
Rs. 829 cro
tions stood
crores over [illegible] crores over 1959-60.

As against these liabilities [illegible]
of India (capital
industries, State C
of March 1961 re
Rs. 2,622 crores
estimated to show [illegible] crores.

*Figures given here are based on revised estimates for 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE 113
BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of rupees)

	1950-51 Accounts	1955-56 Accounts	1956-57 Accounts	1957-58 Accounts	1958-59 Accounts	1959-60 Budget	1959-60 Revised	1960-61 Budget
I. *Revenue account*								
A. Revenue (*a*)	405 86	481·19	563·23	673 38	670·21	687·65	746 19	825·15 (*b*)
B. Expenditure (*c*)	346·64	440·74	473 83	631·33	675·46	746 73	761·58	885·52
C Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+59·22	+40 45	+89·40	+42·05	—5·25	—59·08	—15·39	—60·37
II. *Capital account*								
A. Receipts (*d*)	104·45	280·95	302 75	297·62	590 53(*f*)	947·52 (*g*)	847 13 (*j*)	990 42
B Disbursements	182·59	470·92	616 78	843·07	813 20	1,111·53	1,006 90(*i*)	1,083·37
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—78·14	—189 97	—314 03	—545 45	—222 67	—164 01	—159 77	—92·95
III. *Miscellaneous* (net) (*e*)	+15·26	—10 35	+39·88	+44·82	+5·98	+0·89	+0·69	—0·21
IV. *Overall surplus* (+) *or deficit* (—) (IC+IIC+III)	—3·66	—159·87	—184·75	—458 58	—221·94	—222 19	—174 47	—153·53
Financed by :								
A. Treasury bills (*h*) } increase (+) decrease [(—)]	—16 10	—123·38	—240 45	—459 43	—204 70	—222 00	—190 10(*i*)	—153·00
B Cash balances, } increase (+) decrease [(—)]	+12·44	—36 49	+55 70	+0 85	—17 24	—0 19	+15·63	—0·53
(*i*) Opening balance	149 50	32·23	—4 66	50 96	52 11	50·12	34 87	50 50
(*ii*) Closing balance	161·94	—4 26	51 04	51 81	34 87	49·93	50 50	49 97

NOTES :— Accounts are provisional Budget estimates for 1960-61 relate to those presented to the Lok Sabha
(*a*) Excluding States' share of excise duties and other taxes; (*b*) Including the effect of budget proposals; (*c*) Excluding the payment of States' shares of excise duties and additional excise duties; (*d*) Excluding Treasury bill receipts. (*e*) Remittances and transfer of cash between England and India; (*f*) Excludes the conversion of *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs 300 crores into 4 per cent Loan, 1973 which was taken over by the Reserve Bank in July 1958, and is not intended to be placed on the market but includes sales of Treasury bills through public auction of Rs 25 5 crores. (*g*) Includes sales of Treasury bills of Rs. 15 crores through public auction (*h*) Mostly sold to the Reserve Bank (*i*) Excludes an amount of Rs 17 9 crores representing *ad hoes* issued to the Reserve Bank for purchase of gold for part payment of India's increased subscription to the IMF. (*j*) Excludes *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs 150 crores funded in December 1959.

TABLE 114

CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY POSITION OF STATES

(In crores of rupees)

	1951-52 Accounts	1955-56 Revised	1956-57 Budget	1957-58 Accounts	1958-59 Accounts	1959-60		1960-61 Budget
						Budget	Revised	
I. *Revenue Account*								
Revenue	405·4	560·1	577 0	714·2	816·6	846·8	888·1	944·6
Expenditure	392·7	626 4	654·4	684·4	768·3	839 9	864 6	938·9
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	*+12 7*	*—66·3*	*—77 4*	*+29 8*	*+48·3*	*+6 9*	*+23·5*	*+5·7*
II. *Capital Account*								
Receipts	163·6	385 8	469·7	405·7	391·7	490 2	509 7	569·5
Disbursements	188 7	369·8	454 1	432·1	434·9	503 2	549 1	582·3
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—25 1	+16 0	+15 6	—26 4	—43·2	—13·0	—39·4	—12 8
III. *Miscellaneous (net) (a)*	+1 6	—0·8	+0·9	—15 6	—1·6	—0·6	+1·7	+1 1
IV. *Increase (+) or decrease (—) in cash balances (b)*	—10·8	—51 1	—69 1	—12 2	+3 5	—6 7	—14·2	—6 0
(*i*) Opening balance	61 5	92·1	41·0	27·6	14·5	5 0	18 0	3·8
(*ii*) Closing balance	50·7	41·0	—19 9	15 4	18·0	—1 7	3 8	—2·2

NOTE :— The figures for the year 1951-52 do not include Part C States (*viz.*, Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since they had capital budgets only from 1954-55. For 1955-56 and 1956-57 revised and budget estimates respectively are used since later figures are not available. The figures from 1957-58 onwards relate to the re-organised States which exclude Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, which are now Union Territories and include Kutch, which is now a part of the Gujarat State; the figures from 1957-58 also include Jammu and Kashmir. The budget estimates for 1959-60 are on the basis of existing taxation except in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In the case of the former Bombay State, for the year 1959-60 (revised) budget estimates have been used. The budget estimates for 1960-61 are before tax changes except in the case of Orissa.

(*a*) Consists of remittances. (*b*) Including overdraft.

TABLE 116

CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

	1950-51 Accounts	1955-56 Accounts	1956-57 Accounts	1957-58 Accounts	1958-59 Accounts	1959-60 Budget	1959-60 Revised	1960-61 Budget
A. RECEIPTS								
Loans—								
Internal (*a*)	30 34	103 68	157·73	136 17	227·41 (*f*)	240 00 (*g*)	228 93 (*i*)	250·00
External	7·75	2·67	10 84	32 47	197·25	299 77	228 68	331·21
Special floating loan	—	—	—	—	—	95 24	71·43	—
Inter-State debt settlement	—	0·78	1·55	—	—	—	—	—
Treasury deposit receipts (*b*)	—7·13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small savings (*b*)	33·52	66·51	58·95	69 46	78 21	85 00	82·00	90·00
Other unfunded debt (*b*)	8 30	16·89	18 84	20·40	19 46	21·38	23 73	39·24
Railway funds (*b*)	17 55	6·92	6·31	—24 43	—40·18	—17·54	—19·19	14·36
Other reserve funds (*b*)	0 16	1·02	0·79	1·12	0 73	1 00	5·80	—0·39
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	5 00	5 00	5·00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
Deposits under Income-Tax Act (*b*)	—33·21	—1·33	—2·83	3·22	—4 30	—0·11	—0 60	—0 30
Repayment of loans by States	8·08	25·22	34·60	61·40	61·93	95 37	90·47	103·00
Special development fund (*c*)	—	40 50	30·73	32·83	49 48	107·17	83·32	114·20
Contingency fund	15 00	—	—	—	2·00	—	—	—
Other items (*d*)	19·09	13·09	—19·76	—40·02	—6 46	14 71	47 56	72·82
Total receipts (excluding treasury bills)	**104 45**	**280 95**	**302·75**	**297·62**	**590 53**	**947·52**	**847 13**	**990 42**
B DISBURSEMENTS								
Capital Outlay :								
Non-developmental :								
Defence	4·19	17·59	19·70	22 93	27 88	32·74	36·48	37·74
Payment of commuted value of pensions	—6 57	—9·01	—9 37	—9·40	—38 56	—3 93	—4 04	—4·08
State trading schemes	—2·26	—29·59	11·67	46 56	22 86	32 04	9·47	26·85
Currency, mint and security printing press	3·26	8·76	—0 25	0 44	3 23	99 22	78 00	3·65
Others (*g*)	15·01	3·67	19 87	24·65	21·00	(*e*) 61·93	(*h*) 34·80	78·75
Total—Non-developmental	**13 63**	**—8 58**	**41 62**	**85·18**	**36 41**	**221·98**	**154 71**	**142·91**
Developmental :								
Railways	25·41	67·52	107·38	151·90	125 82	121·81	85·03	120 81
Posts and Telegraphs	7 07	9 03	9·59	10·83	10 70	15·45	11·85	15·45
Civil aviation	1·82	1·95	2·47	2·55	3·31	4·38	4·38	4·61

Irrigation and multi-purpose river schemes	2·56	2·98	2·53	3·42	3·27	3·37	4·46	2·96
Civil works	9·11	24·55	23·34	18·02	19·90	25·77	25·12	29·59
Industrial development	8 90	11·07	66·34	147·57	187·19	54·28	64·15	94·71
Other heads (*f*)	2·53	18·84	21·24	14·10	15·26	30·49	26·67	33·37
Total—Developmental	57·40	135·94	232·89	348·39	365·45	255·55	221·66	301·50
Total Capital Outlay	71·03	127·36	274·51	433·57	401·86	477·53	376·37	444·41
Discharge of permanent debt—								
Internal	41·74	69·04	79·96	67·39	21·13	117·47	118·77	108·70
External	4·11	3·22	3·21	7·21	7·46	9·37	9·27	27·70
Discharge of special floating debt	—	—	—	4·80	3·37	3·43	3.43	3·43
Inter-State debt settlement	—	0·68	0·16	1·45	—	—	0·12	—
Advances to States	61·46	241·24	202·03	283·60	293.90	292.58	284·60	331.85
Advances to States from special development fund	—	5·47	7·50			20·11	28·09	15·72
Other loans and advances (*h*)	4·25	23·91	49·41	45·05	85·48	191·04	186·25	151·56
Total disbursements	182·59	470·92	616·78	843·07	813·20	1,111·53	1,006·90	1,083·37
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—78·14	—189·97	—314 03	—545·45	—222·67	—164·01	—159·77	—92·95

NOTE :—(1) Figures of receipts and disbursements given in this statement do not tally with those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made here. (2) Receipts and disbursements for 1959-60 (B E), 1959-60 (R.E.) and 1960-61 (B E), include a formal adjusting item amounting respectively to Rs. 57 crores, Rs. 31 crores and Rs. 74 crores in respect of loan assistance from the US Government which is transferred to Special Development Fund by debit to capital. (3) Treasury bill receipts and miscellaneous items such as remittances, etc., have been excluded from this statement.

(*a*) Excluding 15-year annuity certificates which are included under small savings. (*b*) Figures are net. (*c*) Receipts comprise the sale proceeds of American (loan) wheat, received under Colombo Plan, assistance under Indo-U S.Technical Assistance Agreement and other aid. (*d*) Residual item (*e*) Includes the additional contribution of Rs. 95·24 crores to the IMF (*f*) Excludes the conversion of *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 300 crores into 4 per cent loan, 1973, which was taken over by the Reserve Bank in July, 1958 and is not intended to be placed on the market, but includes sales of treasury bills to the public of Rs. 25 crores. (*g*) Includes sales of Treasury bills to the public of Rs. 15 crores. (*h*) Excludes an amount of Rs. 17.9 crores representing *ad hoc* Treasury bills issued o the Reserve Bank for the purchase of gold for part payment of India's increased subscription. to IMF. (*i*) Includes transfer of sale proceeds of American (loan) wheat, contingency fund, and payments to displaced persons. (*j*) Include grants to States for development purposes, ports, etc. (*k*) Excludes the conversion of *ad hoc* treasury bills Rs of 150 crores into 3½ percent bonds, 1969, 3½ percent bonds, 1962, 3½ per cent National Plan bonds, II series, 1965, 3½ per cent National Plan bonds, III series 1967, and 3½ percent loan, 1968.

TABLE 117
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF STATES
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52 Accounts	1955-56 Revised	1956-57 Budget	1957-58 Accounts	1958-59 Accounts	1959-60 Budget	1959-60 Revised	1960-61 Budget
REVENUE								
Tax Revenue								
Taxes on Income	57,05	61,12	59,33	81,40	84,55	86,67	88,05	68,80
Share of income-tax	52,65	55,27	53,51	73,36	75,80	78,27	79,56	60,30
Agricultural income-tax	4,33	5,74	5,73	7,80	8,42	8,12	8,18	8,19
Profession tax	7	11	9	24	33	28	31	31
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	75,40	112,39	126,88	125,40	132,14	140,77	138,30	143,95
Estate duty	—	1,94	2,38	2,40	2,38	2,52	2,70	2,84
Land revenue	47,99	80,33	92,66	87,72	91,85	101,14	97,13	100,84
Stamps and registration	25,56	28,11	29,90	33,09	35,53	34,78	36,09	37,85
Urban immovable property tax	1,85	2,0'	1·94	2,19	2,38	2,33	2,38	2,42
Taxes on Commodities and Services	148,60	176,02	180,52	265,18	320,37	307,83	327,60	341,31
Union excise	70	16,60	17,04	40,21	73,02	73,80	75,45	75,05
State excise	49,41	43,49	42,76	46,02	46,94	44,12	45,66	46,79
General sales tax	54,40	68,28	70,66	107,37	111,68	100,87	110,95	117,96
Sales tax on motor spirit	4,53	8,30	8,73	9,85	12,19	12,67	13,37	14,16
Entertainment tax	6,39	6,50	6,53	8,56	10,65	9,72	10 42	10,87
Electricity duties	3,39	5,63	5,81	7,15	10,51	9,39	10,61	10,77
Motor vehicles taxes	10,09	14,39	14,98	21,13	24,46	23,23	25,46	26,95
Tax on railway fares	—	—	—	4,81	10,88	10,87	12,66	12,70
Other taxes and duties (*a*)	19,69	12,83	14,01	20,08	20,04	23,16	23,02	26,06
Total tax revenue	281,05	349,53	366,73	471,98	537.06	535,27	553,95	554 06
Non-tax revenue								
Administrative receipts (*b*)	38,13	60,44	66,70	82,02	104,49	121,33	127,02	148,17
Net Contribution of Public Enterprises (*c*)	24,92	30,07	34,88	42,93	39,69	42,94	41,86	46,48
Forests	12,61	12,82	11,99	21,12	26,37	21,99	23,91	25,19
Irrigation (d)	8,03	8,51	10,90	7,54	6,05	12,61	10,00	11,78
Electricity schemes	3,41	5,96	7,66	6,40	3,61	2,03	2,48	2,89
Road and water transport	77	2,03	3,51	4,84	4,59	5,77	4,70	5,59
Industries and others	10	75	82	3	—93	54	77	1,03
Other revenue (*e*)	35,94	52,48	43,57	42,92	53,55	53,92	56.10	63,10
Grants-in-aid and other Contributions	25,36	67,61	65,10	74,34	81,81	93,38	109,19	132,79
Total non-tax Revenue	124,35	210,60	210,25	242,21	279,54	311,57	334,17	390,54
Total Revenue	405,41	560,13	576,98	714,19	816,60	846,84	888,12	944,60

EXPENDITURE

Development Expenditure (f)								
Education	60,30	105,04	119,93	130,37	147,25	160,07	163,41	177,33
Medical and public health	29,22	48,83	54,27	51,57	57,85	71,81	73,99	82,03
Agriculture, veterinary and co-operation	25,90	42,31	46,66	46,23	51,73	64,53	64,09	70,88
Irrigation (g)	17,62	25,02	22,93	23,76	25,43	26,90	28,33	30,07
Electricity schemes (g)	4,61	7,10	9,14	8,61	7,26	4,74	4,97	5,49
Rural and community development projects	82	30,51	32,97	31,70	39,66	38,55	41,05	51,92
Civil works	40,93	70,67	59,92	50,12	44,20	59,31	61,89	63,01
Industries and Supplies (h)	5,81	10,67	19,77	15,35	18,04	22,84	21,84	25,16
Other development expenditure (h)	11,00	16,31	21,56	28,35	32,24	37,91	38,64	49,81
Total Development Expenditure	196,21	356,46	387,15	386,06	423,08	486,66	498,21	555,70
Non development Expenditure								
Direct-demands on revenue (i)	26,94	48,50	55,81	53,36	55,91	61,86	62,78	68,51
Debt services (g)	8,49	18,84	23,08	36,99	54,51	62,88	64,42	72,01
Civil administration (k)	1,06,65	1,24,50	1,28,04	1,39,14	145,05	1,47,09	1,51,76	1,56,74
Miscellaneous (l)	17,53	27,57	26,18	28,91	35,91	37,58	38,10	40,79
Famine	3,99	18,31	3,49	9,94	19,09	9,94	14,00	9,23
Other non-development expenditure (m)	32,87	32,25	30,64	29,99	34,74	33,98	35,38	35,94
Total Non-development Expenditure	196,47	269,97	267,24	298,33	345,21	353,25	366,44	383,22
Total Expenditure	392,68	626,43	654,39	684,39	768,29	839,91	864,65	938,92
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+12,73	—66,30	—77,41	+29,80	+48,31	+6,93	+23,47	+5,68

NOTE :— Figures given here differ from those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made to ensure uniformity in presentation. The figures for 1951-52 do not include Part C states (viz. Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since separate revenue budgets for these States are available only from 1952-53. For 1955-56 and 1956-57, revised and budget estimates respectively are used since later figures are not available. Budget estimates for 1956-57 are before tax changes. Figures from 1957-58 onwards relate to the re-organised States which exclude Delhi and Himachal Pradesh which are now Union Territories and include Kutch which is now a part of the Gujarat State; Figures from 1957-58 also include Jammu and Kashmir. Budget estimates for 1959-60 are on the basis of existing taxation except in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In the case of the former Bombay State, for the year 1959-60 (revised) budget estimates have been used. Budget estimates for 1960-61 are before tax changes except in the case of Orissa.

(a) Include sugarcane cess, tax on passengers and goods, tobacco duties, taxes on prize competitions and betting, inter-State transit duties, tax on raw jute, etc. (b) Include receipts from civil works. (c) The contribution of public enterprises to revenue is not as given in the budgets and does not constitute a commercial surplus. (d) Irrigation works for which capital accounts are not kept are taken on a gross basis. (e) Comprises receipts on account of debt services, stationery and printing, miscellaneous receipts and transfers from reserve funds. (f) The classification of development and non-development expenditure has been done on the basis of broad budget heads. (g) Including interest on capital outlay; consequently the item 'debt services' are under-estimated. (h) Includes expenditure on miscellaneous and scientific departments, aviation and ports and pilotage. (i) Exclude forests. (j) Include appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt. (k) Comprises general administration, administration of justice, jails and convict settlements and police. (l) Covers expenditure on displaced persons, grants and other contributions to local bodies and private parties, irrecoverable loans and advances, advanced technical training scholarships, etc. (m) Includes pensions, stationery and printing, extraordinary charges and transfers to funds.

TABLE 118

CAPITAL BUDGET OF STATES

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52 Accounts	1955-56 Revised	1956-57 Budget	1957-58 Accounts	1958-59 Accounts	1959-60		1960-61 Budget
						Budget	Revised	
A RECEIPTS								
Permanent debt	11,81	78,22	84,38	25,89	70,42	72,50	77,86	83,50
Floating debt (*a*)	3,75	—2,01	2,32	12 59	—3,11	90	—1,86	1,07
Loans from the Centre	73,96	299,89	316,12	279,20	292,11	306,45	315,39	341,97
Other loans (*b*)	—	—	—	6,33	17,88	11,34	15,33	14,18
Unfunded debt (*a*)	2,57	6,94	8,14	8,23	5,19	8,98	9,39	12,64
Loans and advances repaid to State Governments	24,33	28,97	35,40	53,74	40,90	47,49	51,98	54,17
Deposits and advances and other items (*a*) (*c*)	47,17	—26,21	23,31	19,72	—31,67	42,51	41,57	61,94
Total receipts	163,59	385,80	469,67	405,70	391,72	490,17	509,66	569,47
B DISBURSEMENTS								
Capital outlay								
Development—								
Multi-purpose river valley schemes	27,59	66,80	64,63	61,79	53,40	55,76	54,01	52,18
Irrigation and navigation	24,00	71,88	84,86	61 82	52,53	79,69	76,99	94,36
Schemes of agricultural improvement and research	12	4,50	2,95	4,60	4,76	6,43	5,48	5,79
Electricity schemes	19 94	47,92	61,25	38,33	27,14	28,06	24,84	—39,38(*e*)
Road transport	1,63	2,94	3,49	2,63	2,89	3,10	3,84	3,35
Buildings, roads and water works	21,04	39,48	80 23	64,03	76,46	94,47	93,45	106,92
Industrial development	5,81	7,84	17,13	12 29	14,65	15 71	19,98	17,40
Others	16	1,37	1,38	78	1,16	2,07	1,72	2,51
Total development	100,29	242,73	315,92	246,27	232,99	285,29	280,31	243,13
Non-development—								
State trading (*a*)	25,09	—14,48	—4,66	15,85	—38	—1,05	6 98	73
Compensation to land-holders on the abolition of zamindari	2,03	3,32	6,17	4,46	6 38	11,96	9,30	12,92
Other financial transactions	16	—2	29	1	20	20	22	15
Total non-development	27,28	—11,18	1,80	20,32	6,20	11,11	16,50	13,80
Total capital outlay (*d*)	127,57	231,56	317,72	266,59	239,19	296,40	296,81	256,93

Discharge of permanent debt	1,01	7,84	8,20	7,18	12,49	7,67	6,69	20,82
Repayments of loans to the Centre	11,37	22,96	28,63	61,39	65,28	67,74	84,86	79,04
Other loans (*b*)	—	—	—	7	23	1,18	6,16	4,59
Loans and advances by State Governments	48,77	107,39	99,51	96,90	117,71	130,14	154,52	220,86
Total disbursements ..	188,72	369,75	454,06	432,13	434,90	503,13	549,04	582,24
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (—) (A—B)	—25,13	+16,05	+15,61	—26,43	—43,18	—12,96	—39,38	—12,77

NOTE :—Figures given in this statement differ from those in budget papers as certain adjustments have been made to ensure uniformity in presentation. The figures for the year 1951-52 do not include Part C States (*viz.*, Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since they had capital budgets only from 1954-55. For 1955-56 and 1956-57, revised and budget estimates respectively are used since later figures are not available. The figures from 1957-58 onwards relate to the re-organised States which exclude Delhi and Himachal Pradesh which are now Union Territories and include Kutch which is now a part of the Gujarat State; the figures from 1957-58 also include Jammu and Kashmir. In the case of the former Bombay State, for the year 1959-60 (revised) budget estimates have been used.

(*a*) Figures are net. (*b*) This is a new item included from 1957-58 to show loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, loans from National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, loans from Khadi and Village Industries Board, Employees' State Insurance Corporation etc. (*c*) Including contingency fund transactions (net) (*d*) Excludes appropriations to contingency fund and other funds which are adjusted under the item 'Deposits and advances and other items'. (*e*) Including a credit item of Rs. 68,87 lakhs in the Uttar Pradesh budget representing the value of assets of the electricity schemes transferred to the State Electricity Board; this amount has been shown as loans and advances.

Table 119 shows the interest-bearing obligations and interest-yielding assets of the Central Government

TABLE 119

INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

	At the end of		
	1938-39 (Pre-war year)	1960-61 Revised	1961-62 Budget
Interest-Bearing Obligations in India			
Public Debt—			
Loans	437·87	2,572 21	2,669 32
Treasury bills	46 30	1,262 60	1,387·60
Total—Public Debt (India)	484 17	3,834 81	4,056 92
Unfunded Debt—			
Investment of US Government counterpart deposit funds	—	240 00	336 00
Service funds	1 03	0 27	0 26
10-Year treasury savings deposit certificates	—	77 71	86 21
Post Office savings bank deposits	81 88	421 49	456 99
12-Year National Plan savings certificates	—	292 18	368·18
Cumulative time deposits	—	2 55	5·00
Post Office cash and defence savings certificates	59·57	1 38	0·81
National savings certificates	—	152 10	135·22
10-year national Plan certificates	—	18 74	17·74
State provident funds	72 40	285 28	323·69
Other items	10 25	19 17	20·47
Total—Unfunded Debt (India)	225·13	1,510 87	1,750 57
Deposits—			
Depreciation development and reserve funds	27 34	87 28	96 19
Other deposits	—	22 07	21 81
Total—Deposits (India)	27 34	109 35	118 00
Total—Obligations in India	736 64	5,455 03	5,925·49
Other Public Debt—			
In England			
Loans	396·50	107·17	107 42
U.K Syndicate of banks	—	15 33	13 33
Capital portion of railway annuities in purchase of railways	47·82	—	—
Total-Public Debt (England) ...	444 32	122·50	120·75
Loans from World Bank	—	155 24	167 76
Loans from US Exim Bank	—	35 73	83 33
Loans from USA	—	316 36	446·81
Loans from Canada	—	14 07	11·83
Loans from USSR	—	61·53	88·30
Loans from West Germany	—	108 17	108·21
Loans from Japan	—	11 97	25·62
Loans from Czechoslovakia	—	—	1·03
Loans from Poland	—	—	4 00
Loans from Yugoslavia	—	—	4 00
Loans from Switzerland	—	—	3·00
New Loans to be negotiated	—	—	120 00
Total-Interest Bearing Obligations	1,180·96	6,280 60	7,110·13
Interest-yielding Assests—			
Capital advanced to railways	725 24	1,555·90	1,715·90
Capital advanced to other commercial departments (including Damodar Valley Corporation)	27 42	219 69	243·76
Investment in commercial concerns (industrial development)	—	473·35	545·75
Capital advanced to States	123 28	1,905·69	2,179·39
Other interest-bearing loans	20·71	615·59	722·34

TABLE 119—(*concld*)

	At the end of		
	1938-39	1960-61 Revised	1961-62 Budget
Amount recoverable from the U K. and the States on account of purchase of annuities for sterling pensions	—	19·43	18·82
Debt due from Pakistan	—	300·00	300·00
Total—Interest-yielding assets .	896 65	5,089·65	5,725·96
Cash and securities held on treasury account	30 30	54·01	52·34
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets	274·63	1,116 41	1,311 30

India.

Tables 120 and 121 show the position regarding the debts of the Government of India and the State Governments.

MONEY SUPPLY AND CURRENCY

During 1960, money supply with the public recorded a marked expansion of Rs. 218.8 crores as compared to Rs. 171.4 crores in 1959 and Rs. 75 crores in 1958 There has been a progressive rise in the rate of expansion in money supply from 3.3 per cent in 1958 to 7 3 per cent in 1959 and 8.7 per cent in 1960. Currency with the public rose by Rs. 146 6 crores and deposit money by Rs 72.2 crores In 1959, currency with the public had expanded by an almost equivalent amount (Rs 147.9 crores) but deposit money had risen by only Rs. 23.4 crores.

TABLE 120

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

End of March	Marketable rupee loans	Percentage to total	Treasury bills	Percentage to total	Small savings (*a*)	Percentage to total	Other obligations (*b*)	Percentage to total	Total	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	External Debt	
											Total	Of which dollar loans
1951 ..	1,438 46	58 2	364·72 (*c*)	14 8	326 25	13 2	342 81	13 9	2,472 24	+2 3	49 81	24 60
1956 .	1,508 67	49 2	595·25	19 4	572 96	18 7	390 29	12 7	3,067 17	+7 8	138 81	117 57
1957	1,633 61 (*d*)	46 6	835·70	23 8	631·95	18 0	406 55	11 6	3,507 81	+14·4	160 98	132·95
1958 .	1,699 50 (*d*)	41·3	1,295 12	31 5	700·64	17 0	422 37	10 3	4,117 63	+17 4	211·02	159·85
1959	2,180 96 (*d*)(*e*)	47 2	1,225·32	26 5	780 01	16·9	437·21	9 5	4,623 50	+12 3	391·35	262·31
1960	2,438 23 (*d*)(*e*)(*f*)	47 6	1,297 60	25 3	856 67	16 7	530 99	10 4	5,123 49	+10 8	630 50	374 68

NOTE :—Figures are provisional, excepting those of rupee loans and Treasury bills.

(*a*) Inclusive of Indian Union's share of pre-partition liabilities. (*b*) Including (1) unclaimed balances of old loans which have ceased to bear interest from the date of discharge, (2) balances of special loans, (3) balances of State provident funds and other accounts such as General Family Pension Fund, the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, the Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund etc and (4) unclaimed balances in respect of Three-year interest-free bonds and Five-year interest-free prize bonds (*c*) Including Treasury deposit receipts (*d*) Including Hyderabad State loans the liability for which was taken over by the Central Government under Section 82 (1) of the States Reorganisation Act 1956, (*e*) Includes a special issue of the 4 per cent loan, 1973 for Rs. 300 crores created in July 1958, which was wholly taken over by the Reserve Bank of India against cancellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills and held in the Issue Department as cover against note issue. This amount has been correspondingly excluded from treasury bills (*f*) Includes further issues of the value of Rs. 150 crores created in December 1959 against conversion of Treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank in their Issue Department. This amount has also been correspondingly excluded from Treasury bills.

TABLE 121

DEBT POSITION OF STATES

(in lakhs of rupees)

	At the end of					
	1951-52	1955-56 (R.E.)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 R E. (c)
I. *Public Debt*						
(*i*) Permanent debt	133,71	264,48	273,95	283,43	342,28	416,88
(*ii*) Floating debt	15,66	8,20	19,88	26,62	26,21	25,01
(*iii*) Loans from Central Government	238,54	876,07	1,094,91	1,354,95	1,575,89	1,822,30
(*iv*) Other debt (*a*)	—	—	2,20	9,23	28,32	37,73(*b*)
II. Unfunded debt	57,37	83,19	94,09	105,43	109,61	119,11
III. Gross total debt	445,28	1,231,94	1,485,03	1,779,65	2,082,29	2,421,05

NOTE.—The figures in this statement are based on actual returns furnished by the States except in certain cases where they are based on the Budget papers. The data for 1951-52 and 1955-56 exclude Part C States which had a separate capital account only from 1954-55; figures from 1956-57 onwards relate to re-organised States and include Jammu and Kashmir from 1957-58

(*a*) This item shows loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, loans from National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, loans from Khadi and Village Industries Board, Employees' State Insurance Corporation etc. (*b*) In the case of Mysore, includes the amount of Rs 4 93 lakhs on acount of Inter-State debt settlement (*c*) Include figures of Orissa as at the end of February 1960.

the Reserve Bank, amounted to Rs. 44.5† crores as against a surplus of Rs 24 crores in 1959.

The following table shows the movements in money supply with the public and its components during the period 1951-60.

TABLE 122

MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC*

(In crores of rupees

Year	Currency with the public (including Hali Sicca Currency)		Deposit money with the public		Money supply with the public (including Hali Sicca Currency	
	Amount	Annual variation	Amount	Annual variation	Amount	Annual variation
1951	1,208·4	—30 1	592·2	—22·4	1,801·3	—52·3
1952 ..	1,155 7	—52·7	557·0	—35·9	1,712 7	—88·6
1953	1,166 4	+10·7	543·1	—13·9	1,709 4	—3·3
1954 .	1,224·6	+58·2	607·5	+64 4	1,832·2	+122 8
1955	1,385 9	+161·3	661·3	+53 8	2,047 2	+215 0
1956	1,485·3	+99·4	693·3	+32·0	2,178 7	+131 5
1957 ..	1,526 2	+40·9	748 8	+55 5	2,274·9	+96·2
1958 .	1,606·5	+80 4	743·4	—5·4	2,349 9	+75 0
1959	1,754 4	+147 9	766·8	+23·4	2,521 2	+171 4
1960 .	1,901·0	+146·6	839·0	+72 2	2,740 0	+218 8

*Currency***

Rs. 82 6 crores in 1958. crores at the end of 1960. notes) rose during the yea in 1959 and Rs. 1 8 crores i stood at Rs. 134 crores.

Decimal Coins

Decimal coins of the denominations of 10 nP , 5 nP , 2 nP , and 1 nP. were put into circulation in April 1957 and those of 25 nP. in December 1959 During 1960 , 50 nP. coins were introduced from November 1. The value of decimal coins of the denominations of 25 nP and under issue up to October 31, 1960 is as follows :—

TABLE 123

DECIMAL COINS IN CIRCULATION

Denomination	Value in lakhs of rupees
1 nP	148 46
2 nP	141 34
5 nP	254 20
10 nP	452 75
25 nP	253·12
TOTAL	1249·87

†Disregarding the re-purchases of rupees from the IMF in February and June 1960

*Excludes small coins in circulation. Figures are provisional.

**Figures for 1960 are provisional.

†Figures are inclusive of notes and rupee coins held by banks and at treasuries but exclusive of Rs 43 crores of India notes returned from Pakistan and awaiting cancellation.

Decimal coins of the denomination of 100 nP. have not yet been issued.

Demonetisation of anna-pie coins

In accordance with its decision to withdraw from circulation the old

half anna coins ceased to be legal tender from January 1, 1959 and January 1, 1960, respectively. In continuation of this policy another notification was issued on March 2, 1960 in terms of which all cupro-nickel two anna and half anna coins were demonetised, with effect from October 1, 1960. These coins, however, continued to be legal tender up to March 31, 1961 at all the branches of the State Bank of India and the subsidiary banks conducting Government business, Government treasuries and sub-treasuries; they were

BANKING

The rate of growth in the deposit resources of scheduled banks was smaller in 1960 than in 1959, while the pace of credit expansion was further accelerated. Aggregate deposit liabilities of scheduled banks rose in 1960 by Rs. 64.8 crores to Rs. 1891.9 crores as compared with a rise of Rs. 253.6 crores to Rs. 1827.1 crores in 1959. The smaller rate of expansion was mainly the result of the revised procedure regarding the placement of rupee

* How-
s in 1960
sult of a
foreign

assets of the Reserve Bank during the year. The impact of these moderating influences on deposit expansion was felt entirely in time liabilities. Demand liabilities (excluding PL 480) on the other hand, rose by a larger amount than in 1959 indicating a preference for greater liquidity. Scheduled bank credit rose during 1960 by Rs. 216.2 crores to Rs. 1180.7 crores as against Rs. 98.9 crores to Rs. 964.5 crores in 1959; the larger rise was mainly due to the increasing tempo of the economy as reflected in the substantial rise in investment activity and industrial production during the year. Cash reserves of scheduled banks rose over the year by Rs. 48 0 crores to Rs. 162.1 crores in contrast to a decline of Rs. 5.3 crores to Rs. 114 1 crores in 1959, largely as a result of the impounding of a part of the increase in deposits by the Reserve Bank. Over the year, borrowings from the Reserve Bank showed a *net* rise of Rs. 49.6 crores to Rs. 61.5 crores as compared with a *rise of Rs. 88 lakhs to Rs. 11.8 crores in the preceding year. Investments in* Government securities declined during the year by Rs. 153 8 crores to Rs.

res to Rs. 787.5
crore
of PL 480 funds
by S
of the
the resources of banks consequent u
of a lower rate of deposit growth anc
the Reserve Bank. The variations
assets of scheduled banks during 1959 and 1960 are given in the following table.

*Please see footnote on page 228.

TABLE 124

SCHEDULED BANKS—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(in lakhs of rupees)

	End 1958	End 1959	End 1960	Variations	
				During 1959	During 1960
Aggregate deposit liabilities	1,573,53	1,827,09	1,891,90	+253,56	+64,81
(*a*) Demand liabilities	693,96	716,87	781,11	+22,91	+64,24
(*b*) Time liabilities	879,57	1,110,22	1,110,79	+230,65	+57
Inter-bank borrowings	53,79	47,64	27,31	—6,15	—20,33
Borrowings from the R.B.I.	10,95	11,83	61,47	+88	+49,64
Borrowings from the State Bank and/or notified banks	7,79	8,70	10,26	+91	+1,56
Cash and balances with R.B.I.	119,34	114,05	162,05	— 5,29	+48 00
Investments in Government securities	637,17	787,52	633,76	+150 35	—153,76
Bank credit (advances, inland and foreign bills purchased and discounted)	865,62	964,49	1,180,73	+98,87	+216,24

During 1960, one bank was included in the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, while another was excluded therefrom The total number of scheduled banks thus remained unchanged at 94 The net increase in the number of their branches (after adjustment for the branches of non-scheduled banks included in the second schedule and/or excluded therefrom during the period November 1959 to October 1960) came to 259, those belonging to State Bank of India being 87. Consequently, the total number of offices of scheduled banks at the end of October 1960 stood at 4,151 as against 3,892 at the end of October 1959.

institutions and the Government of India. The maximum amount recoverable against the guarantee issued under the scheme in respect of any one advance will not exceed Rs 1 lakh. The scheme is operative in 22 approved districts. The State Bank, its subsidiaries and 49 other scheduled banks, the State Co-operative Banks and the State Financial Corporations have been selected for facilities under the scheme. Other institutions can also participate in the scheme in respect of advances granted by them jointly

on demand or within fixed periods not exceeding 7 years. The advance may be for acquiring fixed assets or equipment or for providing working capital.

Monetary and Credit Policy of the Reserve Bank

The credit policy of the Reserve Bank during the year was characterised by measures of overall restraint. This was the result of the rather sharp rise in money supply and bank credit and the continuance of the rise in

to vary the statutory reserve requirements of scheduled banks. From March 11, 1960 all scheduled banks were required to maintain with the Reserve Bank additional balances equal to 25 per cent of the increase in their demand and time liabilities over and above the existing minimum reserve requirement (*viz.* 5 per cent of demand liabilities and 2 per cent of time liabilities). This was later revised and from May 6, 1960 banks were required to

average deposit rate of each bank for the relevant period. From June 29, 1960, however, the rate of interest was raised to ½ per cent above the average deposit rate of the bank concerned subject to a maximum of 4½

ties since March 11, 1960. The latter provision was intended to give relief to banks which suffered a decline in deposits since May 6. Immediately following the May 5 circular the Governor of the Reserve Bank addressed a circular letter during the slack seas bank resources but th 1960 slack season. Although there was the usual reduction in credit against seasonal commodities, the reduction was more than offset by industrial advances which were rising in tune with the rise in investment in the private sector and in industrial production. The increase in advances was largely achieved by banks through heavy borrowings from the Reserve Bank and, accordingly, measures were taken to restrain their access to Reserve Bank. From October 1, 1960 a basic quota was fixed for each scheduled bank up to which the bank could borrow from the Reserve Bank at the Bank rate (4 per cent). Any borrowings in excess of this quota but up to 200 per cent of it, would carry a rate 1 per cent above the Bank rate while borrowings beyond 200 per cent of the quota would carry a rate of 2 per cent over Bank rate. The basic quota for each scheduled bank for each quarter is equal to

paying a rate in excess of 2 per cent below the Bank rate, on deposits for a term of or subject to a notice of 21 days or less. On December 13, 1960, it was announced that banks whose average lending rate was 9 per cent per annum or more as on June 30, 1960 need not raise their average lending rate. Following these measures, there was a noticeable decline in bank credit and reduction in borrowings from Reserve Bank. On the eve of the busy season of 1960-61 it was evident that various measures listed above had led to a high degree of strain on bank resources and in order to ensure that genuine needs of seasonal credit were satisfied the Bank announced a measure

of relaxation from November 11, 1960. In terms of this, the additional reserves were reduced to 25 per cent of the increase in deposits over March 11, 1960 the excess reserves maintained being refunded to banks Also, increases in deposits since November 11, 1960 were exempted from additional reserve requirements. With effect from January 13, 1961, the additional reserve requirements were altogether revoked.

Selective Credit Control

[illegible] selective credit control [illegible] and extension [illegible] in the stock exchanges the Bank imposed (1) a minimum margin of 50 per cent in respect of advances by scheduled banks against ordinary shares, above the amount of Rs. 5,000 and (2) a ban on the direct financing of *budla* transactions by scheduled banks. Also, in order to prevent the circumvention of selective controls by extension of clean advances, the Bank fixed a ceiling on clean [illegible] month [illegible] ications [illegible] llowing [illegible] er food zones for rice, a directive was issued on January 16, 1960 in terms of which State-wise ceiling limits were fixed only in resepect of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh while abolishing them for Madras and Orissa, which for this purpose were merged with other States. Every scheduled bank was [illegible]

[illegible]

for earlier in respect of offices in Punjab in favour of storage delivery contractors were merged in the overall ceiling limits On October 8, 1960 the minimum margin required to be maintained in respect of advances against [illegible]

of the improved supply position. In view of the sharp rise in prices of jute goods as well as raw jute and a rise in bank credit against these securities, the Reserve Bank, on December 12, 1960, issued a directive to all scheduled banks requiring the maintenance of (1) a minimum margin of 25 per cent [illegible] per cent to others, jute goods and (3) of jute goods in which should not exceed 130 per cent of the average level of credit maintained by it in the corresponding period in the immediately preceding year.

The scope for the use of the instrument of open market operations was limited during the year, owing to the prevailing stringency in the money market almost throughout the year. In fact, the Bank made net purchases during 1960 as against substantial net sales in 1959.

CORPORATE FINANCE

The total number of joint stock companies at work in India as on March 31, 1960 was 26,921, accounting for a total paid-up capital of Rs. 1,593·1 crores. Of these, the number of public and private companies was 7,306 and 19,615 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 811·6 crores and Rs 781·5 crores, respectively. The total number of associations, not for profit, and companies limited by guarantee was 1,246. The following table shows the number and paid-up capital of the companies at work between 1947-48 and 1959-60.

TABLE 125

COMPANIES AT WORK—1947-1960

(paid-up capital in crores of rupees)

Year	Companies with share capital						Companies limited by guarantee and Associations not for profit
	Public		Private		Total		
	No.	Paid-up capital	No	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	
1947-48 ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22,675	569·6	931
1948-49 ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25,340	628·3	936
1949-50 ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27,558	723·9	1,123
1950-51 ..	12,568	566·5	15,964	208·9	28,532	775 4	1,123
1951-52 ..	12,413	606·8	16,810	249 0	29,223	855 8	1,240
1952-53 ..	12,055	628·8	17,257	268·8	29,312	897·6	1,282
1953-54 ..	10,237	625·5	19,255	315·7	29,492	941·2	1,228
1954-55 ..	10,056	661·3	19,569	308·3	29,625	969 6	1,268
1955-56 ..	9,575	690 4	20,299	333·8	29,874	1,024·2	1,394
1956-57 ..	8,810	714·6	20,547	363·0	29,357	1,077·6	1,364
1957-58 ..	8,296	773·6	19,984	532 7	28,280	1,306·3	1,313
1958-59* ..	7,760	784 1	19,719	725·7	27,479	1,509·8	1,323
1950-60* ..	7,306	811 6	19,615	781·5	26,921	1,593·1	1,246

Between April and November 1960, 1,119 new companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 179·27 crores were registered. Of these, 99 companies were public and 1,020 private, having an authorised capital of Rs. 111·09 crores and Rs. 68·18 crores respectively.

Government Companies

One hundred and twenty-nine Government companies, (*i.e.* companies in which the Central or a State or both Governments own 51 per cent or more of share capital) were incorporated within the Indian Union up to the end of November 1960. Of these, 4 were registered during the period April to November 1960.

Distribution

The following table shows the State-wise distribution of companies for the year 1959-60 and the period April to November 1960.

*Provisional

The following table gives the summary of fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business of Indian insurers in respect of their world business and of the non-Indian insurers in respect of their business in India for the year 1959.

TABLE 128

GENERAL INSURANCE—BUSINESS STATISTICS

(In crores of rupees)

	Indian Insurers			Non-Indian Insurers		
	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous
Premium less reinsurances	12 42	5·11	10 81	3 19	1·81	2·45
Claims under policies less reinsurances	4·44	3·92	5·85	0 63	0 81	1·01
Net commission	1·87	0·15	1·62	0·07	0·11	0 28
Expenses of management	3 53	1 20	2·67	1 60	0 60	0·86

The following table shows the gross premium written direct by, and the net premium income of, insurers operating in India for the year 1959.

TABLE 129

GENERAL INSURANCE—PREMIUM INCOME

(In crores of rupees)

Class of insurance business	Gross premium written direct			Net premium income		
	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers
	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India
Fire	8·72	1 99	4·94	5·14	7·28	3·19
Marine	5·10	1 74	2·47	2 62	2 49	1·81
Miscellaneous	9 19	3·31	2·77	7·26	3·55	2·45
TOTAL	23·01	7·04	10·18	15 02	13·32	7·45

Assets and Investments

The total assets of the general insurance business of Indian insurers as on December 31, 1959 amounted to Rs 57·04 crores as against Rs. 51·93 crores at the end of 1958 and Rs. 49·08 crores at the end of 1957.

The assets as on December 31, 1959 were invested as follows :

	(Per cent)
Central and State Government securities	13·2
Indian municipal, port and improvement trust securities	0·6
Shares and debentures of Indian companies	28·0
Foreign government securities	3·1
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums and amounts due from other insurers	22·4
Deposits, cash and stamps	21·8
Other assets	10·9
TOTAL	100·0

LIFE INSURANCE

The Life Insurance Corporation of India came into existence on September 1, 1956, the day notified for this purpose in the Life Insurance

Corporation Act, 1956. The Corporation took over all the assets and liabilities appertaining to the controlled business of 245 insurers, including three State Insurance Departments.

The Corporation submitted an interim report on its activities on August 5, 1957, which covered the period up to June 1957. This was followed by the first statutory report which related to the period of 16 months from September 1, 1956 to December 31, 1957. The Corporation has since decided to adopt the calendar year as the financial year and, accordingly, its second and third reports relate to the years 1958 and 1959.

On October 31, 1960 the Corporation had 35 divisional offices, 269 branch offices, 118 sub-offices and 62 development centres.

New Business

During 1960, 13,99,784 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 566·53 crores were received and 12,33,638 policies assuring Rs. 495·72 crores were issued. The corresponding figures for 1959 were : 12,66,828 proposals for Rs. 484·28 crores and 11,22,594 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 427·16 crores. There was thus an increase of 17·0 per cent in the proposed and 16·1 per cent in the completed business. These figures do not include the new business under the Janata Policy Scheme which was introduced on a pilot basis in selected areas in the country during 1957. Under this scheme, during 1959, the Corporation received 29,339 proposals for a total sum of Rs. 2·06 crores and issued 28,705 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 2·01 crores as against 25,245 proposals for a total sum of Rs. 1·67 crores received and 24,325 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 1·61 crores issued during 1958.

The following table shows the comparative figures of new business transacted during the last six years. The figures include the business of provident fund societies for 1956 and the earlier years and the business under the Janata Policy Scheme for 1957 and the subsequent years.

TABLE 130

LIFE INSURANCE—NEW BUSINESS

Year	In India			Out of India		
	Number of policies	Sum assured	Average sum per policy	Number of policies	Sum assured	Average sum per policy
		Rs. crores	Rs.		Rs. crores	Rs.
1954 . ..	7,40,093	237·60	3,210	32,682	17·65	5,400
1955	7,96,030	240·51	3,021	35,461	20 33	5,733
1956 . ..	5,49,401	187·69	3,416	17,956	12·59	7,011
1957 .. .	8,10,738	277·67	3,424	5,055	5 40	10,682
1958	9,54,771	339 06	3,551	5,399	5·62	10,409
1959	11,43,387	419 70	3,671	7,912	9·47	11,969

Total Business in Force

The following table gives the business in force at the end of each of the last six years. The figures include the business of provident societies for 1956 and the earlier years and the business under the Janata Policy Scheme from 1957.

TABLE 131

LIFE INSURANCE—TOTAL BUSINESS

Year	In India		Out of India		Total	
	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses
	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs crores)
1954*	45 05	1,091	2 77	86	47 82	1,777
1955*	45 16	1,128	2 76	92	47 92	1,220
1956**	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957	54 18	1,374	2 65	99	56 83	1,473
1958	59 74	1,584	2 60	98	62 34	1,682
1959	66 80	1,862	2 56	102	69 36	1,964

Rural areas

Intensive measures are being taken to popularise life insurance more widely in rural areas To overcome the handicap of lack of adequate medical facilities in rural areas, the corporation has recently introduced a non-medical scheme in selected areas under which policies are issued without medical examination, subject to a maximum sum of Rs. 2,000 assured on one life and other safeguards relating to age, terms of assurance, etc.

Foreign Business

The Corporation transacts new business in Aden, Fiji, Hongkong, Kenya, Malaya, Mauritius, Singapore, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. A branch office has also been opened in the United Kingdom to transact new busines.

Investments

The total investments pertaining to the life business of the Corporation on December 31, 1959 amounted to Rs 455 98 crores as detailed below.

TABLE 132

L.I.C. INVESTMENTS

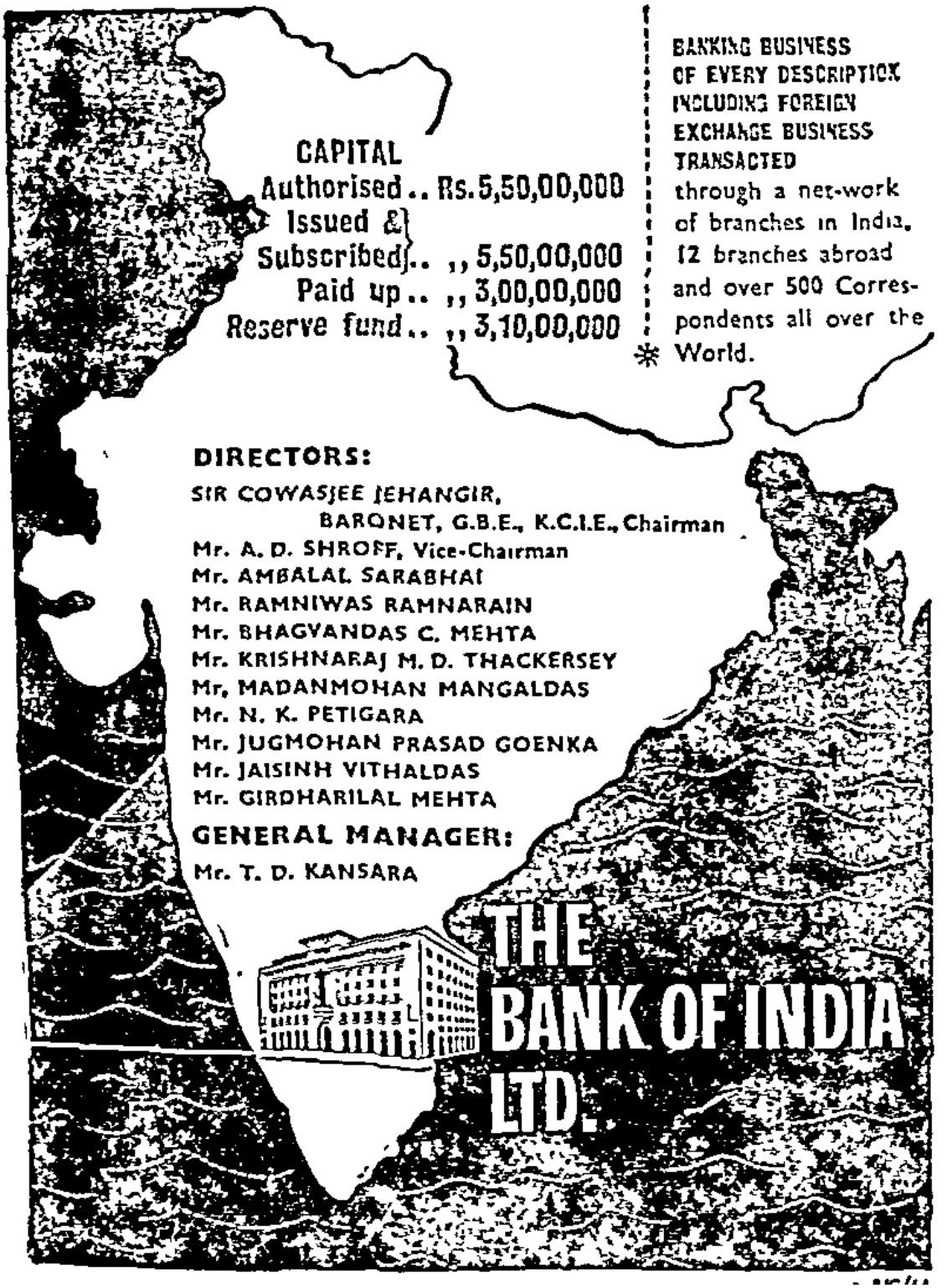
(As on December 31, 1959)

(in crores of rupees)

Class of Investment	In India	Out of India
	315·74	—
	0 96	—
	—	11·07
	81·58	0 47
	4·10	—
	6 45	—
	1·20	—
	10·37	—
	22·57	0·11
Other investments	0 77	0·59
TOTAL	443 74	12·24

*The figures for 1954 and 1955 [illegible] the Corporation

**The Corporation did not compile figures of total business in force as on December 31, 1956 since it was decided that the first accounting period should cover 16 months, i e September 1956 to December 1957.



CAPITAL
Authorised .. Rs. 5,50,00,000
Issued & Subscribed .. ,, 5,50,00,000
Paid up .. ,, 3,00,00,000
Reserve fund .. ,, 3,10,00,000

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION INCLUDING FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS TRANSACTED through a net-work of branches in India, 12 branches abroad and over 500 Correspondents all over the World.

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Mr. A. D. SHROFF, Vice-Chairman
Mr. AMBALAL SARABHAI
Mr. RAMNIWAS RAMNARAIN
Mr. BHAGVANDAS C. MEHTA
Mr. KRISHNARAJ M. D. THACKERSEY
Mr. MADANMOHAN MANGALDAS
Mr. N. K. PETIGARA
Mr. JUGMOHAN PRASAD GOENKA
Mr. JAISINH VITHALDAS
Mr. GIRDHARILAL MEHTA

GENERAL MANAGER:

Mr. T. D. KANSARA

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NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANIZATION

CHAPTER XX

AGRICULTURE

About 70 per cent of the people in India are dependent on land for their living. Agriculture and allied activities account for nearly a half of the country's national income. It supplies raw materials for some of the major industries such as cotton and jute textiles and sugar and provides a large proportion of the country's exports. India ranks first in the world in the production of groundnuts and tea and enjoys a virtual monopoly in the production of lac. It is the second largest producer of rice, jute, raw sugar, rape-seed, sesamum and castor-seed.

LAND UTILISATION

The total geographical area of the country is 80 63 crore acres. Land utilisation statistics are available for 72.30 crore acres or 89 7 per cent of the total area. The following table gives details of land utilisation in India for 1950-51 and 1957-58

TABLE 133

LAND UTILISATION

(in crores of acres)

	1950-51	1957-58*
Total geographical area	80·63	80 63
Total reporting area	70 25	72·30
Forests	10·00	12 74
Not available for cultivation—		
(*i*) Land put to non-agricultural uses	2 77	3·30
(*ii*) Barren and uncultivable land	8 97	8·32
TOTAL	11·74	11 62
Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands—		
(*i*) Permanent pastures and grazing lands	1 65	3·18
(*ii*) Land under tree crops and groves	4·90	1·44
(*iii*) Cultivable waste	5·67	5·22
TOTAL	12·22	9·84
Fallow lands—		
(*i*) Current fallows	2 64	3·21
(*ii*) Others	4·31	3·13
TOTAL	6·95	6·34
Net area sown	29·34	31·76
Total cropped area	32·59	35·92
Area sown more than once	3 25	4 16

Irrigated Area

Of the total area under cultivation, nearly 16 per cent is irrigated. During the period 1950-51 to 1957-58, the net irrigated area increased by 56 lakh acres as shown in the following table

*Provisional.

TABLE 134

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

(In lakhs of acres)

Source	1950-51	1957-58	Increase or decrease
Canals	205	229	+31
Tanks	89	111	+23
Wells	148	162	+21
Other sources	73	55	—19
TOTAL	515	557	+56

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. Table 135 shows the area under major crops in 1950-51 and during the five years ending 1959-60.

TABLE 135

AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

(In thousand acres)

Crop	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Rice	7,61,35	7,78,91	7,97,59	7,94,47	8,14,37	8,13,43
Jowar	3,84,77	4,29,03	4 01,24	4,22,03	4,25,84	4,16,02
Bajra	2,22,96	2,80,18	2,78,02	2,72,36	2,79,99	2,66,99
Maize	78,07	91,32	92,87	98,19	1,04,57	1,04,57
Ragi	54,44	57,01	56,31	57,31	61,92	62,11
Small millets	1,13,80	1 31,84	1,22,95	1,18,48	1,24,17	1,23,40
Wheat	2,40,82	3,05,59	3,34,19	2,93,00	3,11,41	3,15,08
Barley	76,93	84,47	86,93	75,49	82,43	82,20
Total cereals	19,33,14	21,58,35	21,70,10	21,31,33	22,04,70	21,83,80
Gram	1,87,06	2,41,66	2,39,05	2,28,62	2,48,65	2,50,46
Tur	53,89	56,50	56,66	56,90	59,31	58,43
Other pulses	2,30,80	2,75,52	2,80,46	2,69,26	2,85,89	2,88 63
Total foodgrains	24,04,89	27,32,03	27,46,27	26,86,11	27,98,55	27,81,32
Potatoes	5,92	6,91	7,07	7,94	8,22*	N.A.
Sugarcane	42,17	45,64	50,66	50,80	48,03	51,78
Black pepper	1,97	2,20	2,21	2,31	2,30	2,32
Chillies	14,64	14,93	14,86	15,75	14,71	14,99
Ginger	40	40	39	39	36	37
Tobacco	8,83	10,13	10,35	8,72	8,97	9,34
Groundnut	1,11,06	1,26,85	1,36,71	1,48,76	1,45,75	1,53,05
Castorseed	13,72	14,18	14,05	11,84	12,03	11,78
Sesamum	54,45	56,67	53,68	51,71	55,00	55,10
Rape and mustard	51,18	63,16	62,74	59,79	60,21	71,67
Linseed	34,63	37,77	41,57	31,29	39,65	39,21
Cotton	1,45,36	1,99,81	1,98,16	1,99,96	1,99,26	1,92,52
Jute	14,11	17,39	19,08	17,42	18,11	17,07
Mesta	—	5,71	7,34	2,64	8,25	7,06
Tea	7,77	7,80	7,81	7,88	N A	N A.
Coffee	2,24	2,49	2,32	2,44	N.A.	N.A.
Rubber	1,44	1,74	1,91	N.A.	N A	N A.
Coconut	15,36	16,01	16,19	16,29	16,30	N A.

Seasons

There are two well-defined crop seasons: (*i*) kharif and (*ii*) rabi. The major kharif crops are rice, jowar, bajra, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut. The major rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed, rape and mustard. The seasons and duration of principal crops are shown below.

*Final estimates N A.—Estimates not available

TABLE 136

CROP SEASONS

Crop	Season		Duration*
Rice †	Winter		5½ — 6 months
	Autumn		4 — 4½ ,,
	Summer		2 — 3 ,,
Wheat	Rabi		5 — 5½ ,,
Jowar	Kharif		4½ — 5 ,,
	Rabi		4½ — 5 ,,
	Zaid Kharif		2½ ,,
Bajra	Kharif		4½ ,,
Maize	Kharif		4 — 4½ ,,
Ragi	Kharif		3½ ,,
Barley	Rabi		5 — 5½ ,,
Gram	Rabi		6 ,,
Sugarcane	Perennial		10 — 12 ,,
Sesamum	Kharif		3½ — 4 ,,
	Rabi		5 ,,
Groundnut	Kharif	Early	4 — 4½ ,,
		Late	4½ — 5 ,,
Rape and mustard	Rabi		4 — 5 ,,
	Zaid Rabi		4 ,,
Linseed	Rabi		5 — 5½ ,,
Castor	Kharif	Early	6 ,,
		others	8 ,,
Cotton	Kharif	Early	6 — 7 ,,
		Late	7 — 8 ,,
Tobacco	Kharif		7 ,,
Jute	Kharif		6 — 7 ,,

Production

The overall production of foodgrains reached a record level of 755 lakh tons during 1958-59, being 20 8 per cent higher than that for 1957-58. The year 1959-60 was marked by unprecedented heavy rains and floods on the one hand and drought spells on the other over large parts of the country, which caused cons[illegible] declined by 5 0 per [illegible] the production of [illegible] 1959-60.

*Denotes the number of months the crop is on land.

† Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names. These are indicated below :

Assam	Autumn or Ahu or Aus	Gujarat and Maharashtra	Early
	Winter or Sali or Bao		Middle
	Spring or Borro		Late
West Bengal	Autumn or Bhadoi or Aus	Madhya Pradesh	Early
	Winter or Aman		Late
Bihar	Autumn or Bhadoi	Madras	First Crop
	Winter or Aghani		Second Crop
Orissa	Autumn or Bhadoi	Uttar Pradesh	Early
	Winter		Late
Mysore	Winter or Kharif or Kartiki crop		
	Summer or rabi or Vysakhi crop		

TABLE 139

IMPORT OF CEREALS

(In thousand tons)

Year	Rice	Wheat and wheat flour	Other cereals	Total cereals
1951	7,49	30,15	9,61	47,25
1956	3,25	10,95	—	14,20
1957	7,36	28,52	—	35,88
1958	3,91	26,73	1,09	31,73
1959	2,90	34,97	20	38,07
1960 (Jan. to Nov.)	6,60	38,10	18	44,88

General Food Situation

Despite a decline of about five per cent in the production of foodgrains during 1959-60 the position, during 1960, remained somewhat easy due to larger imports, judicious distribution, increase in the market arrivals of indigenous rice and wheat and suspension of the procurement of rice and wheat in some States. The various regulatory and anti-speculative measures taken earlier continued to function except in a few cases where certain relaxations were allowed. Significant developments during the year were the formation of the Eastern Rice Zone, comprising Orissa and West Bengal and the amalgamation of Madhya Pradesh with Maharashtra and Gujarat to form a separate food zone. During the 1959-60 season (November 1959 to October 1960) the Central and State Governments procured about 10 lakh tons of rice and paddy (in rice equivalent) as against about 13 lakh tons in 1958-59. Some of the State Governments also procured about 3 6 lakh tons of wheat in 1960.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The development programmes cover two types of schemes, *viz.*, works schemes and supply schemes. The former include the construction and repair of wells, tanks, small dams, channels and tubewells, the installation of water-lifting appliances such as pumps, schemes of contour bunding and the clearance and reclamation of waste land The supply schemes cover the distribution of fertilisers, organic manures and improved seeds.

Minor Irrigation

For the implementation of minor irrigation schemes a provision of Rs 21.94 crores was made in the beginning of the year and was later raised to Rs. 27.94 crores The total Second Plan expenditure on minor irrigation under the GMF sector is now expected to be of the order of Rs. 100 crores. The target of extending irrigation to 90 lakh acres through minor schemes originally set for the Second Plan period is expected to be fully achieved The construction of about 2 lakh new open wells and 3,000 filter point tubewells is expected to be completed before the end of the Second Plan period In addition, about 40,000 open wells are expected to be bored or deepened for augmenting their water supplies and about 50,000 pumping sets and 20,000 persian wheels distributed for lift irrigation

The project for the construction of 3,000 tubewells in U P , Bihar and Punjab, sponsored by the Government of India under the Indo-American Technical Assistance Programme, was practically completed during the year with the construction and energising of 2,980 tubewells. One tubewell remained to be energised by September 1960 while 19 tubewells drilled under the project had to be abandoned

Under the 1954 GMF project, 270 out of 350 tubewells had been drilled and energised in U P. and Punjab by the end of March 1960. Under

the project for the construction of tubewells with GMF assistance in North Gujarat, undertaken during the First Plan period, all the 400 tubewells had been drilled, out of which 374 had proved successful.

Under the Second Plan project for the construction of 1,500 tubewells

tube-
lrilled,
up to

the end of September 1960. By the end of November 1960, 15 tubewells had been drilled in Madhya Pradesh and one energised.

Under the first phase of the Ground Water Exploration Project, which was completed in August 1959, 282 wells had been drilled, out of which 147 were converted into production wells Under the second phase, which is to be completed by March 1961, 77 bores had been drilled up to the end of December 1960, out of which 36 were successful.

Improved Seeds

Manures and Fertilisers

packets and in bulk as a measure to propagate green manuring practices has been adopted on a campaign basis by a number of States. Green manuring has become popular in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The total area green manured during 1959-60 was 70 lakh acres which was likely to rise to about 1,05 lakh acres during 1960-61.

Fert
the

Subsidiary Laboratory at Cochin are under construction and will provide necessary laboratory facilities for fixing and revising grade standards.

Regulation of Markets

With a view to eliminating unhealthy marketing practices and reducing marketing charges for the benefit of the producer continuous attention is being paid to increase the number of regulated markets in the country. The total number of markets regulated so far stood at 707 as against 645 in the preceding year

Marketing Investigations and Surveys

A large number of surveys on the marketing of agricultural commodities has been carried out and so far the Directorate has published over 100 marketing survey reports and brochures relating to 40 important commodities. During 1960-61, seven more publications were brought out including two atlases.

Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing

There are two courses for training of personnel in agricultural mar-
sonnel of
anised at
market-
the former course,
etween 1956-57 and
In the latter course
re receiving training.

Administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955

Under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, enforcement of quality control and rendering advisory guidance for the promotion of the industry on sound scientific lines were carried out as before and 721 licences were granted or renewed 3,986 factory inspections carried out and about 5,000 samples of food products analysed.

FORESTRY

India's forests cover 2 74 lakh sq miles, that is, about 22 per cent of the total geographical area of the country The per capita forest area works out at only 0 2 hectares in India. Not only is the forest area proportionately smaller in India but it is also unevenly distributed and the productivity per acre per annum is substantially below the average yield of forests in other countries In view of these facts, the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 proposed that the area under forests be steadily raised to 33.3 per cent of the total land area, the proportion to be aimed at being 60 per cent in hilly regions and 20 per cent in the plains The table given below shows the area under forests in 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1957-58.

TABLE 140

AREA UNDER FORESTS

(sq. miles)

	1950-51	1955-56	1957-58
1. *From out-turn point of view*			
(*a*) Merchantable	2,25,714	2,18,122	2,14,886
(*b*) Inaccessible	51,518	53,562	59,528
TOTAL	2,77,232	2,71,684	2,74,414

TABLE—140 (*concld*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1957-58
2 *By legal status*			
(*a*) Reserved .. .	1,32,975	1,38,791	1,31,586
(*b*) Protected	45,532	65,067	93,759
(*c*) Unclassed	78,725	65,730	49,066
TOTAL .	2,77,232	2,71,684*	2,74,411**
3. *By composition*			
(*a*) Coniferous	14,017	9,736	10,041
(*b*) Broadleaved			
(*i*) Sal	40,747	41,849	38,756
(*ii*) Teak .. .	16,784	22,445	19,205
(*iii*) Misel . . .	2,05,684	1,95,558	2,06,409
TOTAL	2,77,232	2,71,684*	2,74,411**

Production

Table 141 shows the quantity and value of timber and firewood produced during 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1957-58.

TABLE 141

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER AND FIREWOOD

Year	Quantity (thousand cubic feet)						Total value (thousand rupees)
	Timber	Round wood	Pulp and match-wood	Fire-wood	Charcoal wood	Total	
1950-51	10,56,76	2,95,49	4,75	39,43,19	2,75,69	55,75,58	19,08,07
1955-56	11,98,67	2,54,37	14,81	32,60,57	5,56,61	52,85,03	24,46,28
1957-58	13,32,33	2,96,56	19,78	36,01,91	2,73,88	55,24,46	28,93,30

Apart from providing the raw materials for paper, match-wood and plywood industries, forests are also the source of a number of minor forest products like gum, resins, tanning materials, medicinal herbs, etc, which are essential for certain industries or serve as valuable articles of export. Table 142 shows the value of minor forest produce during the years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1957-58.

TABLE 142

VALUE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

(*in thousand rupees*)

Year	Bamboos and Canes	Fibres & Flosses	Gum and Resins	Other minor products	Total
1950-51	1,52,00	52	41,93	4,98,03	6,92,48
1955-56	1,36,78	43	1,01,42	5,63,11	8,01,74
1957-58	1,34,59	82	1,25,61	5,93,18	8,54,20

Development Schemes

Under the State forestry schemes, on which about Rs. 18 crores are expected to be spent during the Second Plan period, an area of nearly 4.3 lakh acres is expected to be brought under commercial species like *sal*, conifers, matchwood, etc. This includes afforestation along roads, canals and railway tracks, cultivation of medicinal plants and development of other minor products like cane, bamboo and grasses for paper pulp. Development of

The Delhi Milk Scheme which was started in November 1959 is now distributing about 1,800 maunds of milk daily through 328 depots. Four rural milk collection and chilling centres have been established. At the Madras Dairy, three new cattle units were completed and occupied in addition to the one built in the preceding year. The total number of animals at the end of the year was 1,000 The Haringhata Dairy near Calcutta maintained about 5,000 milch animals and handled about 1,400 maunds of whole and toned milk daily. Construction of cattle units at Kalyani had been completed. The Aarey Milk Colony near Bombay had 15,000 milch animals and distributed about 5,000 maunds of milk daily. A second dairy in Bombay was under construction at Worli.

The dairy factory of the Kaira Co-operative Milk Union, Anand, was



dairy has been undertaken.

Technical training in the handling of dairy plants is being imparted at Aarey, Haringhata and Anand. A three-month course in dairying organised by FAO in association with the Governments of India and Denmark, at the Aarey Colony, was attended by trainees from Pakistan, Ceylon, Philippines and India

The table below shows the production of milk, ghee and butter at the time of livestock censuses held since 1940.

TABLE 144

PRODUCTION OF MILK, GHEE AND BUTTER

(*in lakh mds*)

Year	Production of Milk				Ghee	Butter
	Cow milk	Buffalo milk	Goat milk	Total		
1940	2013 95	2435 35	134·46	4593·94	—	—
1945	2062·44	2619·71	133 53	4815 50	—	—
1950	2074·66	2460 54	128 30	4663 50	103·08	19 37
1956	2191·50	2940 63	150 44	5282 57	106·00	20 08

Poultry

As envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan, five regional poultry farms have been set up in Maharashtra, Orissa, Mysore, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. The production of eggs at these farms during 1960-61 was estimated at 4.5 lakhs as against 2.67 lakhs in 1959-60 These farms will also develop quality birds and distribute them for breeding purposes. In addition, sixty poultry extension-*cum*-development centres were also set up during 1960-61, bringing the total number of such centres to 269. These centres are intended to distribute eggs for breeding and impart training in poultry-keeping.

A survey conducted by all the State Governments in two to four villages around each poultry extension centre and covering a total number of 112

poultry extension areas.

Piggery Development Scheme

The Piggery Development Scheme initiated during 1957-58 envisages the establishment of (i) 2 or 3 regional pig breeding station-*cum*-bacon factories, (ii) 10 pig breeding units and (iii) 51 piggery development blocks. One regional pig breeding station-*cum*-bacon factory has been established at Haringhata, West Bengal; 13 pig breeding units have been established against the target of 10 and 27 blocks have so far been established against the target of 51.

Fisheries

The production of fish which stood at about 10 lakh tons at the end of the First Plan increased to over 12 lakh tons in 1957. During the two subsequent years there was a decline in production, especially in 1959, when there was a complete failure of certain varieties of fish. The following table shows the production and disposal of fish in 1951 and 1955-59.

TABLE 145

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF FISH

(*in thousand tons*)

Year	Total catch and landings	Disposal			Reduction
		Fresh marketing	Cured		
			Sun-dried	Salted	
1951	740·1	315·6	191·5	183·3	49·7
1955	825·8	352·7	213·9	204·8	54·4
1956	996·3	425·5	258·1	247·0	65·7
1957	1213·5	518·2	314·3	301·0	80·0
1958	1064·4	454·5	275·6	264·0	70·3
1959	822·8	351·3	213·1	204·1	54·3

There is a sizable foreign trade in fish and fish products amounting to about Rs. 9 crores per annum. During 1959, 32,900 tons of fish and fish products valued at Rs. 6.2 crores were exported and 16,160 tons valued at Rs. 3 crores imported.

Fisheries development programmes fall into two parts, marine fisheries and inland fisheries. Schemes for the former consist of mechanisation of fishing craft, exploratory and experimental fishing to locate new grounds, improvement of fishing methods, increasing the supply of fishery requisites and provision of facilities for
of fish. Schemes relating to
increasing production through
areas, establishment of fish farms, introduction of new culture techniques, investigation of fish seed resources and development of reservoir fisheries.

Mechanisation of fishing craft and the development of suitable designs of mechanised crafts for different coastal regions was undertaken during the First Plan and about 650 boats had been mechanised by the end of 1955-56. By the end of the Second Plan the number of mechanised fishing boats has increased to 1,500.

With a view to developing fishing harbours at suitable centres a survey was conducted in some of the coastal States with the assistance of FAO experts. The survey of centres in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Kerala and Madras has been completed and construction undertaken at some of these centres.

The fish marketing organisations in the country are being gradually strengthened to meet the growing needs of the fish industry. As an experimental measure six refrigerated railway wagons have been introduced on three important routes.

Bombay and the off-shore stations at Tuticorin, Cochin and Visakhapatnam conduct exploratory surveys for charting grounds. Studies on fishing gear pertaining to gear materials and their preservation, gear designs and fishing methods are conducted at the Central Fisheries Technological Research Station at Cochin.

With the establishment of a unit at Raipur there are now ten fisheries extension units functioning in t
has been re-orientated, greater
workers and field staff of the C
Departments.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The first Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1950-51 in 800 villages covering a sample of 11,000 agricultural labour families The reports of the enquiry were published in 1954-55. The second Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1956-57 in 3,600 villages and data on employment, unemployment, wages and earnings, income, expenditure and indebtedness were collected from 28,560 sample agricultural labour households One of the main objects of the enquiry was broadly to assess the impact of developmental schemes undertaken during the First Plan on the condition of agricutlural labourers.

The all-India report of the second enquiry was published in 1960. A summary of the main results of the second enquiry along with a comparison* with the corresponding data of the first enquiry is given below.

Occupational Structure

for 57 per cent of the total as against 50 per cent in 1950-51.

(*iii*) The proportion of attached and casual agricultural labour households was 10 : 90 in 1950-51. In 1956-57 attached labour households accounted for about 27 per cent of the all-India total, the remainder being casual labour households. The increase may, to some extent, be due to resumption of personal estates for self-cultivation by the erstwhile intermediaries like zamindars, jagirdars, talukdars, etc., in the different States.

(*iv*) T olds rose slightly
to 4 40 number of wage
earners women and 0 16
children 2.0 wage earners,
compris

(*v*) The estimated number of agricultural labourers during 1956-57 was 3·3 crores composed of 1 8 crore men, 1.2 crore women and 30 lakh children.

*Certain changes, in the light of improved international standards, were made in

The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 3.5 crores consisting of 1·9 crore men, 1.4 crore women and 20 lakh children.

Employment and Unemployment

(*ii*) Casual adult female workers were employed on wages for 134 days during 1950-51 and for 141 days during 1956-57.

(*iii*) The wage-employment of children increased from 165 days in 1950-51 to 204 days in 1956-57.

(*iv*) Casual adult male workers were unemployed for 128 days in 1956-57, as compared to 90 days in 1950-51.

Wages

(*i*) About 76 per cent of the average income of agricultural labour households was derived from wage-employment in agricultural operations as well as from non-agricultural occupations during 1950-51 as against 81 per cent during 1956-57. About 56 per cent of the man-days worked were paid for in cash in 1950-51 and 48.7 per cent in 1956-57. Payments made entirely in kind accounted for 31.3 per cent in 1950-51 and 40 5 per cent in 1956-57. Wage-payments made partly in cash and partly in kind related to 9.8 per cent of the total man-days worked in the first enquiry and formed 10.8 per cent in the second enquiry.

(*ii*) The average daily wage rate of adult male workers decreased from 109 nP in 1950-51 to 96 nP in 1956-57, and the average daily wage-rate of adult women also fell from 68 nP. in 1950-51 to 59 nP in 1956-57. Child labour received an average wage of 70 nP. in 1950-51 and 53 nP in 1956-57.

(*iii*) The estimated wage-bill in agriculture worked out to roughly Rs. 520 crores in 1956-57 as against Rs. 500 crores in 1950-51. The increase was mainly due to the proportion of attached labour households being considerably higher (above 27 per cent) in 1956-57 as compared with 1950-51 (about 10 [illegible] labour household wage-employmer

Household Income

(*i*) The average annual income of an agricultural labour household in 1950-51 was Rs. 447, while in 1956-57 it was Rs. 437.

(*ii*) The average income derived from different sources during the first and second enquiries by agricultural labour households is given in the following table.

TABLE 146
SOURCES OF INCOME*

	1950-51 Rs. nP.	1956-57 Rs. nP.
Cultivation of land	59·90 (13·49)	30 07 (6 87)
Agricultural labour	286·97 (64·2)	319·55 (73·04)
Non-agricultural labour	53·19 11·9)	34·94 (7·99)
Others	46 94 (10·51)	52·91 (12·10)

Income from farming and non-agricultural labour declined during 1956-57 but that from agricultural labour had increased.

*Figures in brackets are percentages to total income from all sources.

Consumption and Cost of Living

(*i*) The averge annual consumption expenditure of agricultural labour households increased from Rs. 461 in 1950-51 to Rs. 617 in 1956-57. The percentage expenditure on different consumption groups is given below.

TABLE 147

CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

(percentage to total)

Consumption group	1950-51	1956-57
Food	85·3	77·3
Clothing and footwear	6 3	6 1
Fuel and lighting	1 1	7·9
Miscellaneous and service	7 3	8 7

(*ii*) The average income per household during 1956-57 was Rs. 437 while average consumption expenditure was Rs 617. The deficit was thus Rs 180 This deficit, to a considerable extent, would seem to have been met from past savings, sale of stocks, remittances received and loans.

Indebtedness

(*i*) About 64 per cent of agricultural labour households was indebted during 1956-57 as against 45 per cent in 1950-51. The average accumulated debt per household increased from Rs. 47 in 1950-51 to Rs. 88 in 1956-57.

(*ii*) The average debt per indebted household also rose from Rs 105 in 1950-51 to Rs 138 in 1956-57 One of the reasons for the higher percentage of indebted households as also the higher volume of debt in 1956-57 was the higher proportion of attached labour households, some of whom were under debt bondage and/or tie-in-allotment

(*iii*) The total estimated volume of indebtedness of agricultural labour households in 1956-57 was Rs 143 crores as against Rs. 80 crores in 1950-51

(*iv*) Of the total debt, about 46 per cent was incurred for meeting the consumption expenditure Social purposes accounted for 24 per cent and productive purposes for 19 per cent, the remaining 11 per cent of the total debt being incurred for meeting the expenditure on other miscellaneous items.

(*v*) Of the total loan, 34 per cent was taken from money-lenders, 44 per cent from friends and relatives, 15 per cent from employers, 5 per cent from shop-keepers and one per cent from co-operatives.

Minimum-Wage Fixation in Agriculture

One of the protective measures to improve the income of agricultural labourers is the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which *inter alia* applies to employment in agriculture Under this legislation, minimum wages for agricultural workers have been fixed throughout the States of Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi and Tripura and for specified areas in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Minimum wages have also been fixed by the Central Government in certain agricultural demonstration farms and military farms under the Central Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Defence respectively.

CHAPTER XXI

LAND REFORM*

The First Five Year Plan recognised that the pattern of land ownership and cultivation was a *fundamental issue in national development.* It made certain recommendations for bringing about a gradual transition from a land system based on the exploitation of the cultivator to one in which the actual tiller would receive the maximum return from his labour and have the requisite incentive to raise productivity in agriculture. The policy was restated in the Second Plan with certain shifts in emphasis and direction necessitated by the experience gained during the First Plan period. The objectives aimed at were, firstly, to remove such impediments in the way of agricultural production as arise from the character of the agrarian structure and to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity and, secondly, to establish an egalitarian society and eliminate social inequalities.

The draft outline of the Third Plan envisages as the main task during this period the completion, as early as possible, of the implementation of

mittees are expected to be submitted soon.

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

Most of the work relating to the enactment of laws for the acquisition

as the village panchayats.

The progress made in the implementation of the programme of abolition of intermediaries in the States is shown below.

State	Present Position
Andhra Pradesh	[illegible] jagirs have been abolished. Legislation for abolition of *inams* was enacted in 1954. *It has not yet been* implemented.
Assam	Acquisition of rights of the intermediaries has been completed throughout Goalpara district. In Karimganj sub-division survey and settlement is in progress.
Bihar	Intermediaries have been abolished except in a few estates which could not be taken over due to legal difficulties.

*For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the agrarian problem, see Chapter XXI of 'INDIA 1958'.

State	Present Position
Gujarat	The abolition of non-ryotwari tenures has been completed with the exception of certain *inams*
Jammu & Kashmir	Legislation for abolition of intermediary interests in land held by occupancy tenants and inferior owners is under consideration of the State Government. A ceiling has, however, been imposed and no intermediary holds more than 22½ acres.
Kerala	Legislation has been enacted for abolition of *Jenmi* tenure in the former Travancore area. *Edavagai* tenure has also been abolished.
Madhya Pradesh	Intermediary tenures have been abolished Legislation has been enacted to abolish *muafis* and *inams* in the former Madhya Bharat area
Madras	Intermediaries have been abolished with the exception of post-1936 *inams* and minor *inams*.
Maharashtra	The abolition of non-ryotwari tenures has been completed with the exception of certain *inams*
Mysore	In the area of the former Mysore State, abolition of personal and miscellaneous *inams* is nearing completion. In the Karnatak area, *jagirs* have been resumed and legislation for abolition of *inams* is under implementation.
Orissa	S[illegible]
Punjab	Intermediary tenures have been abolished.
Rajasthan	*Jagirs* have been resumed with the exception of some held by charitable institutions, where resumption is in progress. Legislation for abolition of *zamindari* and *biswedari* tenures is under implementation.
Uttar Pradesh	Intermediaries have been abolished except in the Kumaon Division, Jaunsar Bawar and urban areas, where implementation is in progress.
West Bengal	All intermediary interests have been acquired.
Delhi	All intermediary interests have been acquired.
Himachal Pradesh	Provision has been made in law for abolition of intermediary interests but has not been enforced.
Tripura	Legislation has been enacted for abolition of intermediary tenures.

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of the estimates of the compensation payable and amount already paid to intermediaries.

TABLE 148

COMPENSATION PAYABLE AND PAID FOR ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

(in crores of rupees)

State	Compensation and rehabilitation grant payable	Amount paid
Andhra Pradesh	17·59	11·53
Assam	5 00	0 20
Bihar	238 98	6·47
Gujarat and Maharashtra	28·70	7·96
Kerala	0·20	—
Madhya Pradesh	22·10	13·57
Madras	6·76	4 46
Mysore	3·90	1 07
Orissa	7·81	1·37
Rajasthan	63·12	8·12
Uttar Pradesh	179 00	98·85
West Bengal	70 00	5·14
TOTAL*	648·68	164·26

TENANCY REFORM

The principal objectives of tenancy reform recommended by the Planning Commission are : (*i*) reduction of rents, (*ii*) security of tenure and (*iii*) ownership for tenants. The progress made in these directions is outlined below.

Andhra Pradesh

In the former Andhra area, tenants in possession on June, 1, 1956, were given a minimum term of three years. It has been extended for another year. Tenants admitted after June 1956 got a minimum term of six years. The rent is not to exceed 50 per cent of the gross produce for lands under government irrigation sources, 45 per cent in the case of dry lands and 28⅓ per cent in the case of irrigation by baling.

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fourth or
class of land.

Legislation for a uniform tenancy law applicable throughout the State has been introduced and is under consideration of the Select Committee.

Assam

A landlord may resume land from tenants for personal cultivation up to 33⅓ acres subject to a minimum of 3⅓ acres to be retained by the [illegible]

per cent in temporarily settled areas.

*Includes Rs. 5·52 crores in respect of former Hyderabad areas.

Bihar

Right of occupancy accrues to an under-ryot after 12 years of continuous possession. Cash rent is not to exceed by more than 50 per cent of the rental value, if the land is held under a registered lease, and 25 per cent in other cases The produce rent is not to exceed 7/20ths of the gross produce excluding chaff.

Legislation has been undertaken for extending the regulation of tenancies

Gujarat

In the area of the former State of Bombay, a landlord is permitted to resume one-half of the area, provided that, together with the land held under his personal cultivation, it did not exceed three economic holdings (12 to 48 acres) In the non-resumable area, with effect from April 1, 1957, tenants were deemed to have acquired ownership. The law was amended in 1960 to enable the tenants of small holders also to become owners with effect from April 1, 1961

In the Kutch area, provision has been made for fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land up to three family holdings for personal cultivation. Provision has been made for enabling the State Government to transfer ownership to tenants with effect from April 1, 1961. Tenants have meanwhile an optional right to purchase, provided the landlord is left with one family holding.

Jammu and Kashmir

The limit of resumption of land for personal cultivation is 2 acres of wet land or 4 acres of dry land in Kashmir Province and 4 acres of wet land or 6 acres of dry land in Jammu Province In the non-resumable area, tenants have fixity of tenure. The rent payable by tenants of owners of more than 12½ acres is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce for wet land and one-third for dry land.

Kerala

The *Kerala Agrarian Relations Act* provides for fixity of tenure for cultivating tenants and crop sharers Persons owning more than the ceiling area are not permitted to resume any land, while others can resume for personal cultivation an area not exceeding 5 acres of double crop paddy land or equivalent land Small owners are permitted to resume half the area. Resumption is not permitted in the Cochin and Malabar areas where most tenants have already acquired full security of tenure under previous laws. Tenants of non-resumable land can acquire ownership rights with effect from a date to be notified The maximum rent varies between one-fourth and one-twelfth of the gross produce for paddy lands.

Madhya Pradesh

Legislation has been enacted for providing a uniform revenue administration and land tenure throughout the reorganised State of Madhya Pradesh. It provides for fixity of tenure for tenants. The landlord is permitted to resume up to 25 acres of land subject to the condition, however, that the tenant is left with 25 acres if he has more than 5 years' possession and 10 acres in other cases. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 4 times the land revenue. Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable area.

Madras

An interim measure for protection of tenants from eviction was adopted in 1955. Rent is not to exceed 40 per cent of produce for irrigated lands (35 per cent where irrigation is supplemented by lift irrigation) and 33⅓ per cent in other cases. A Bill is before the Select Committee which provides

for conferment of security of tenure on tenants subject to the landlord's right of resumption of land not exceeding 5 standard acres (5 to 20 ordinary acres).

Maharashtra

In the former Bombay area, the tenant is generally entitled to retain half the area, the other half being resumable by the landlord for personal cultivation. Tenants in the non-resumable areas have been deemed to have acquired ownership.

In the Vidarbha and Marathwada regions, the provisions are similar to those applicable to the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh.

Mysore

In 1959, an interim measure was adopted for staying ejectment of tenants, regulating surrenders and maintaining the *status quo*. Rents in Coorg were fixed at one-third of the produce. In other parts, rent continues to be regulated under earlier laws varying from one-sixth of the produce in the former Bombay area to two-fifths of the produce for wet lands in the former Madras area

A comprehensive Land Reform Bill applicable to the entire reorganised State of Mysore was introduced in 1958. It is now under the consideration of the Select Committee.

Orissa

Ejectment of tenants has been further stayed for a period of two years, that is, up to June 30, 1961. The maximum rent has been fixed at one-fourth of the gross produce but not exceeding 4 to 6 maunds of paddy per acre. A comprehensive Land Reforms Bill has been introduced in the State Legislature and referred to a Select Committee It provides for fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume two-thirds to three-fourths of the area leased subject to a maximum of 25 standard acres. Tenants in non-resumable ones are to be provided with ownership rights.

Punjab

Tenants have been given fixity of tenure subject to landlords' right to resume up to 30 standard acres. The tenant thereby is, however, not to be left with less than 5 standard acres. The rent is not to exceed one-third of the gross produce or value thereof. Provision has also been made for an optional right of purchase by tenants, if they are in possession for six years or more.

Rajasthan

A tenant is entitled to retain an area which yields a net annual income of Rs. 1,200 The excess land held by a tenant can be resumed by the landlord. Ownership rights have been conferred on tenants in the non-resumable areas. Rent is not to exceed one-sixth of the gross produce or twice the land revenue.

Uttar Pradesh

All tenants and sub-tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State. 15 lakh sub-tenants and tenants holding 20 lakh acres have thus been brought into direct contact with the State.

West Bengal

All rent-receiving interests have been acquired by the State and the under-ryots and tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State. Crop sharers (*bargadars*) do not get tenancy status but have fixity of tenure subject to owner's right to resume two-thirds of the areas leased. Crop share is not to exceed 50 per cent of the produce if

the landlord contributes the cost of cultivation, and 40 per cent if he does not.

Union Territories

In Delhi, tenants have been brought into direct contact with the State. Rent is not to exceed one-fifth of gross produce or four times the land revenue.

In Himachal Pradesh, tenants of owners paying more than Rs. 125 as

of 5 acres. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce.

In Manipur and Tripura comprehensive legislation has been enacted providing for fixity of tenure to tenants, subject to landlords' right to resume and conferring ownership rights in non-resumable areas. Rent is not to exceed one-fourth to one-fifth of the produce or four times the land revenue.

CEILING ON HOLDINGS

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The Second Plan reiterated the recommendation that there should be a ceiling at three family holdings and recommended that steps should be taken in each State to impose ceiling at existing holdings during the Second Plan period.

Andhra Pradesh		18 to 216 acres
Assam		30 acres
Gujarat	Bombay area (former)	12 to 48 acres
	Saurashtra area	60 to 120 acres
	Kutch area	36 to 135 acres
Jammu & Kashmir		22½ acres
Kerala		15 to 37½ acres
Madhya Pradesh		28 to 84 acres
Maharashtra	Bombay area (former)	12 to 48 acres
	Marathwada area	12 to 180 acres
	Vidarbha area	21 to 120 acres
Mysore	Bombay area (former)	12 to 48 acres
	Hyderabad area (former)	12 to 180 acres
Orissa		25 to 100 acres
Punjab		30 standard acres
Rajasthan		30 standard acres
Uttar Pradesh		12½ acres
West Bengal		25 acres
Delhi		30 standard acres
Himachal Pradesh		30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs 125 in other areas.
Manipur		25 acres
Tripura		25 to 75 acres

Legislation has been enacted in the following States for ceiling on existing holdings.

Andhra Pradesh	27 to 312 acres
Assam	50 acres
Jammu & Kashmir	22½ acres
Orissa	25 to 100 acres

Punjab	Pepsu area	30 standard acres (in case of displaced persons 40 standard acres)
Rajasthan		30 standard acres
Uttar Pradesh		40 to 80 acres
West Bengal		25 acres
Delhi		30 standard acres
Himachal Pradesh ..		30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs 125 in other areas
Manipur		25 acres
Tripura		25 standard acres

In the former Punjab area, Government have been authorised to settle tenants on land under personal cultivation by landlords in excess of 30 standard acres.

The implementation of legislation for imposition of ceiling on existing holdings has been completed in Jammu & Kashmir where 2.5 lakh acres have been distributed. In West Bengal, the State Government have come into possession of 1.3 lakh acres of agricultural land which is being leased out to landless workers at present on a yearly basis. More area will become available as implementation proceeds. In the Pepsu area of Punjab and in Assam rules have been framed and declarations by land-owners as to the extent of land held by them are being submitted.

Legislation has been undertaken for imposition of ceiling on holdings in the following States.

State	Future acquisition	Existing holdings
Bihar (Bill as introduced)	30 to 90 acres	30 to 90 acres
Gujarat (Bill as introduced)	14 to 132 acres	14 to 132 acres
Madras (Bill as introduced)	30 to 120 acres	30 to 120 acres
Maharashtra (Bill as introduced)	16 to 156 acres	16 to 156 acres
Mysore (Bill as introduced)	Land yielding net income of Rs. 3,600	Land yielding net income of Rs. 3,600

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

Both the First and Second Plans have emphasised the need for the consolidation of holdings. The Planning Commission recommended that the consolidation of holdings should be undertaken in Community Development areas as a task of primary importance to the agricultural programme. A

[illegible] for the Third Plan is 360 lakh acres.

The following table shows the progress of consolidation of holdings in different States up to March 31, 1960.

TABLE 149

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

(in lakh acres)

State/Union Territory	*Work completed up to 31-3-1960	@Work in progress as on 31-3-1960
Andhra Pradesh	0·05	3·80
Assam	Nil	**
Bihar	0·12	1·46†
Gujarat	5·87	6·70
Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	**
Kerala	Nil	**
Maharashtra	11·71	12·80
Madhya Pradesh	35·43	2·46
Madras	Nil	**
Mysore	7·98	5·45
Orissa	Nil	**
Punjab	1,21·08	49·55
Rajasthan	7·79	6·36
Uttar Pradesh	37·30	43·55
West Bengal	Nil	**
Delhi	2·04	††
Himachal Pradesh	0·82	0·14
Manipur	Nil	**
	2,30·19	1,31·87

SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION

The operation of the laws of inheritance and unregulated transfers and leases have resulted in the sub-division and fragmentation of holdings to the detriment of agricultural production. The policy is to restrain this tendency by regulating transfers, partitions and leases.

Legislation has been enacted for this purpose in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura and in the former Hyderabad areas of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. It has, however, not yet come into force in Assam Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal. Bills are under consideration in Andhra, Pradesh, Assam and Mysore.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

The ultimate solution of the land problem, as envisaged in the First and Second Plans, is co-operative village management. In the First Plan, co-operative farming was viewed as a method by which small and middle farmers could bring into existence sizeable farm units which would facilitate the application on a wider scale of scientific knowledge, increase in capital investment and rise in the productivity of land During this period, almost all States issued bye-laws for co-operative farming societies and framed rules for assisting them. Efforts during the Second Plan period were directed towards providing a sound foundation for the development of co-operative farming.

*The expression "work completed" in the above table refers to areas where, after finalising the consolidation schemes, the possession of new holdings has actually been transferred.

@The expression "work in progress" means areas where the consolidation schemes are in various stages of implementation

**Not yet taken up.

†On 30-6-60.

††Scheme suspended since 31-8-55.

The Government of India set up a Working Group on June 11, 1959,

report of the Group which was released on February 15, 1960, outlined a programme indicating the preparatory work and other requirements regarding the formation of co-operative farming societies.

The report of the Working Group was discussed and its recommendations were generally endorsed at the conference of State Ministers of Co-operation in June 1960, and by the National Development Council in September 1960. On the basis of these policy decisions, the pattern of organisation, management and financial assistance, etc., has been communicated to the State Governments.

The programme of co-operative farming in the Third Plan period envisages organisation of 320 carefully planned pilot projects of co-operative farming at the rate of one per district in selected community development blocks. Each project will consist of 10 co-operative farming societies These projects would serve as catalytic agents for further expansion and it is expected that about 4,000 societies would come into being outside the pilot areas. The emphasis in the implementation of the programme would be on quality.

The societies, to be organised voluntarily, will draw the bulk of their membership from small cultivators or landless persons or both. Land would be pooled for a minimum period of five years, but ownership would continue with the members. Conditions of withdrawal are to be prescribed by the societies themselves and withdrawal during the minimum period may also be allowed in exceptional circumstances.

Assistance by way of loans and subsidies for purposes of land development, godown-*cum*-cattle shed, share capital and managerial subsidy will be provided on the basis of a schematic pattern. Additional assistance from the schematic budget of community development works and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for land development, cottage and village industries will also be provided for the production plan of each society.

Fifteen training centres are expected to be established during 1961-62 in selected Extension Training Centres which have farms attached and with successful co-operative farms near about. These centres will train secretaries of co-operative farming societies, conduct orientation courses for the extension staff and assist in organising village camps for education of members and prospective members

A National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board has been set up for planning and promoting the programme of co-operative farming on voluntary basis. Its executive committee will ensure effective supervision and guidance and a periodical review of the programme. The formation of similar advisory boards at the State level has been commended to the State Governments.

Co-operative farming societies have since 1945 been classified into four categories: (i) better [illegible] (iv) collective farming. [illegible] at the end of June 1960 [illegible] and tenant farming s[illegible] Better farming and tenan[illegible] tions of pooling of land and joint management are not classified as co-operative farming societies. The classification of joint and collective farming societies is based on the nomenclature incorporated in the bye-laws at the time of registration. There are, however, many societies in this category in which lands are cultivated individually. A careful scrutiny

of the working of these societies and their membership is being undertaken by the State Governments. Financial assistance would be available only to those co-operative farming societies in which the large majority of members are engaged in joint farm operations and other approved production activities.

TABLE 150

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETIES

(June 30, 1960)

State/Union Territory	Joint	Collective	Better	Tenant & Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh	11	13	—	986*	1,010
Assam	39	160	1	54	254
Bihar	147	—	2	50†	199
Gujarat	22	115	56	184	377
Jammu and Kashmir	—	4	—	—	4
Kerala	77	8	36	2	123
Madhya Pradesh	59	133	326	11	529
Madras	13	2	11	143	169
Maharashtra	99	194	46	44	383
Mysore	20	26	47	54	147
Orissa	22	4	—	3	29
Punjab	613	30	144	30	817
Rajasthan	116	103	21	439	679
Uttar Pradesh	299	19	89	1	408
West Bengal	40	43	116	4	203
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5	—	—	—	5
Delhi	14	10	1	3	28
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	7	—	7
Manipur	1	11	—	4	16
Tripura	—	3	17	2	22
TOTAL .	1,597	878	962	1,972	5,409

BHOODAN

The Bhoodan or voluntary land gift movement owes its inspiration to Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Describing the aims of the movement, Acharya Bhave says : "In a just and equitable order of society, land must belong to all. That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled. The main objective is to "propagate the right thought by which social and economic maladjustments can be corrected without serious conflicts".

In its practical application, it takes the shape of asking for voluntary donations of one-sixth of the land for redistribution among the landless. In the non-agricultural sector, the movement assumes various forms such as *Sampattidan* (donations of money or other resources), *Buddhidan* and *Jivandan* (dedication of one's mental abilities and life to the achievement of the *Bhoodan* ideals), *Sadhandan* and *Grihdan*.

The movement which began on a modest scale on April 18, 1951, now covers the length and breadth of India. The target is to obtain 500 lakh acres of land so that it may be possible to provide some land for cultivation to every rural family. The movement has now widened out into *Gramdan*, *i.e.*, donations of entire villages, the ideal being that all land should belong to the village community as a whole.

The Second Plan recognised that the practical success which is achieved in the development of *Gramdan* villages will have great significance for co-

*Includes 42 land colonisation societies and 944 tenant and field labour co-operative societies.

†These are Sarvodaya Sahyog Samitis organised on the lands donated by the Bhoodan Yagna Committee.

operative village development. At a conference convened by the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh in September 1957, at Yelwal (Mysore State), the desirability of the closest co-operation between the community development programme and the *Gramdan* movement was emphasised. The matter was discussed by a working group in the Ministry of Community Development and after further consideration at the Development Commissioners' conference held at Mt. Abu in May 1958, certain decisions were arrived at for closer co-operation between *Bhoodan* and *Gramdan*. *Gramdan* villages

Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. Administrative instructions have been issued in Bombay and Kerala. Special legislation for management of *Gramdan* villages has been passed in Rajasthan. It is under consideration in other States.

Financial assistance given by the State Governments to the movement since 1955-56 is shown below.

TABLE 151

ASSISTANCE TO BHOODAN

(*in thousand rupees*)

State/Union Territory	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Andhra Pradesh ..	—	—	3 0	2·0	31 5	—
Bihar	33 0	100·0	186·0	150·0	200 0	50 0
Gujarat	25·3	25·3	16·9	25·0	16·0	—
Kerala	—	—	6·9	28 0	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	65 0	80 0	55·0	31·2	38·2	40 0
Madras	—	—	—	1·0	13·8	—
Maharashtra ..	—	—	20 0	20 0	15 0	20 0
Orissa	35·4	3·6	335·0	20·0	15·0	355·2
Punjab	—	—	5·0	5·0	—	—
Rajasthan ..	10·0	25·0	30·0	5·0	15·0	10 0
Uttar Pradesh ..	—	—	—	50·0	50·0	50 0
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	5·0	—	5 0	—

Rs. 11·92 lakhs in 1956-57, and Rs. 10 lakhs in 1957-58, were sanctioned by the Government of India. During 1960-61, a sum of Rs. 6·79 lakhs was proposed to be spent. A scheme for the resettlement of landless workers in *Bhoodan* lands in Bihar on a co-operative basis costing Rs. 2·50 lakhs was also sanctioned in 1957-58. Another scheme for financial assistance to agricultural landless families settled on *Bhoodan* lands in Bihar costing Rs. 30 lakhs has been sanctioned The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation has been supplying *Bhoodan* literature to community development blocks. Rs. 1·82 lakhs were spent on this scheme in 1958-59 and Rs. 2·65 lakhs were expected to be spent during 1959-60. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has sanctioned a scheme during 1959-60 for financial assistance for development of village and small-scale industries in *Gramdan* and *Gramsankalp* villages. In 1959-60, Rs. 3·4 lakhs were spent and in 1960-61, Rs. 5·1 lakhs were proposed to be spent.

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras and Maharashtra have also made provision for advancing loans for development work in *Gramdan* villages and subsidising special Sarvodaya co-operative societies in such villages.

The region-wise break-up of land collection and distribution and donation of villages under the movement up to August 1960 is as follows.

TABLE 152
BHOODAN AND GRAMDAN DONATIONS

State/Union Territory	*Bhoodan* donations (in acres)	*Bhoodan* land distributed (in acres)	*Gramdan* (numbers)
Andhra Pradesh	2,41,950	95,278	483
Assam	23,196	225	172
Bihar	21,06,932	2,50,048	152
Gujarat	78,723	19,711	—
Kerala	29,002	2,554	543
Madhya Pradesh	4,05,102	92,806	74
Madras	70,823	2,349	252
Maharashtra	1,58,504	66,177	603
Mysore	19,973	2,527	66
Orissa	3,96,466	1,18,335	1,946
Punjab	22,150	4,217	19
Rajasthan	4,32,569	87,396	242
Uttar Pradesh	4,11,484	1,27,835	61
West Bengal	12,353	2,973	26
Delhi	396	157	—
Himachal Pradesh	1,568	21	4
TOTAL	44,11,191	8,72,609	4,643

CHAPTER XXII

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The idea of co-operation took concrete shape in India for the first time in 1904 when the Co-operative Credit Societies Act—a measure designed to combat rural indebtedness and provide for credit societies—was passed. Non-credit forms of co-operation in such activities as production, purchase, sale, insurance, housing, etc , and the creation of unions of primary co-operative societies for mutual control and audit, and of central and provincial banks to help the primary societies with credit were statutorily provided for in 1912 The Maclagan Committee, appointed by the Government of India in 1914, recommended greater non-official participation in the movement.

Although co-operation became a "Provincial" subject under the 1919 Act, the Government of India continued to take interest in the growth of the movement and established the Agricultural Credit Department in the Reserve Bank of India in 1935 The Co-operative Planning Committee appointed in 1945 recommended that primary societies should be converted into multi-purpose societies and that efforts should be made to bring 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the rural population within the ambit of the reorganised societies within a period of 10 years. It was also urged that the Reserve Bank should provide greater assistance to co-operatives

The Committee of Direction appointed by the Reserve Bank of India in 1951 surveyed the rural credit structure of the country and its report was published in December 1954. The survey revealed that co-operatives supplied only 3 per cent of the total borrowings of the agriculturists and the Government an equally insignificant proportion The Committee [illegible] rural credit," the salient features [illegible] perative institutions at all levels; [illegible] other allied economic activities, especially marketing and processing; (*c*) development, at the base, of viable primary agricultural credit societies; (*d*) establishment of a network of warehousing organisations; and (*e*) facilities for the training of co-operative personnel at all levels The Committee also recommended the conversion of the Imperial Bank into the State Bank of India which, through its branches, could provide vastly extended remittance facilities for co-operative and other banks and endeavour to be responsive to the needs of co-operative institutions, especially those connected with credit, marketing and processing. Suitable amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act and the establishment at the centre of a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board were also recommended. While financial help for the reorganisation of the credit structure by such means as State participation in the share capital of co-operative credit institutions was to be given by the Reserve Bank, the planned development of co-operative activities in the sphere of production, processing, marketing and storage was to be the responsibility of the Central and State Governments.

The State Bank of India came into existence on July 1, 1955, as the [illegible] of Parliament, of the Imperial Bank [illegible] obligation requiring it to open not [illegible] the Bank had opened 427 branches up to November 30, 1960.

The National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund set up in February 1956 (by an amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act carried out earlier in May 1955) with an initial contribution of Rs. 10 crores was augmented by further annual contribution of Rs. 5 crores in the years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and Rs. 10 crores in 1959-60. This Fund is to be used for (*a*) grant of long-term loans to State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions; (*b*) provision of medium-term agricultural loans to state co-operative banks; (*c*) grant of long-term loans to central land mortgage banks; and (*d*) purchase of debentures of central land mortgage banks. The National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund set up at the same time with an initial allotment of Rs. 1 crore during 1955-56 received a further contribution of Rs. 1 crore each in 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60. The Fund can be drawn upon for the purpose of giving medium-term loans to state co-operative banks to enable them to convert short-term credit into medium-term credit, wherever necessary, because of drought, famine or similar calamities. Loans amounting to Rs. 5 04 crores were sanctioned from the Long-term Operations Fund of the Reserve Bank to 13 State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions, of which Rs. 4 93 crores were availed of by them by the end of June 1960. No occasion has so far arisen for operating upon the Stabilisation Fund.

The Central Committee for Co-operative Training, constituted jointly by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India, has drawn up a comprehensive scheme of co-operative training covering all ranks of co-operative staff. There is a Co-operative Training College at Poona for the training of senior officers of the co-operative departments and institutions; there are five regional training centres for the training of the intermediate grade personnel; and eight institutions for the training of block level co-operative officers working in the Community Development Blocks. Special courses on co-operative marketing are organised at the five regional training centres and a special course in land mortgage banking at one of them. Sixty training schools also exist in the States for the training of junior co-operative officers.

An integrated programme of co-operative development was drawn up for the Second Five Year Plan period incorporating the important recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. The co-operative movement, which was till then virtually restricted to the provision of credit, was extended so as to encompass other spheres of economic activity such as marketing, processing, warehousing, storage, etc. In November 1958, the National Development Council resolved that co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit and that responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and the village panchayat.

The Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act which came into force on August 1, 1956, envisaged the setting up of a Central Warehousing Corporation and a State Warehousing Corporation for each State. A National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board was constituted on September 1, 1956, under the Act to promote the development of co-operative activities in general and particularly to assist the progress of warehousing, processing and marketing. The Central Warehousing Corporation, intended to set up warehouses at strategic centres such as ports and railway junctions, was established with an issued share capital of Rs. 10 crores and had set up 27 warehouses till the end of September 1960. Fourteen State Warehousing Corporations, intended for the construction of warehouses at other important centres, have so far been

set up and the number of warehouses constructed by them up to the end of September 1960, was 181.

In November 1958, the National Development Council indicated that the co-operative movement should be developed so as to bring within its fold all rural [illegible] for the Third Plan [illegible] The targets tentatively [illegible] Plan period are:

Number of primary village societies	2.5 lakhs
Membership	4 crores
Coverage of villages	100%
Coverage of rural population	55%
Coverage of agricultural population	74%
Loans to be issued through co-operatives ..	Short-term. Rs. 400 crores Medium-term: Rs. 160 crores Long-term: Rs. 115 crores

Provision has also been made for starting 400 primary marketing societies and 100 regional or district marketing societies and for constructing 10,000 rural godowns at Rs 10,000 each, 200 medium-sized godowns at district centres at Rs. 50,000 each and 17 large-sized godowns at the State level at Rs. 1.5 lakhs each

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Conference of State Ministers for Co-operation, held in July 1959, a Committee on Co-operative Credit under the Chairmanship of V. L. Mehta, was appointed to consider different aspects of the questions of expanding agricultural credit, including standards for credit limits, loan policies and practices of co-operative credit institutions, measures necessary for increasing the borrowing power

The recommendations of the Committee were discussed at the Conference of the State Ministers for Co-operation held in Srinagar in June 1960. The Government of India have since issued fresh directives on co-operative policy to State Governments, the more important of which are given below:

(i) In organising village societies the aim should be to ensure viability with the inclusion of the smallest number of villages necessary, so that the co-operative society achieves both viability and the essential characteristics of co-operation, namely, voluntary basis, close contact, social cohesion and mutual obligation. The extension should, however, be subject to the maximum limits of a population of 3,000 (*i e.* 600 families, or about 500 cultivating families) and a distance of not more than 3 or 4 miles from the headquarters village.

The broad test of viability should be the ability on the part of a co-operative society to meet the requisite expenses without depending upon financial assistance from Government except for a limited period.

(ii) The State may participate in the share capital of viable primary agricultural credit societies on a matching basis from the initial stage to an optimum level over a period of 5 to 8 years. Such contribution should ordinarily be limited to Rs. 5,000 and could go up to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 in exceptional cases. After the optimum level of share capital is reached, the process of retirement should start and might be completed during the next 5 to 8 years.

(iii) The Government may make an outright contribution to the funds of each primary credit society at 3% of the additional loans made during a year over those advanced by it in the preceding year. Similar contribution to the extent of 1% may be made to central co-operative banks in respect of the additional finance provided by them. Such contributions should be credited to "Special Bad Debt Reserves" which will be in addition to the normal bad debt reserves created from out of the profits.

During the year 1959-60, short-term credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank to 19 state co-operative banks for financing seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops at 2 per cent below the Bank Rate amounted to Rs. 93 55 crores as against the preceding year's total of Rs. 65 43 crores to 18 state co-operative banks. The outstandings against the state co-operative banks at the end of 1959-60 stood at Rs. 78 19 crores as compared to Rs. 56 27 crores at the end of 1958-59 and Rs. 40 47 crores at the end of 1957-58. Medium-term loans for agricultural purposes amounting to Rs. 4 50 crores were sanctioned to 7 state co-operative banks at 2 per cent below the Bank Rate in 1959-60 as against Rs. 4 52 crores sanctioned to 9 state co-operative banks during the previous year. The outstandings at the end of 1959-60 in this regard stood at Rs. 6.71 crores as compared to Rs 5 77 crores at the end of 1958-59 Apart from this, for financing the production and marketing activities of weavers' co-operative societies, credit limits aggregating Rs 2 45 crores at 1½ per cent below the Bank Rate were sanctioned during the year to 12 state co-operative banks. Credit limits aggregating Rs 45 00 lakhs were also sanctioned during the year to 2 state co-operative banks on behalf of apex weavers' *societies at Bank Rate for financing bona fide commercial or trade transactions.*

In addition to providing financial accommodation to state co-operative banks, the Reserve Bank also purchased, during 1959-60, rural debentures worth Rs 53 77 lakhs floated by 5 central land mortgage banks as compared to Rs. 45.38 lakhs subscribed in 1958-59 to rural debentures floated by 3 central land mortgage banks. The rural debentures are floated by the central land mortgage banks as a method of mobilising rural savings through the agency of the co-operatives. Two sets of debentures are issued by the land mortgage banks, one set for seven-fifteenths of the total for seven years and made available to individuals in the rural areas and the other part for fifteen years and offered to the Reserve Bank The Reserve Bank's contribution is related to the subscriptions received from individuals and would be slightly more than the total of these subscriptions

The salient features of the movement and the main operations of the societies in 1951-52 and 1958-59 are indicated in the table below.

TABLE 153

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	1951-52	1958-59
Number of societies	1,85,650	2,83,971
Membership of primary societies	1,37,91,687	2,47,61,132
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
Working capital	306,34	879,59
(*a*) Share capital	49,08	148,92
(*b*) Reserve & other funds	43,51	71,25
(*c*) Loans from		
(*i*) Co-operative institutions	49,77	232,82
(*ii*) Reserve Bank	6,85	63,96
(*iii*) Government	14,12	45,80
(*iv*) Other sources	9,73	51,93

TABLE 153—(*concld.*)

	1951-52	1958-59
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
(*d*) Deposits from		
(*i*) Co-operative institutions	4,76	23,80
(*ii*) Primary societies	15,86	44,28
(*iii*) Individuals & other sources .	96,44	155,14
(*e*) Borrowings of land mortgage banks and societies		
(*i*) Debentures	7,91	24,46
(*ii*) Other sources	8,28	17,22

[illegible] it may be estimated [illegible] little more than 30 [illegible] movement, allowance being made for individuals being members of more than one society.

The net results of the operations of the different types of co-operative societies during 1951-52 and 1958-59 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 154

PROFITS EARNED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Type of Society	(*in lakhs of rupees*)	
	1951-52	1958-59
State & central banks	81 60	2,84.57
Land mortgage banks	6 86	31·18
Primary agricultural credit societies	91 67	2,65 10
Grain banks .	15 13	20 31
Primary non-agricultural credit societies . ..	1,12 89	2,02·06
State and central non-credit societies	1,26·38	91·07
Primary non-credit societies .	95 43	92·10

CREDIT SOCIETIES

The earliest co-operative societies formed in India were credit societies, which even today constitute the most important class of societies, both in number and membership. The structure of the credit societies is three-tiered consisting of the state co-operative banks at the State level, central co-operative banks at the district level and primary agricultural credit societies at the village level. In some States, grain banks give loans in kind to agriculturists. Long-term credit for agricultural purposes is provided by central and primary land mortgage banks while the banking and credit needs of urban people are met by urban banks and employees' credit societies.

State Co-operative Banks

The number of state co-operative banks, their membership and financial transactions during 1951-52 and 1958-59 are given below.

TABLE 155

STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	1951-52	1958-59
Number	16	22
Membership	23,272	32,037
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
Share capital	1,90	10,56
Reserve and other funds	2,36	4,36
Deposits	21,18	58,44
Other borrowings	11,27	74,40
Working capital	36,72	147,77
Cash in hand & with banks	2,81	15,07
Investments		
Government & other trustee securities	10,52	19,84
Others	78	12,12
Loans advanced	55,27	153,40
Loans outstanding	20,01	101,22
Loans overdue	3,22	5,90

Central Co-operative Banks

The principal function of central co-operative banks is to act as the balancing centre of their affiliated societies and to channel funds to the primary societies. The following table gives details relating to central co-operative banks

TABLE 156

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	1951-52	1958-59
Number	509	402
Membership	2,31,318	3,41,144
Loans advanced (in lakhs of Rs)	105,64	210,16
Working capital (in lakhs of Rs)	60,11	189,62

Their share capital and reserves amounted to Rs 4.62 crores and Rs. 5.18 crores in 1951-52 and Rs. 23.14 crores and Rs. 8.54 crores in 1958-59. The composition of their working capital is shown below.

TABLE 157

COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	Percentage of working capital	
	1951-52	1958-59
Owned funds	16·3	16·7
Deposits	63 6	41 1
Other borrowings	20·1	42·2

The outstandings at the end of June 1959, against individuals and against banks and societies, totalled Rs. 3 37 crores and Rs. 127.46 crores respectively. The percentage of overdues to outstandings was 11.4. The total investments of central co-operative banks amounted to Rs. 35.95 crores at the end of 1958-59, of which Rs. 17.82 crores represented investments in Government and other trustee securities.

Agricultural Credit Societies

At the end of June 1959, there were 1,82,905 agricultural credit societies with a membership of 1,19,01,000. The working capital of these societies stood at Rs. 170.94 crores. During 1958-59, the societies advanced loans amounting to Rs. 125.50 crores. Loans outstanding at the end of June 1959 amounted to Rs. 135 00 crores and the overdues stood at Rs. 26.90 crores. Loans from central financing agencies and Government amounted to Rs. 105.92 crores while owned funds and deposits stood at Rs. 51.73 crores and Rs. 9.88 crores respectively. A State-wise analysis of the working capital reveals that the ratio of deposits to working capital was less than 6 per cent in the case of as many as eleven States. The following table shows the average membership, share capital, deposits and working capital of agricultural credit societies.

TABLE 158

AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP, SHARE CAPITAL, DEPOSITS AND WORKING CAPITAL OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

	1951-52	1958-59
	(in rupees)	
Membership per society	44	65
Share capital per society	827	2,033
Share capital per member	19	31
Deposits per society	408	540
Deposits per member	9	8
Working capital per society	4,190	9,346

The rates of interest charged by agricultural credit societies on advances to members ranged between 3¼ and 12½ per cent.

Grain Banks

At the end of June 1959, there were 9,740 grain banks with a membership of 11.51 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 3.89 crores. Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Mysore and Orissa accounted for 97 2 per cent of the total number of grain banks. The grain loans advanced by them during 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 1,02.73 lakhs.

Central Land Mortgage Banks

The central land mortgage banks, which are the pivot of the structure of long-term finance to agriculturists through the primary land mortgage banks, raise their funds mainly by the issue of debentures. The debentures are guaranteed by the State Governments in respect of the repayment of principal and the payment of interest. Out of 15 banks, 6 banks floated debentures of the value of Rs. 3,77.66 lakhs during 1958-59. The Reserve Bank of India contributed Rs. 36.33 lakhs to the debentures issued during the year. Debentures of the value of Rs. 24 46 crores were in circulation at the close of 1958-59. The table below indicates the progress made by central land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1958-59.

TABLE 159

CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

	1951-52	1958-59
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
Number	6	15
Membership	34,579	1,85,291
Share capital	44	2,91
Reserve fund	25	50
Other funds	12	32
Debentures	7,83	24,46
Borrowings	1,53	2,64
Working capital	10,17	31,35
Sinking fund investments	1,27	7,00
Investments including cash and bank balances	77	2,45
Loans advanced	2,51	6,01
Loans recovered	44	2,39
Loans due	8,05	22,64

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

Of the 363 primary land mortgage banks in the country at the end of 1958-59, as many as 258 or 71 per cent were concentrated in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore. The membership stood at 4,40,217 and working capital at Rs. 16.50 crores. Loans advanced by the banks amounted to Rs. 3.27 crores. The table below indicates the progress made by primary land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1958-59.

TABLE 160

PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1958-59
Share capital	58	1,25
Reserve fund	13	25
Other funds	5	18
Debentures and other borrowings	6,84	14,58
Working capital	7,60	16,50
Loans advanced	1,30	3,27
Loans repaid	48	1,21
Loans due	6,96	15,14

Non-agricultural Credit Societies

The non-agricultural credit societies include, among others, urban banks and employees' credit societies. At the end of June 1959, there were 11,084 societies with a membership of 40.22 lakhs Deposits, which stood at Rs. 75 81 crores at the end of 1958-59, accounted for 62.41 per cent of the working capital. Some of these societies also did non-credit business. Goods worth Rs. 3 63 crores were received while sales amounted to Rs 3 28 crores. The table below indicates the progress made by them during the period from 1951-52 to 1958-59.

TABLE 161

OPERATIONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1958-59
Share capital	13,36	26,49
Reserve fund	3,78	6,49
Cash in hand & with banks	*5,65*	*8,65*
Investments in		
Land and buildings	73	1,28
Trustee securities	6,67	12,20
Others	4,68	10,57
Loans advanced	50,97	110,18
Loans recovered	47,01	99,32
Loans due	44,36	90,48
Loans overdue	4,16	6,53

NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

The number, membership and working capital of different types of non-credit societies, as at the end of June 1959, are given in the following table. Comparative data for 1951-52 are not available as the detailed classification of the societies was adopted for the first time in 1957-58.

TABLE 162

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

Type of Society	Number	Membership	Working capital (in lakhs of rupees)
Marketing societies			
State	19	3,954	6,49·28
Central	454	1,63,064	9,18·29
Primary	2,380	9,68,239	14,47·28
Sugarcane supply societies			
Central	192	18,46,808	6,17·97
Primary	8,190	4,22,614	1,00·50

TABLE 162—(*concld.*)

Type of Society	Number	Membership	Working capital (in lakhs of rupees)
Milk unions	77	15,172	1,63·17
Milk supply societies	2,257	1,95,959	1,20·20
Farming societies	4,193	2,23,350	4,12·01
Irrigation societies	1,603	51,667	1,94·18
Sugar factories	50	1,30,819	35,07·72
Cotton ginning and pressing societies	88	39,903	3,02·71
Other processing societies	740	35,806	94·36
Weavers' societies			
State	21	7,592	6,43·28
Central	99	9,266	1,12·80
Primary	10,352	11,75,663	16,36·33
Spinning mills	14	7,025	2,93 08
Other industrial societies	14,806	8,02,624	10,36 34
Consumers' societies			
Wholesale	62	23,128	4,90 23
Primary	6,857	13,76,033	8,26·90
Housing societies			
State	5	1,717	4,00·53
Primary	4,739	2,79,925	41,33·21
Fishermen's societies	1,934	2,00,402	1,12·94
Insurance societies	6	7,306	43·04
Other non-credit societies	19,334	12,91,643	15,91 35

OTHER SOCIETIES

Supervising Unions

In 1958-59 there were 939 supervising unions with 38,140 affiliated societies. The income of the unions amounted to Rs. 14 08 lakhs, of which Government grants amounted to Rs. 2.21 lakhs The expenditure incurred by the unions amounted to Rs. 12 16 lakhs

State Unions and State Institutes

There were 29 state unions and institutes with 43,449 primary and 522 central affiliated societies and 1,141 individual members at the end of June 1959. Their total income stood at Rs 90 72 lakhs and total expenditure at Rs 85 41 lakhs Their income was derived from fees or subscriptions from affiliated societies, contribution from central and state co-operative banks, Government grants and other sources. During 1958-59 they received Government grants amounting to Rs 70.83 lakhs.

Societies under Liquidation

At the beginning of 1958-59, there were 14,493 co-operative societies under liquidation. During the same year 2,607 societies were brought into liquidation. The value of the assets realised and liabilities paid off during 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 64.61 lakhs and Rs. 46.48 lakhs respectively.

INLAND NAVIGATION

Some of the multi-purpose schemes completed or under construction include inland navigation as one of the objectives. The Damodar Valley Corporation envisages the construction of a navigation canal 85 miles long, linking up the lower Raniganj coal-fields with the Hooghly at Triveni, 30 miles above Calcutta. With the completion of the Hirakud Dam and availability of constant discharge, it will be possible to introduce navigation in the reach from Dholpur to Cuttack (a distance of about 106 miles) after necessary conservancy work. The Tungabhadra Project includes a navigation-cum-irrigation canal on the Andhra Pradesh side.

POWER

The progress of power production was very slow up to the mid-twenties; the aggregate installed capacity in 1925 was only 1,62,341 kw.; by 1945, the installed capacity had increased more than five-fold to 9,00,402 kw. The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in March 1960 was 38,73,166 kw.—an increase of nearly 152 per cent over the past ten years. During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 490,93 lakh kwh. to 1,499,12 lakh kwh. showing an increase of 206 per cent. The growth in steam, diesel and hydro plant capacity during the period was 141, 137 and 173 per cent respectively. The progress of electricity supply in India during the period from 1939 to March 1960, is illustrated below in terms of index numbers.

TABLE 164

INDEX NUMBERS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

1939=100

	1948	March 1960
Installed Generating Capacity		
Steam plant	145 8	378 5
Oil plant	123 3	341 0
Hydro plant	116·9	347 0
Index of total generating capacity	131 9	362 1
Generation of Electricity		
Steam plant	197 3	740·1
Oil plant	159 9	332·2
Hydro plant	181·5	534·6
Index of total generation	187·3	613 7
Coal consumption	204·8	610·3
Fuel oil consumption	154 2	274·6
Sale of Electricity		
Domestic or residential	249·9	836·2
Commercial, light & small power	266·8	864·5
Industrial	180·7	625·4
Traction	137·6	207 0
Irrigation	188·3	1,130 0
Public lighting	109·2	374·1
Water works	171·0	415·0
Index of total sale	182·9	597·5

Table 165 indicates the progress of electricity supply during 1939-60.

TABLE 165

PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

	Installed capacity of generating plants (thousand kw.)				Aggregate of maximum demand during the year (thousand kw.)	Energy generated (crore kwh.)	Energy sold (crore kwh.)	Average load factor based on Cols. (6) and (7) (per cent)	Average demand based on Cols. (5) and (6) (per cent)
	Steam	Diesel	Hydro	Total					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1939	5,41	87	4,42	10,70	5,76	244	203	48·4	53·8
1947	7,57	98	5,08	13,63	8,83	407	336	52·7	64·8
1951	10,97	1,63	5,75	18,35	12,05	586	479	55·5	65·7
1956	15,96	2,28	10,62	28,86	19,90	966	796	55·4	68·9
1957-58*	17,63	2,46	1,214	32,33	22,79	1,132	931	56·7	70·7
1958-59*	18,79	2,70	13,62	35,11	26,19	1,299	1,071	56·6	74·6
1959-60*	20,47	2,96	15,30	38,73	29,31	1,499	1,232	57·7	75·8

*Figures are for the years ending March 1958, 1959 and 1960

Resources

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of the order of 4 crore kw. at 60 per cent load factor, as follows :

	lakh kw.
West-flowing rivers of Western Ghats	42
East-flowing rivers of Southern India	80
Central Indian Rivers	41
Ganga Basin (excluding the potential in Nepal) . ..	46
Brahmaputra, Manipur and Tyao (excluding the potential in Sikkim).	1,25
Indus	66
TOTAL . ..	4,00

The pattern of power development in India, at present, is as follows :

Mysore, Kerala, Punjab, Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir mainly hydro
Bihar, West Bengal and Gujarat . .. . mainly thermal
Maharashtra, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan partly thermal .. partly hydro

As at present visualised, power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro-electric and thermal power stations in various regions. It is conceivable that the regional systems will, in due course, be inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid, alongside the development of some of the large power resources which are capable of providing adequate capacity to meet the needs of outlying areas.

Organisation for Power Development

The generation and distribution of electricity in India was for a long time governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. The Electricity (Supply) Act passed in 1948 provided for the setting up of a Central Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as regional organisations known as State Electricity Boards. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Authority was constituted in 1950 and State Electricity Boards have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was confined mainly to private companies that took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. It was only in the late twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States. In March 1960, private companies owned 79 8 per cent of the public utility undertakings and 33.6 per cent of the total installed capacity, as shown in the following table.

TABLE 166

OWNERSHIP : PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS

(*MARCH* 1960)

Ownership	Number of undertakings (reckoned on the basis of ownership)	Installed generating capacity (in kw)
State governments or State electricity boards .. .	19	22,01,120
Power corporations	2	2,76,500
Municipalities	50	94,782
Private companies	279	13,00,764
TOTAL	350	38,73,166

Consumption

The table below shows the demand for electricity from different classes of consumers during 1959-60.

TABLE 167

CLASSES OF CONSUMERS

Nature of use	No of consumers		Connected load		Energy sales	
	In thousands	Percentage to total	Total (thousand kw)	Percentage	Crore kwh.	Percentage to total
Domestic	31,00·3	77·0	18,63·9	26·7	1,368·9	11·1
Commercial	6,35 0	15 7	5,04·8	7·2	759 0	6 2
Industrial (including water works & traction)	1,50 8	3·7	39,92·6	56·8	9,298 0	75·4
Public lighting	7·4	0 2	57·9	0 8	175·4	1 4
Irrigation	1,36·2	3 4	6,01·4	8·5	727 0	5 9
TOTAL	40,29·7	100 0	70,20 6	100 0	12,328·3	100 0

Rural Electrification

A few large power systems serve the needs of rural areas. Rural electrification has so far made some progress in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The following table shows the number of electrified towns and villages at the end of March 1960.

TABLE 168

TOWNS AND VILLAGES WITH ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

(*MARCH* 1960)

Population	Number of towns and villages in this group	Number of towns and villages with public electricity supply	Percentage of towns & villages with public electricity supply
Over 1,00,000	73	73	100 0
50,000 to 1,00,000	111	111	100·0
10,000 to 50,000	1,257	1,042	84·0
Below 10,000	5,59,665	20,168	3·4
TOTAL	5,61,106	21,396	3·8

Power Schemes under the Plans

There were 142 power development schemes in the public sector in the First Plan. Of these, projects were Bhakra Nangal, H[illegible] Dhand, Koyna and Kosi.

The principal power schemes completed and brought into service during the First Plan were :

	Installed capacity (kw)
Nangal (Punjab)	48,000
Bokaro (Bihar)	1,50,000
Chola (Kalyan, Maharashtra)	54,000
Khaperkheda (Maharashtra)	30,000
Moyar (Madras)	36,000
Madras city plant extension (Madras)	30,000
Machkund (Andhra Pradesh-Orissa)	34,000
Pathri (Uttar Pradesh)	20,400
Sarda (Uttar Pradesh)	41,400
Sengulam (Kerala)	48,000
Jog (Mysore)	72,000

The following table shows the progress of installed capacity and generation of electricity during the First Plan and the development envisaged during the Second Plan.

TABLE 169
POWER GENERATION UNDER PLANS

	1950-51	1955-56	Percentage increase during First Plan	1960-61	Percentage increase during Second Plan
Installed capacity (in lakhs of kw)					
Public utility undertakings					
(a) State-owned	6	14	133	32	120
(b) Company-owned	11	13	18	15	15
Self-generating industrial establishments	6	7	17	10	43
TOTAL	23	34	48	57	67·7
Energy generated (in crores of kwh)					
Public utility undertakings					
(a) State-owned	210	450	114	1,200	167
(b) Company-owned	300	430	43	560	30
Self-generating industrial establishments	147	220	50	300	36
TOTAL	657	1,100	67	2,060	87

The principal features of the power generation schemes in the Second Plan both in the public and private sectors are shown in tables 170 and 171.

TABLE 170
PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES IN SECOND PLAN
(PUBLIC SECTOR)

	Total cost (Rs lakhs)	Second Plan provision for power (Rs lakhs)	Benefits (in thousands of kw)	
			On completion	In Second Plan period
1	2	3	4	5
Continuing Schemes				
Tungabhadra (Stage I) (Andhra Pradesh & Mysore)	6,000*	5,07	45	36
Bhakra Nangal (Punjab & Rajasthan)	170,00*	21,83	6,04	3,18
Hirakud (Stage I) (Orissa)	70,78*	7,62·8	1,23	1,23
D.V.C (W. Bengal & Bihar)	105,38*	@	2,54	1,00
Chambal (Stage I) (Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan)	63,60*	37,88*	92	92

*Cost includes outlay on irrigation portion also.
@ Rs 27,98 lakhs for both continuing and new DVC schemes in the Second Plan

TABLE 170—(*concld*)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Machkund (Stage I) (Andhra Pradesh & Orissa)	27,32	3,64	93·50	59 50
Umtru (Assam)	2,12·06	81·97	8·4	8·4
Koyna (Maharashtra)	37,75	29,00	2,40	—
Periyar (Madras)	10,48	7,23	1,05	1,05
Madras thermal station extension (Madras)	9,56	2,71	60	30
Rihand (U.P.)	46,05†	26,00	2,50	1,00
[illegible]	4,06	1,37	37·5	37·5
	3,48	2,16	24·2	22 4
	2,90	2,74	45	45
	3,99	75	32	32
	1,12	63	6	6
[illegible] (Mysore)	6,42 9**	4,22 48	18	9
New Schemes				
Upper Sileru (Andhra Pradesh) ..	9,28	3,50	1,20	—
Machkund extension (Andhra Pradesh & Orissa)	2,10	2,10	21·25	21 25
Tungabhadra-Nellore scheme (Andhra Pradesh & Mysore)	7,70	2,00	57	—
Umiam H E. project (Assam) ..	7,05	89 5	27	—
Barauni steam station (Bihar) ..	3,09	2,99	30	—
South Gujarat electric grid (Stage II) (Gujarat)	4,00	4,00	45	45
Korba thermal station (Madhya Pradesh)	12,04	11,48	90	90
Development of southern grid (Maharashtra)	8,17	7,38	60	60
Kundah (Stages I & II) (Madras) .	35,44	20,00	1,80	1,45
Hirakud (Stage II) (Orissa) . ..	15,59	11,88	1,47	—
Yamuna hydel scheme (Stages I & II) (U P.)	42,44	17 5	3,20	—
Ramganga hydel scheme (U. P.) ..	26,62	—	1,27	—
Harduaganj steam station extension (U P.)	7,64	62·83	60	—
Matatila hydel scheme (U P.) .	6,45	2,24	30	—
[illegible]	1,70	1,30	15	—
	4,45	1,94	18	—
[illegible]	12,50	@	1,50	1,50
Bihar)	4,56	@	75	75
Chandrapura (Dugda) thermal station (DVC, W. Bengal & Bihar) ..	34,95	@	2,50	—
Tungabhadra extension (Mysore) ..	**	47·5	9	—
Ganderbal power house (Jammu & Kashmir)	73	42	9	—
Mohora power house (Jammu & Kashmir)	1,40	71	9	—
Bhadra (Mysore)	3,80	82	33 2	—
Sharavathy hydro-elec scheme (Mysore)	36,60	13,00	1,78	—
Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	30	30	3	—
Rajkot power station extension (Gujarat)	60 83	34 8	3	3
Porbandar steam power station (Gujarat)	2,00	1,68	15	15
Sikka steam power station (Gujarat) ..	95	95	8	8
Shahpur steam station (Gujarat) ..	1,00	60	10	—
Panniar (Kerala)	3,24	2,80	30	—
Sholayar (Kerala)	4,32	2,62	54	—
Pamba (Kerala)	24,91	2,20	3,00	—
Amarkantak thermal power station (Madhya Pradesh)	10,63	4,93	60	—

†Includes Rs. 6·59 crores for distribution.

**Includes cost of Stage II under New Schemes.

TABLE 171

PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES IN SECOND PLAN
(PRIVATE SECTOR)

	Generating plant to be added (kw.)	Cost of generating plant (Rs. lakhs)
Ahmedabad Electricity Co., Ltd., (Gujarat)	45,000	2,78
Tata Power System, Trust	1,50,000	21,35
Therm[illegible]	3,000	30
Banar[illegible]	6,000	39
Lucknow	10,000	1,00
United [illegible] bad (U P)	6,000	
Bareilly	4,000	22
Bhavna[illegible] (Gujarat)	8,000	50
Minor Schemes	5,000	23
TOTAL	2,37,000	26,77

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS*

India's natural waterways are more or less evenly distributed over the entire country. The ultimate goal of the development of irrigation is the doubling of the irrigated area within 15 to 20 years. The additional food production resulting from this extension of irrigation will not only cover the present deficit but also provide, to some extent, for the future growth of the population.

The First Five Year Plan provided for the execution of nearly 300 big and small schemes to extend irrigation facilities to nearly 2,20 lakh acres of land on full development.

Particulars of the principal irrigation works in the country and the principal irrigation schemes included in the Second Plan are given at the end of this chapter in tables 173 and 174. The major river valley projects are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

Bhakra Nangal Project

The Bhakra Nangal Project, the largest multi-purpose project in India, estimated to cost Rs. 170 crores, consists of a 740-ft high dam, with about 652 miles of canals and over 2,200 miles of distributaries and minors. The Bhakra dam is being constructed across the Sutlej river in a mountain gorge just before the river enters the plains The Nangal dam is located 8 miles down-stream and will serve as a balancing reservoir to take up the diurnal variations of water released from Bhakra and thus ensure steady supplies. The construction of the project was started in 1946 All works, except the Bhakra dam and its power houses, which are in progress, have almost been completed. The dam has risen to a height of over 600 ft. and the concreting is expected to be completed by December 1961.

In 1959-60 an area of about 25 lakh acres was irrigated by the Bhakra canal system in Punjab and Rajasthan The canal system commands a gross area of about 67·6 lakh acres Of this, the cultivable commanded area will be 58·6 lakh acres and 36 lakh acres will be annually irrigated on full development. In addition, an area of 37 lakh acres will get increased water supply It is anticipated that, on full development, there will be an additional out-turn of 8·5 lakh tons of wheat and other foodgrains, 5·9 lakh bales of cotton, 1·5 lakh tons of sugarcane and 0·3 lakh tons of pulses and oilseeds.

There will eventually be two power houses at Bhakra, one on each side of the dam. In addition, there are two other power houses on the Nangal

*A description of only selected projects is given

hydel channel. The power house at Ganguwal with two units of 24,000 kw. each was commissioned in January 1955. The power house at Kotla, having the same capacity, was put into operation in July 1960. An additional unit of 29,000 kw. is under erection in each of these power houses and will be completed by the end of July 1961. The left bank power house at Bhakra will have 5 generating sets of 90,000 kw. each. The first generating unit was commissioned on November 14, 1960. Most of the remaining generating sets are at various stages of erection and are expected to be commissioned in 1961. With the addition of these units and one unit each of 29,000 kw. at Ganguwal and Kotla, there will be an installed capacity of 6,04,000 kw. and a firm capacity of 3,66,000 kw.

Partial storage of water above the Bhakra dam started in mid-1958 when a limited supply of water for perennial irrigation was released.

Hirakud Dam Project

The project harnesses the river Mahanadi and will provide irrigation to 5·7 lakh acres of land in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts in Orissa. The power house at the base of the dam has an installed capacity of 1,23,000 kw. The main dam—the world's longest main stream dam—is 15,748 feet long; it is flanked by 13 miles of dykes on both sides and impounds 66 lakh acre-feet of water. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 70·78 crores.

The main dam and dykes have been completed in all respects. Up to the end of November 1960, irrigation facilities had been provided for 3,76,843 acres. The entire net-work of the canal distribution system was completed in March 1960. In the power house, all the four generating units, with an installed capacity of 1,23,000 kw., have been commissioned and power is being supplied at present to the Indian Aluminium Factory at Hirakud, the cement factory at Rajgangpur, the steel plant at Rourkela, the ferro-manganese plant at Joda, the paper mills at Brajarajnagar and the textile and other industries in and around Chowdwar. The towns of Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Bargarh and several other places are also getting power from Hirakud.

A scheme costing Rs. 14·92 crores has been sanctioned for delta irrigation and will, on completion, supply perennial irrigation to 15·95 lakh acres annually in Cuttack and Puri districts. This scheme is being executed by the Government of Orissa.

To meet the increasing load [illegible]

will be commissioned by the end of 1961 and 1962.

Rajasthan Canal Project

The Rajasthan Canal Project estimated to cost Rs. 66·47 crores was sanctioned in July 1957. It envisages the construction of a canal taking off from the Harike barrage across the river Sutlej and has been divided into two parts :

(*a*) Rajasthan feeder: 134 miles long, of which the first 110 miles lie in Punjab.

(*b*) Rajasthan Canal: 201 miles long [illegible]

To begin [illegible]

Ravi and the [illegible]

stored waters [illegible]

The flow supplies will provide irrigation to about 10·84 lakh acres in the

districts of Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Sriganganagar. The production of foodgrains is expected to be of the order of 5·7 lakh tons valued at Rs. 15·6 crores.

A Committee of Direction and the Rajasthan Canal Board have been set up to ensure efficient, economic and expeditious execution of the Rajasthan Canal Project including all connected works in Punjab and Rajasthan territories and colonisation of the areas covered by the project. The project report, which is being revised in the light of further surveys and investigations, provides for annual (perennial) irrig[illegible] acres out of the total culturable [illegible]

It is prop[illegible] water [illegible]

Damoda[illegible]

The project comprises four st[illegible]ns at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet [illegible] of a total capacity of 1,04,000 kw. [illegible], three thermal power stations at B[illegible] and Chandrapura with a total capacity of 6,25,000 kw.; an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barrage at Durgapur with canals and distributaries

The all-concrete Tilaiya dam on the river Barakar, with earthen extension on either side, was completed in 1953 The Konar dam was completed in September 1955 The Maithon dam on the river Barakar stores 11·04 lakh acre-feet of water, and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam has a capacity of 60,000 kw The dam was completed in September 1957, in the power house three generating units of 20,000 kw each have been commissioned.

Designed primarily for flood control, the Panchet Hill dam, recently completed, will impound 12·14 lakh acre-feet of water. A 40,000 kw hydro-electric station has been built near the dam which was commissioned in September 1959

The 2,271 ft. long and 63 ft high barrage at Durgapur in West Bengal was opened in August 1955. It will irrigate over [illegible] through a network of canals and [illegible] main left bank canal will [illegible] communication between [illegible]

The Bokaro Thermal [illegible] an installed capacity of 1,50,000 kw was commissioned in February 1953 An additional unit of 75,000 kw. at this station is expected to be commissioned shortly. The Durgapur Thermal Power Station with an installed capacity of [illegible] kw. is also expected to be commissioned very [illegible] started on the third thermal stati[illegible] city of 2,50,000 kw. which w[illegible] tion and other demands in Bi[illegible]

Tungabhadra Project

This joint undertaking of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore comprises a 7,942 ft long and 162 ft. high dam on the Tungabhadra river at Mallapuram and a system of canals and power stations on either side

The dam was inaugurated in July 1953 The reservoir has a water-spread of 146 square miles. The two canals on either side will irrigate nearly 8·3 lakh acres in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States There will be two power stations on the right side, one below the dam and the other at the tail end of a 14-mile long hydel channel at Hampi Two generating units of 9,000 kw. each in the dam power house and two units of the same capacity out of three units in the canal power house have been commissioned. A power station will also be constructed below the dam on the left side

where three generators of 9,000 kw. each will be installed in the first instance and another unit of 9,000 kw. will be added at a later date.

Kosi Project

The three-unit Kosi scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 44·76 crores, will, besides affording protection against floods, irrigate about 14 05 lakh acres annually in Bihar. Unit I of the scheme includes a barrage (scheduled for completion by June 1962) across the river Kosi about three miles above Hanumannagar in Nepal. Unit II consists of embankments (completed), about 152 miles in length, along both the banks of the river. Unit III comprises the Eastern Kosi Canal (work in progress) which will take off from the Hanumannagar Barrage. It will have four branches, *viz.*, Murliganj Branch, Jankinagar Branch, Banmankhi Branch, and Araria Branch.

Chambal Project

The first phase of the project, which is being jointly executed by the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments, consists of the Gandhi Sagar Dam, Gandhi Sagar Power Station, transmission lines, Kotah Barrage and canals on either side of the barrage. The reservoir to be formed by the Gandhi Sagar Dam will have a gross storage capacity of 68·5 lakh acre-feet of water. The canal system will irrigate 11 lakh acres in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Besides, 80,000 kw. of power, at 60 per cent load factor, will be generated from the four generating sets which are being installed (three of them already commissioned) at the Gandhi Sagar Power Station. Though the project as a whole is expected to be completed by 1963-64, power generation was started from November 19, 1960 and water for irrigation released at Kotah Barrage the following day.

The Project (Stage I) is estimated to cost Rs. 63·59 crores.

Nagarjunasagar Project

The Nagarjunasagar Project, which is a scheme of the Andhra Pradesh Government, comprises the construction of a masonry dam on the Krishna river near Nandikonda village, about 100 miles from Hyderabad, and two canals one on each side of the river. The right bank canal, 135 miles long, and the left bank canal, 108 miles long, will [illegible]

A nine-member control board, with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh as Chairman, has been set up for the execution of the project.

Koyna Project

The first stage of the project, estimated to cost Rs. 38·28 crores and inaugurated in January 1961, envisages the [illegible] 208 ft. high d[illegible] waters of the [illegible] power house [illegible] of power will be supplied to Bombay and Poona and the remaining 10,000 kw. to the adjoining areas in Maharashtra.

Rihand Dam Project

The Rihand Project, estimated to cost Rs. 46·05 crores, includes the construction of a concrete gravity dam about 300 ft. high and 3,065 ft. long across the river Rihand near the village of Pipri in the Mirzapur district

of Uttar Pradesh, about 29 miles south of the confluence of the Rihand and the Sone rivers. The reservoir, 180 square miles in area, to be created by the dam, will store 86 lakh acre-feet of water. A power station with an initial installed capacity of 2·5 lakh kw. and ultimate installed capacity of 3 lakh kw. is also under construction at the toe of the dam. A net-work of transmission lines with the necessary transmission and switching sub-stations will cover the entire eastern and south-eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. Power from the project will be used for the industrial and agricultural development of this economically backward region, with a population of over 2·5 crores, by providing cheap power for cottage industries as well as for medium and major industries and pumping schemes for irrigation. This power station will also supply power to the aluminium industry which is the first of its kind in the State. The project will further provide irrigation benefits to about 14 lakh acres in Uttar Pradesh and about 5 lakh acres in Bihar.

The project is scheduled for completion by 1961-62.

Bhadra Reservoir Project

This multi-purpose project, estimated to cost Rs. 33·53 crores (revised) and scheduled for completion by 1961, across the river Bhadra in Mysore State, will irrigate 2·45 lakh acres of land in Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga and Bellary districts and will have a power station with an installed capacity of 33,200 kw.

Kakrapara Project

This project may be regarded as the first phase of the development of the Tapi valley. The weir, 2,038 ft. long and 45 ft. high, on the rocky river-bed near Kakrapara, 50 miles upstream of Surat, was completed in June 1953. Canals are scheduled to be completed in 1963. The project will irrigate 6·54 lakh acres in the Surat district.

Machkund Project

A joint venture of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, this hydro-electric project harnesses the river Machkund which forms the boundary between the two States. A dam 176 ft. high above foundations and 1,345 ft. long has been constructed at Jalaput across the Machkund river to store 6,25,000 acre-feet of water. Three generating units of 17,000 kw. each and three units of 21,250 kw. each have been commissioned. The total installed capacity of the power station is now 1,14,750 kw.

Mayurakshi Project

This project of the West Bengal Government is mainly an irrigation scheme though it also provides for the installation of a 4,000 kw hydro-electric plant. Power from the project will be supplied to the Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Parganas in Bihar. The first stage of the project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tilpara near Suri, 20 miles below the dam in West Bengal. The 155 ft high and 2,170 ft. long Massanjore Dam, now named Canada Dam, was completed in June 1955. The canals will irrigate 7·2 lakh acres annually. The Canada Dam will have a capacity of 5 lakh acre-feet of water and will provide *rabi* irrigation for nearly 1·2 lakh acres. The first 2,000 kw. generating set was commissioned in December 1956 and the second in February 1957.

Project for the Preservation of the Port of Calcutta

The alarming deterioration of the Hooghly and the consequent threat of the extinction of the Port of Calcutta have reached a stage which requires

immediate remedial measures. With the continuing reduction of upland supplies, the river has lost its capacity to transport the silt coming from the top to the sea. This has caused a serious bottleneck in navigation over the bars and crossings in the Upper Hooghly.

Moreover, the waters of the Hooghly have become increasingly saline, to an extent that the water supply of Calcutta City and its environs is no longer potable or suitable for industrial use.

There has also been an increase in the intensity and frequency of the bore tides with consequential increased damage to vessels and jetties.

The problem of the Calcutta Port has been engaging the attention of experts for over a century. The only technical solution of the problem is to restore the upland supply by the construction of a barrage on the Ganga. The Ganga Barrage Project envisages the following principal components:

(*i*) a barrage across the Ganga at Farakka;

(*ii*) a barrage across the Bhagirathi at Jangipur above the outfall of the canal;

(*iii*) a Feeder Canal, 26½ miles long, taking off from upstream of the Ganga Barrage on the right bank and outfalling into the Bhagirathi, downstream of the Jangipur Barrage.

By a judicious operation of these components, it will be possible not only to prolong the upland supplies into the Hooghly but also to even out the sharply-fluctuating hydrographs in the river, thus counteracting the deteriorating effects of the preponderance of tidal flow.

While the principal objective of the Project is the preservation of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly and the Port of Calcutta, a number of incidental benefits will also accrue, namely, improvement of the city water supply and the drainage of the region, improvements in communications and inland navigation, etc.

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 56·4 crores and is programmed to be completed in 7 to 8 years.

Gandak Project

An International Agreement on the Gandak Irrigation and Power Project between the Government of Nepal and the Government of India was signed on December 4, 1959. It is an inter-State project in which Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are the participating States.

The project envisages the construction of a barrage with a road-*cum*-railway bridge across the river Gandak at Bhaisalotan, about 2,749 ft. in length and 1,000 ft. below the existing Tribeni Canal Head Regulator. There will be two canal systems—the Eastern Canal System and the Western Canal System. The Main Eastern Canal System will feed the Don Branch Canal, the Nepal Eastern Canal, the Tribeni Canal and the Tirhut Canal. The Western Canal System will comprise the Nepal Western Canal, the Main Western Canal and the [illegible]. It is also proposed to construct [illegible] 15,000 kw. at the eighth mile of [illegible] subsequently handed over to Nepal [illegible].

Detailed investigation of the project is nearing completion and work has been undertaken on the construction of access roads, landing ground, buildings at the barrage site at Bhaisalotan and at other work sites. The total estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 52 crores.

The project will improve communications and provide additional employment opportunities and better trade facilities for the people of Nepal and India.

THE INDUS WATERS TREATY, 1960*

The Indo-Pakistan boundary, drawn in 1947, cut across the Indus system of rivers, the areas irrigated from these rivers, and two of the canals. Of about 260 lakh acres of land annually irrigated in the Indus basin, about 210 lakh acres came to lie in Pakistan and only 50 lakh acres in India. Most of the irrigation canals lay in Pakistan and only a few in India. Extensive desert lands in India were awaiting to be developed when the new political boundary was drawn. All these problems attracted attention soon after the partition. After 12 years of negotiations, for 8 years with the help of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, a settlement has now been reached.

A treaty fixing and delimiting the rights and obligations of India and Pakistan with regard to the use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers was signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on September 19, 1960, in Karachi. The Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, as it is called, came into force upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification between the two Governments on January 12, 1961, in New Delhi.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Irrigation

The area irrigated from all sources at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan (1950-51) was 5·15 crore acres, of which about 2·2 crore acres were irrigated by major and medium irrigation projects. An additional area of about 30 lakh acres was brought under irrigation during the First Five Year Plan by the major and medium projects.

The irrigation benefits accruing from the First and Second Plan schemes at the end of the First Plan and during the Second Plan are given in the table below.

TABLE 172

IRRIGATION BENEFITS DURING SECOND PLAN

(lakh acres)

	Potential at channel outlets for gross irrigation	Utilisation	
		Gross	Net
1955-56	65	33	29
1956-57	73	41	34
1957-58	81	57	49
1958-59	96	64	59
1959-60 (estimated)	117	86	74
1960-61 (anticipated)	140	105	90

Power

At the beginning of the First Plan, the total installed capacity of power generating plants amounted to only 23 lakh kw. Half of this was in the electricity companies in the bigger towns. About a quarter of the installed capacity was in the public sector, the balance being in the private sector and industrial establishments which generated their own power. In the First Plan period, the installed capacity increased by about 11 lakh kw., bringing the total installed capacity to 34 lakh kw. In this, the share of the public sector increased from 6 lakh kw. to 14 lakh kw.

*For an outline of the main provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, see Appendices.

It is estimated that by the end of 1960-61 the total installed capacity will increase to 58 lakh kw. Thus the energy generated during the Second Plan period will be of the order of 24 lakh kw., of which 19 lakh kw. will be in the public sector, 2 lakh kw. in electricity supply companies and the remaining 3 lakh kw. in industrial establishments which generate their own power. An additional generating capacity of about 60 lakh kw. is likely to be added during the Third Five Year Plan.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. which was incorporated under the Companies Act in January 1957, with a nominal capital of Rs. 2 crores, has at present a paid-up capital of Rs. 113 lakhs, contributed by the Central Government and the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Assam. During 1958-59, the Corporation declared a dividend of 3½ per cent less taxes.

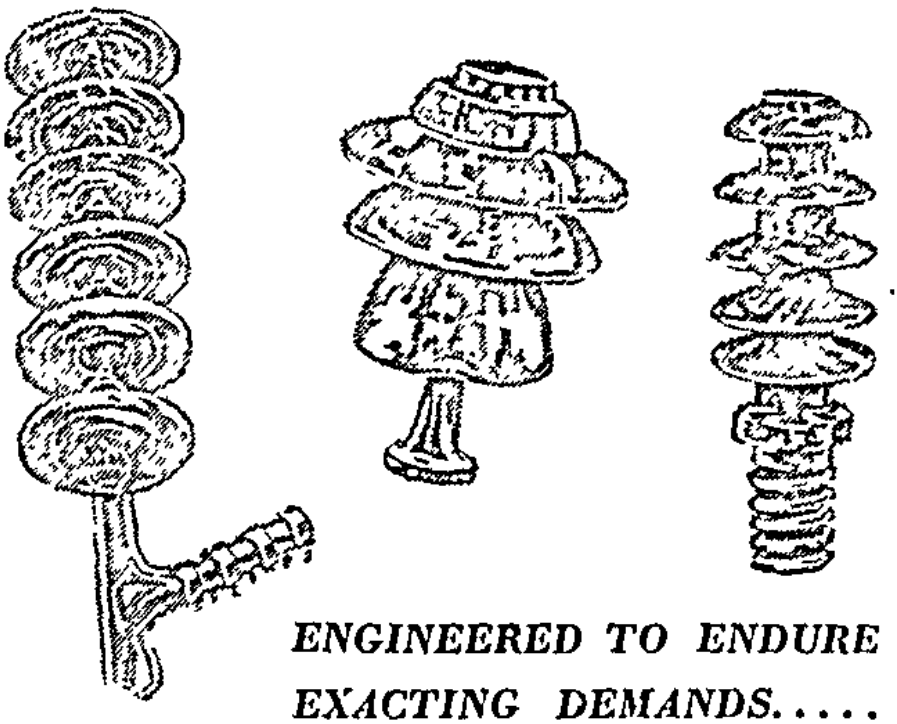
The Corporation is executing works on the Chambal Project (in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh), Badua Dam and Kosi Barrage (in Bihar). The Corporation has recently been entrusted with the construction of a submersible bridge on the Tawa River in Madhya Pradesh.

TABLE 173

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION WORKS*

	Year of completion	Total outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Area irrigated (thousand acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh			
Godavari Delta System	1890	2,20	11,11
Nizam Sagar	1931	3,92	2,75
Romperu Drainage	1956	1,28	8
Rallapad	1957	1,03	8
Upper Pennar	1958	1,52	10
K. C. Canal	1958	4,28	2,78
Godavari (Stage I)	1958-59	6,01	65
Prakasam Barrage	1959-60	2,37	11,70
Bhairavani Tippa	1960	1,42	10
Bihar			
Sone Canals	1874	2,68	8,58
Kamala Canal	1951	23	38
Mayurakshi Left Bank Canal	1958	81	25
Tribeni Canal extension	1958-59	1,13	62
Gujarat			
Rangola	1952	62	10
Brahmani	1954	91	27
Moj	1955	96	15
Aji	1957-58	80	3
Machhu I	1962-63	1,48	22
Jammu and Kashmir			
Sind Valley	1956	1,24	18
Kerala			
Kuttanad	1956	60	1,21†
Peechi	1957-58	2,35	46
Chalakudy (Stage I)	1957-58	1,53	28
Walayar Reservoir	1958-59	1,17	8
Wadakkanchen (Vezhani)	1958-59	1,08	9
Navyar	1959-60	2,10	19
Malampuzha	1959-60	5,32	43

*This is not an exhaustive list, but contains only selected works.
† Relief from submersion.



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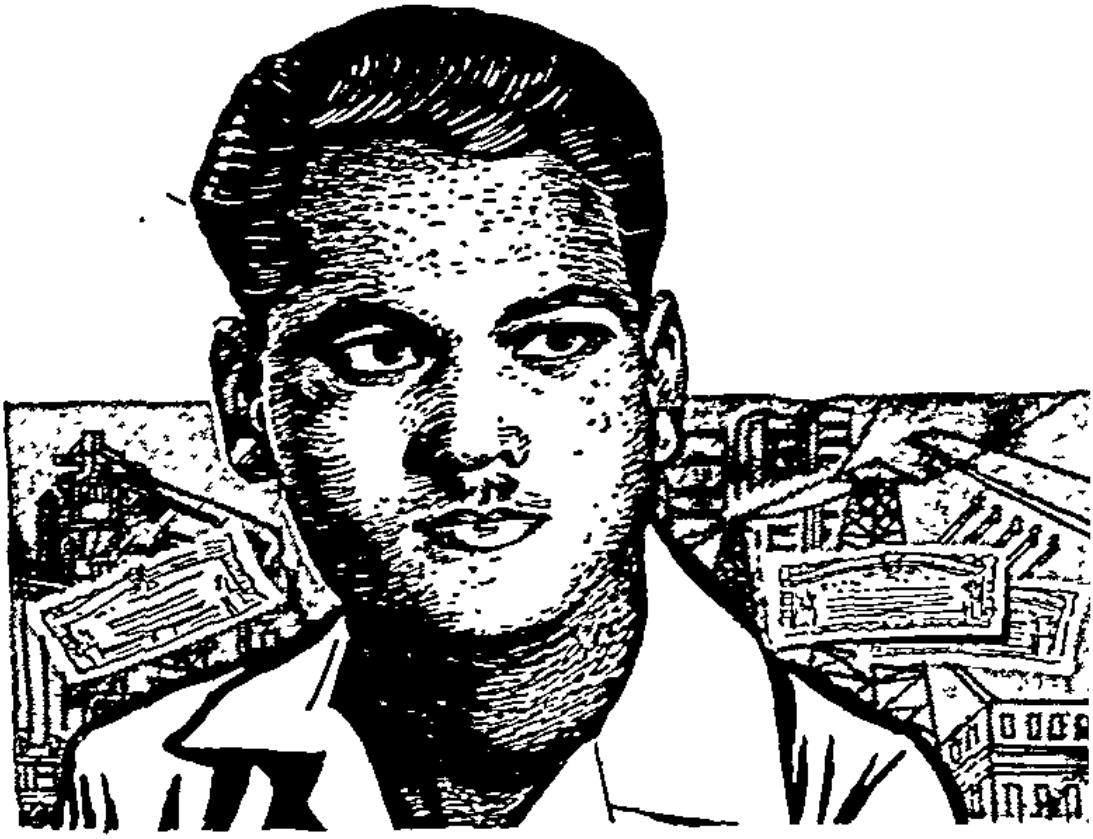
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THE PLAN MEANS
PLENTY AND SECURITY

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9A/60/202

For the development of important industries for which sufficient capital has not been forthcoming in the private sector, the Government give financial assistance either by granting loans on special terms or by participating in equity capital. The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, the [illegible] been [illegible] The [illegible] per cent

PRODUCTIVITY

Following the recommendations of a Productivity Delegation which visited Japan in October-November 1956, a National Productivity Council was set up in February 1958 as an autonomous body with representatives of Government, employers, labour and others. The object is to inculcate productivity consciousness in the country and apply the latest techniques of increasing productivity in industry, by promoting the setting up of local productivity councils in industrial centres and of five regional productivity directorates manned by specialists. So far 41 local councils have been set up; five regional directorates at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur and Bangalore have also been established.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, established in July 1948, has been giving assistance in the form of advances and long-term loans to industrial concerns. Up to March 1960, loans sanctioned by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 72.18 crores including Rs 7.84 crores during 1959-60; about two-thirds of the loans sanctioned were in respect of new undertakings which went into production after independence. Loans worth Rs. 47.48 crores were actually disbursed. A sum of Rs. 13.5 crores was provided in the Second Plan for Central Government loans to the Corporation; the amount was later raised to Rs. 22.25 crores.

The Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1957 seeks further to strengthen the resources position of the Corporation and widen the scope of its activities. A larger number of industries, including new concerns, which are not in a position to offer adequate security, but deserve encouragement from the point of view of the national economy, may now receive loans from the Corporation if some guarantees are given by the Central Government or a State Government, a scheduled bank or a State co-operative bank. The State Financial Corporations* assist medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the all-India corporation. The total amount of their outstanding loans and advances stood at Rs. 14.17 crores at the end of 1959-60.

By the end of 1959, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, set up in January 1955 to assist industrial enterprises in the [illegible] Rs. 20.40 [illegible] and phar- [illegible] lime and cement works, glass manufacture, etc. Actual disbursements amounted to Rs. 9.01 crores.

The Refinance Corporation for Industry Private Ltd. was set up in June 1958 to provide re-lending facilities against loans given by banks to industrial concerns for [illegible] in industries included in th [illegible] must be for periods betwee[illegible]

not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs. These facilities will be available only to those industrial concerns whose paid-up capital and reserves do not exceed Rs. 2.5 crores. Refinance assistance sanctioned till March 1960 amounted to Rs. 4.16 crores.

The National Industrial Development Corporation, set up in 1954, also acts as an agency of the Government for the grant of special loans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the cotton textile and jute industries and for expansion of machine tool units. Till March 1960, loans amounting to Rs. 14.79 crores were sanctioned by the NIDC to these industries.

The Government assist the private sector by facilitating the import of essential raw materials and basic intermediates, offering tax concessions and protecting new industries in the first few years. The statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the previous non-statutory Tariff Board, have been reviewing the progress of protected industries and examining new cases for protection.

Efforts have been made to secure technical help from the industrially advanced countris either under the international technical assistance schemes or through direct negotiations. (See chapter on 'India and International Organisations').

Foreign Capital

In order to supplement the capital resources for rapid industrial development, the Government have invited foreign assistance in cases where sufficient capacity for the manufacture of a particular item does not exist in the country and where it is desirable to secure the know-how from leading foreign firms. The policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948, and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that:

(*i*) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest by ensuring that major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases;

(*ii*) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of the general industrial policy;

(*iii*) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistent with the foreign exchage position of the country;

(*iv*) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation will be paid.

According to a study by the Economic Department of the Reserve Bank of India, the book value of the private foreign business investments in India at the end of 1957 totalled Rs. 555.6 crores (inclusive of IBRD loans). Net of capital repatriation, the flow of foreign business investments (inclusive of IBRD loans) during 1957 amounted to Rs. 48.8 crores against Rs. 36.8 crores during 1956 and an annual average of Rs. 17.6 crores during 1954-55. India's foreign liabilities at the official sector during 1957 amounted to Rs. 451 crores and those to the private sector to Rs. 48 crores. Private [illegible] during 1958 amounted to Rs. 652 crores and Rs. 652 crores respectively.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Early Stages

Although the first cotton mill in India was built at Calcutta in 1818, the real beginnings of the industry were made in Bombay in the year 1854, with predominantly Indian capital and enterprise. The foundations of the jute industry were laid near Calcutta in 1855, mostly with foreign capital and enterprise. These, along with coal mining, were the only major industries which had developed substantially before World War I. The War gave a further impetus to industrial development. The policy of discriminating protection, adopted in 1922 on the recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission, did much to help the growth of Indian industries. Between 1922 and 1939, the production of cotton piecegoods more than doubled, that of steel ingots increased 8 times and of paper 2½ times. The protected sugar industry progressed so speedily between 1932 and 1936 that the country became self-sufficient in sugar. About the same time the cement industry also began to grow, and by 1935-36 it was able to meet about 95 per cent of the total needs of the country. The production of matches, glass, vanaspati, soap and several engineering industries recorded large increases during this period. An electrical goods industry came into being.

World War II created conditions favourable for the maximum utilisation of capacity in Indian industries. Several new industries came into existence [illegible] bicycles, s[illegible] phate. T[illegible] and pharmaceuticals also commenced.

In the immediate post-war period, a new range of industries grew up, ball and roller bearings, carding engines, ring frames and locomotives. The fertiliser, cement, sheet glass, caustic soda and sulphuric acid industries expanded.

During First Plan

The emphasis in the First Five Year Plan was on agriculture, irrigation and power; only about 8 per cent of the total investment was allocated for industries and minerals. It set comparatively modest targets for new investment in the industrial field, the emphasis being on the fuller utilisation of existing capacity. This objective was more or less achieved. Some idle capacity, however, still existed in the superphosphate, soap, vegetable oils, vanaspati and paint industries and in some engineering industries, such as the diesel engine and radio, and in the re-rolling sector of steel and non-ferrous metals ind[illegible]

[illegible] in the public sector under the First Plan are shown in table 177. Investment in the private sector on new projects and expansion programmes during the First Plan was expected to be about Rs. 233 crores and this target was attained. Expenditure on the [illegible] tion [illegible] lower [illegible]

In all, new investment on industries (excluding investment on replacement and modernisation) amounted to about Rs. 293 crores as against the projected outlay of Rs. 327 crores.

Targets of production, as distinct from capacity, were more or less reached in the case of cotton textiles, sugar, vegetable oils, cement, paper, soda ash, caustic soda, rayon, electric transformers, bicycles, sewing machines and petroleum refining. The expected levels of production were not

reached in the case of iron and steel, aluminium, machine tools, fertilisers, diesel engines and pumps, automobiles, radios, batteries, electric motors, electric lamps, electric fans, jute textiles, paints and varnishes, plywood, superphosphate, power alcohol and glass.

Appreciable diversification of production was achieved. Among the new products manufactured for the first time were: staple fibre and cellulose acetate filament, calcium carbide, hydrogen peroxide, rare earth compounds, caustic soda and ammonium chloride, penicillin, DDT, newsprint, carding engines, automatic looms, steel wire ropes, jute spinning frames, deep well turbine pumps and motors and transformers of higher ratings.

The industry-wise break-up of the total outlay of Rs. 293 crores on industrial expansion in the public and private secotors during the First Plan, compared to the original estimate of Rs. 327 crores, is shown in table 175.

Capacity and level of production in different industries at the end of the First Plan are given in table 179 along with the targets for the Second Plan.

TABLE 175

OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (FIRST PLAN)

(*in crores of rupees*)

	Estimate under First Plan	Investment actually incurred
Metallurgical and engineering (iron and steel, aluminium, heavy electricals, etc.) ..	85·0	61·0
[illegible]	64·0	45·0
[illegible] and	26·0	27·0
[illegible]	53·0	46·0
Cotton textiles	9·0	20 0*
Sugar	0·1	5 0
Rayon textiles (including staple fibre and chemical pulp)	16 5	8 0
Cement	17·7	17 5
Paper and paperboard including newsprint	7 4	12 0
Electric power generation and distribution (in the private sector)	16·0	32 6
Others	32·3	18 9
TOTAL	327·0	293·0

During Second Plan

New investment in the organised industries during the Second Plan (original allocation)** would amount to Rs. 1,094 crores—Rs. 524 crores in the public sector (besides Rs. 35 crores to be invested by the National Industrial Development Corporation) and Rs. 535 crores in the private sector. The proposed outlay in the public sector was mainly accounted for by iron and steel (Rs. 350 crores), fertilisers (Rs. 37 crores†), the heavy electrical plant (Rs. 20 crores), besides the South Arcot Lignite Project (Rs. [illegible] crores) The [illegible] poration pro [illegible] modernisatio [illegible] shops, structural fabrication, refractories, chemical pulp for rayon and

*Overall outlay inclusive of minor expansions, replacements and modernisation, is estimated at Rs. 80 crores.

**The increased costs of some of the projects in the public sector, owing to rise in price-levels, internal as well as external, are shown in table 177 along with the original estimates.

† This is exclusive of expenditure on the fertiliser plant under the South Arcot Lignite Project and on capacity for by-product ammonium sulphate in connection with the new steel plants.

newsprint and intermediates for dyestuffs and drugs. The NIDC would also foster the establishment of a new unit for aluminium and the manufacture of heavy machinery and equipment for earth moving, mining, etc., and also of rollers and rolling equipment required in ferrous and non-ferrous metals industries.

The programme of development under the Second Plan in the public sector of industry in terms of investment, capacity and estimated production is shown in table 177. More details about the State-owned industrial undertakings appear under relevant heads in the section on 'Principal Industries'.

The main emphasis in the Second Plan was on the expansion of capital and producer goods industries with a view to laying firm foundations of industrial progress. The following order of priorities was laid down:

(*i*) *increased production of iron and steel and heavy chemicals*, including nitrogenous fertilisers, and development of the heavy engineering and machine building industries;

(*ii*) expansion of capacity in respect of other developmental commodities and producer goods such as aluminium, cement, chemical pulp, dyestuffs and phosphatic fertilisers, and of essential drugs;

(*iii*) modernisation and re-equipment of important national industries such as jute and cotton textiles and sugar;

(*iv*) fuller utilisation of the existing installed capacity in industries where there are wide gaps between capacity and production; and

(*v*) expansion of capacity for consumer goods industries keeping in view the requirements of common production programmes, and the production targets for the decentralised sector of industry.

The industry-wise break-up of the total outlay of Rs. 1,094 crores in the public and private sectors during the Second Plan is shown below.

TABLE 176

OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (SECOND PLAN)

	Amount (in crores of rupees)	Percentage of total investment
Metallurgical industries	502·5	45·9
[illegible]	150·0	13·7
[illegible]	132·0	12·0
[illegible]	93·0	8·5
[illegible]	10·0	0·9
[illegible]	54·0	5·0
Sugar	51·0	4·7
Cotton, jute, woollen and silk yarn and cloth	36·3	3·3
Rayon and staple fibre	24·0	2·2
Others	41·5*	3·8

*Includes an investment of Rs. 29·0 crores in respect of mining and power generation under the South Arcot Lignite Project.

TABLE 177

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, EXCLUSIVE OF SCHEMES OF NIDC)

Name of the Scheme	As at the end of March 1956			Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)			
	Investment (Rs. crores)	Capacity (1955-56)	Production (1955-56)	Investment (Rs. crores)		Capacity (1960-61)	Estimated production (1960-61)
				Original	Revised		
Three steel plants (Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur)	7·75	—	—	350·00	439·0 (plus 120·0 for the townships, etc.).	Finished steel 23 lakh tons and pig iron 6.8 lakh tons for foundries.	20 lakh tons of finished steel and 4.5 lakh tons of pig iron for foundries.
South Arcot Lignite Project	0·5	—	—	52·00 (*a*)	61·00	35 lakh tons of lignite, 7·14 lakh tons of lignite briquettes, 2·1 lakh KW of power, 70,000 tons of nitrogen.	35 lakh tons of lignite, 7·14 lakh tons of lignite briquettes, 2·1 lakh KW of power, 20,000 tons of nitrogen (*b*).
Sindri Fertiliser Factory ..	28	70,000 tons of nitrogen	66,000 tons of nitrogen	7·00	8·40	1·17 lakh tons of nitrogen.	1 17 lakh tons of nitrogen.
Nangal Fertiliser-*cum*-Heavy Water Factory	—	—	—	22 00	27·11	70,000 tons of nitrogen	40,000 tons of nitrogen(*c*)
Hindustan Shipyard ..	6·0 (1951-56)	—	50,000 GRT (1951-56)	9 80	9 80	—	75,000—90,000 GRT (1956-61).
Rourkela Fertiliser Factory	—	—	—	8 00	16 00	80,000 tons of nitrogen	70,000 tons of nitrogen(*d*)
Heavy Electric Plant.. ..	0·2	—	—	20·00 (*e*)	16·65	—	Will commence production in 1961.
Hindustan Machine Tools ..	4·4	N.A.	Lathes and components worth Rs 0·25 crore	2·00	2 36	865 lathes, milling and drilling machines.	Equipment worth over Rs. 3 crores.
Hindustan Insecticides	0·5	700 tons	284 tons	1 00	1 20	2,800 tons	2,500 tons

(*a*) The total cost of the project on completion was estimated about Rs. 68·85 crores.
(*b*) Expected to be in full production by December 1960.
(*c*) Expected to be in full production by 1960.
(*d*) Expected to be in full production by the end of 1959 The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 16 0 crores and the provision now made would be reviewed at the appropriate stage
(*e*) The total cost of the project on completion is estimated at about Rs. 45 5 crores (excluding the cost of the township).

TABLE 177—(*concld*)

Name of the Scheme	As at the end of March 1956			Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)			
	Investment (Rs. crores)	Capacity (1955-56)	Production (1955-56)	Investment (Rs.crores)		Capacity (1960-61)	Estimated production (1960-61)
				Original	Revised		
Hindustan Antibiotics ..	2·1	48 lakh mega units	66·4 lakh mega units	1·00	1 00	2,40 lakh mega units and 15,000 to 20,000 kg. of streptomycin.	2,40 lakh mega units and 15,000 kg. of streptomycin.
Hindustan Cables .. .	1·6	470 miles of cable (single shift)	525 miles of cable	0·50	0 60	1,000 miles of cable and 300 miles of co-axial cable.	1,000 miles of cable and 300 miles of co-axial cable.
National Instruments Factory (including optical glass project)	0·6	*Instruments* worth Rs. 40 lakhs	*Instruments* worth Rs 14 2 lakhs	0·65	0·65	N.A.	N A.
Salt development ..	0 3	—	846 lakh mds. (public and private sectors)	2·0	2·0	—	1,000 lakh maunds (public and private sectors)
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	14 6	120 locomotives	125 locomotives	5·0	—	300 locomotives	300 locomotives
Integral Coach Factory .	5 2	—	20 coaches	10·0	—	350 coaches	350 coaches
New Metre Gauge Coach Factory	—	—	Nil			200 coaches	200 coaches
Engineering shops for spare parts	Nil	—	Nil	7·0	—	N.A.	N.A
Indian Telephone Industries	4	Telephones 50,000; Exchange lines 35,000	Telephones 48,695; Exchange lines 29,400	—	—	Telephones 1,20,000; Exchange lines 88,900	Telephones 1,20,000; Exchange lines 88,900
Teleprinter Factory .. .	—	—	—	0·75	—	N.A.	N A.
Security Paper Mill .. .	—	—	—	2.50	2 50	1,500 tons	1,500 tons
	75·8			501·7			

N.A.—Not Available.

Percentage increases in capacity and production proposed during the Second Plan for (*i*) representative capital and producer goods industries and (*ii*) a number of important consumer goods industries, are shown below in table 178.

TABLE 178

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN INDUSTRIES IN 1960-61 OVER 1955-66

	Capacity	Production
Capital and Producer Goods Industries		
Finished steel	260	231
Aluminium	300	233
Ferro-manganese	514	—
Nitrogenous fertilisers	349	277
Phosphatic fertilisers	243	500
Soda ash	181	188
Caustic soda	241	275
Plastic moulding powders	986	1,362
Dyestuffs	309	450
Power alcohol	33	100
Cement	224	183
Refractories	125	186
Structural fabrication	121	178
Locomotives	135	125
Electric transformers	128	116
Industrial machinery—cotton, jute, cement, sugar and paper	—	471
Benzol	567	900
Consumer Goods Industries		
Sugar	44	24
Rayon and staple fibre	162	246
Cotton textiles		
(*a*) Yarn	13·0	19·6
(*b*) Cloth	Negligible	29 2
Woollen textiles		
(*a*) Yarn	19·7	25·0
(*b*) Cloth	4·2	34·2
Glass and glassware	16·2	60 0
Bicycles	17·8	81·8
Soap	5·0	50·0
Vanaspati	Nil	48·1
Paper and paperboard	114	75

Table 179 shows, for some selected categories of industries, the installed capacity and production in 1955-56 and the targets set under the Second Plan.*

*For details, see 'INDIA 1958' pp. 338-43. Figures here are as in the *Programme of Industrial Development* 1956-61 (Planning Commission, July 1956).

TABLE 179

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY: CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

Industries	Rated capacity			Production		Remarks
	Unit	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	
1. Iron and Steel						
(i) Pig iron for foundries	Thousand tons	3,80	9,80	3,80	7,50	
(ii) Finished steel (main producers only)	Do.	13,00	46,80	13 00	43,00	
2. Aluminium	Tons	7,500	30,000	7,500	25,000	
3. Industrial machinery						
(i) Cotton textile						
Carding engines	Number	792	—	649 (a)	—	(a) 1955
Spinning ring frames	Number	1,596	—	863 (a)	—	
Looms	Number	4,980	—	2,787 (a)	—	
(ii) Jute textile	Value in crores of rupees	—	—	0 06 (b)	2 5	(b) 1954
(iii) Cement	Do.	—	—	0 56 (b)	2 0	
(iv) Sugar	Do	—	—	0 28 (b)	2 5	
(v) Paper	Do	—	—	negligible	4·0	
(vi) Printing	Do	—	—	negligible	2 0	
(vii) Others [Heavy machinery including machine tools]—Machine tools (graded)	Number		—	(c)	(d)	(c) Of the value of Rs. 1·0 crore. (d) Of the value of Rs 3·0 crores.
4. Railway rolling stock						
(i) Locomotives	Do.	170	400	500 (e)	400	(e) Entire Plan period 1951-1956
(ii) Wagons	Do	15,000	25,000	41,966 (e)	25,000	
(iii) Passanger coaches	Do.	1,100	1,700	4,384 (e)	2,300	
5. Shipbuilding	GRT	—	—	50,000 (f)	90 000(g)	(f) 1951-56 (g) 1956-61
6. Automobile and allied industries						
(i) Automobiles (manufacturing only)	Number	29,000	29,000	25,000	57,000	
(ii) Motor cycles and scooters	Do.	11,000	11,000	1,500	11,000	

7. Ball and roller bearings .. .	Thousand	6,00	9,00	8,89	24,00	
8. Agricultural implements and machinery						
(i) Power-driven pumps	Thousand	67	86	36	86	
(ii) Diesel engines	Number	20,000	—	10,000	—	
		2,00,000 (*h*)	2,20,000 (*h*)	1,00,000 (*h*)	2,05,000 (*h*)	(*h*) Horse power
9. Bicycles	Thousand	7,60	8,95	5,50	12,50 (*i*)	(*i*) Includes 2,50,00 bicycles by decentralised sector.
0 Sewing machines	Thousand	46·5	85	1,10	3,00 (*j*)	(*j*) Includes 80,000 domestic sewing machines by decentralised sector.
1. Hurricane lanterns	Do.	50,00	55,00	54,00	60,00	
2. Electric transformers (33 KV and below)	Thousand KVA	6,57	15,00	6,29	13,60	
3. Electric motors (200 HP and below) ..	Thousand HP	2,63	6,00	2,71	6,00	
4. Electric fans	Thousand	4,02	6,00	2,80	6,00	
5. Electric lamps	Thousand	3,60,00	5,00,00	2,70,00	5,00,00	
6. *Radio receivers (organised sector)* ..	Do.	2,13	2,13	1,32 (*k*)	2,00-2,25 (*k*)	(*k*) Includes decentralised sector.
7. Fertilisers						
(i) Nitrogenous (in terms of fixed nitrogen)	Thousand tons	85	3,82	77	2,90	
(ii) Phosphatic	Do.	35	1,20	20	1,20	
8. Heavy chemicals						
(i) *Sulphuric acid*	*Thousand tons*	2,42	5,00	1,70	4,70	
(ii) Soda ash	Do.	90	2,53	80	2,30 (*l*)	(*l*) Gross production
(iii) Caustic soda	Do.	44	1,50	36	1,35 (*l*)	
9. Dyestuffs	Lakh lbs.	66	2,70	40	2,20	
0 Drugs and pharmaceuticals						
(i) Penicillin	Lakh mega units	1,25	4,00	66	4,00	
(ii) DDT	Tons	700	2,800	172 (*m*)	2,800	(*m*) 1955
(iii) *Streptomycin*	*Kilograms*	—	*18,000*	—	*18,000*	
1. Soap	Thousand tons	3,40	3,57	2,00	3,00	
2. Leather footwear	Lakh pairs	—	—	8,85	10,20	
3. Rubber manufactures						
(i) Automobile tyres	Thousand	9,50	14,60	9,10	14,60	
(ii) Bicycle tyres	Do.	60,00	1,18,00	57,50	1,18,00	
4. (i) Paper and paper board	Thousand tons	2,10	4,50	2,00	3,50	
(ii) *Newsprint*	Tons	30,000	60,000	4,200	60,000	

TABLE 179

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY: CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

Industries	Rated capacity			Production		Remarks
	Unit	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	
1. Iron and Steel						
(i) Pig iron for foundries	Thousand tons	3,80	9,80	3,80	7,50	
(ii) Finished steel (main producers only)	Do	13,00	46,80	13,00	43,00	
2 Aluminium	Tons	7,500	30,000	7,500	25,000	
3. Industrial machinery						
(i) Cotton textile						
Carding engines	Number	792	—	649 (a)	—	(a) 1955
Spinning ring frames	Number	1,596	—	863 (a)	—	
Looms	Number	4,980	—	2,787 (a)	—	
(ii) Jute textile	Value in crores of rupees	—	—	0 06 (b)	2 5	(b) 1954
(iii) Cement	Do.	—	—	0 56 (b)	2 0	
(i) Sugar	Do.	—	—	0 28 (b)	2·5	
(i) Paper	Do	—	—	negligible	4 0	
(ii) Printing	Do	—	—	negligible	2·0	
(iii) Others [Heavy machinery including machine tools]—Machine tools (graded)	Number		—	(c)	(d)	(c) Of the value of Rs. 1 0 crore.
4. Railway rolling stock						(d) Of the value of Rs. 3 0 crores.
(i) Locomotives	Do.	170	400	500 (e)	400	(e) Entire Plan period 1951-1956
(ii) Wagons	Do.	15,000	25,000	41,966 (e)	25,000	
(iii) Passenger coaches	Do.	1,100	1,700	4,384 (e)	2,300	
5. Shipbuilding	GRT	—	—	50,000 (f)	90 000(g)	(f) 1951-56 (e) 1956-61
6 Automobile and allied industries						
(i) Automobiles (manufacturing only)	Number	29,000	29,000	25,000	57,000	
(ii) Motor cycles and scooters	Do.	11,000	11,000	1,500	11,000	

7. Ball and roller bearings	Thousand	6,00	9,00	8,89	24,00	
8. Agricultural implements and machinery						
(i) Power-driven pumps	Thousand	67	86	36	86	
(ii) Diesel engines	Number	20,000 2,00,000 (*h*)	— 2,20,000 (*h*)	10,000 1,00,000 (*h*)	— 2,05,000 (*h*)	(*h*) Horse power
9. Bicycles	Thousand	7,60	8,95	5,50	12,50 (*i*)	(*i*) Includes 2,50,00 bicycles by decentralised sector.
10. Sewing machines	Thousand	46·5	85	1,10	3,00 (*j*)	(*j*) Includes 80,000 domestic sewing machines by decentralised sector.
11. Hurricane lanterns	Do.	50,00	55,00	54,00	60,00	
12. Electric transformers (33 KV and below)	Thousand KVA	6,57	15,00	6,29	13,60	
13. Electric motors (200 HP and below) ..	Thousand HP	2,63	6,00	2,71	6,00	
14. Electric fans	Thousand	4,02	6,00	2,80	6,00	
15. Electric lamps	Thousand	3,60,00	5,00,00	2,70,00	5,00,00	
16. Radio receivers (organised sector) ..	Do.	2,13	2,13	1,32 (*k*)	2,00-2,25 (*k*)	(*k*) Includes decentralised sector.
17. Fertilisers						
(i) Nitrogenous (in terms of fixed nitrogen)	Thousand tons	85	3,82	77	2,90	
(ii) Phosphatic	Do	35	1,20	20	1,20	
18. Heavy chemicals						
(i) Sulphuric acid	Thousand tons	2,42	5,00	1,70	4,70	
(ii) Soda ash	Do.	90	2,53	80	2,30 (*l*)	(*l*) Gross production
(iii) Caustic soda	Do	44	1,50	36	1,35 (*l*)	
19. Dyestuffs	Lakh lbs.	66	2,70	40	2,20	
20. Drugs and pharmaceuticals						
(i) Penicillin	Lakh mega units	1,25	4,00	66	4,00	
(ii) DDT	Tons	700	2,800	172 (*m*)	2,800	(*m*) 1955
(iii) Streptomycin	Kilograms	—	18,000	—	18,000	
21. Soap	Thousand tons	3,40	3,57	2,00	3,00	
22. Leather footwear	Lakh pairs	—	—	8,85	10,20	
23. Rubber manufactures						
(i) Automobile tyres	Thousand	9,50	14,60	9,10	14,60	
(ii) Cycle tyres	Do.	60,00	1,18,00	57,50	1,18,00	
(i) Paper and paper board	Thousand tons	2,10	4,50	2,00	3,50	
(ii) Newsprint	Tons	30,000	60,000	4,200	60,000	

TABLE 179—(*concld.*)

Industries	Unit	Rated capacity		Production		Remarks
		Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	
25. Cement	Thousand tons	49,31	1,60,00	46,00	1,30,00	
26. Glass and glassware .	Tons	2,91,000	3,38,000	1,25,000	2,00,000	
27. Petroleum products .	Lakh tons (of crude processed)	36·25	43	36	43	
28. Power and industrial alcohol .						
(*i*) Power alcohol .	Lakh gallons	1,50		1,00	1,80	
(*ii*) Industrial alcohol .	Do.	1,20	3,60	50	1,20	
29. Cotton						
(*i*) Yarn	Lakh lbs.	184,00 (*n*)	208,00	163,00 (*o*)	195,00	(*n*) As in January 1956
(*ii*) Cloth						
Mill . .	Lakh yards	495,00 (*n*)	495,00 (*n*)	510,00 (*o*)	500,00 or 550,00	(*o*) 1955
Handloom	Lakh yards	—	—	148,00 (*o*)	300,00 or 350,00(*p*)	
30. Jute manufactures .	Thousand tons	12,00	12,00	11,50	12,00	(*p*) Includes power loom production.
31. Woollen cloth .. .	Lakh yards	4,80	5,00	1,49	2,00	
32. Matches .. .	Lakh gross boxes	3,53	3,53	3,20	3,50 (*q*)	(*q*) Includes decentralised sector.
33. Sugar (*r*)	Thousand tons	17,40	25,00	18,20	22,50	(*r*) Production figures relate to sugar season.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial production during 1958 and 1959 and the index numbers of industrial production (base 1951 = 100) for the year 1959 and for the months of October 1959 and October 1960 are given in table 180. For January-October 1960, the general index* was 167·5 (provisional) compared to 149·9 in January-October 1959. Some new engineering and chemical industries, not included in the index, have also been recording considerable progress. Shortage of foreign exchange continues but it has been possible to ensure generally that industrial production is not hampered on that account.

TABLE 180

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	Unit	Actual production during		Index number of production (1951=100)		
		1958	1959	1959(*a*)	October 1959	October 1960
Coal	Lakh tons	4,53	4,70	137·1	126·2	149·4
Iron ore	Lakh tons	57,12	77,52	212·2	240 0	275 9
Sugar . ..	Thousand tons	20,04(*b*)	19,20(*b*)	186·8	21 5	41.3
Tea	Lakh lbs.	71,40	70,56	112·6	203·2	216.3
Salt	Lakh mds.	11,25	8,52	114·6	39 9	55·5
Vegetable oil products (vanaspati)	Thousand tons	2,95	3,17	183·8	171·6	115·5
Cigarettes	Crores	29,84	32,14	149 9	140 5	157·8
Cotton textiles				111·5	114·3	111 6
Yarn	Lakh lbs.	168,48	172,32	128·2	131·1	131 8
Cloth	Lakh yards	492,72	492,60	103 1	106·0	101·4
Jute textiles (*c*)				125·4	123 6	119·2
Hessian (*d*) ..	Thousand tons	4,08	4,56	142·2	135·8	123·5
Sacking, ..	Thousand tons	5,88	5,04	96·8	106·0	104 1
Footwear (leather) ..	Lakh pairs	76	82	144·2	85 3	114 6
Paper and paper-board	Thousand tons	2,53	2,94	222·9	248 1	267·5
Footwear (rubber) ..	Lakh pairs	3,72	3,96	170·3	152·1	184·9
Tyres (*e*)	Thousand	10,08	11,40	223·9	168 4	209·6
Sulphuric acid ..	Thousand tons	2,27	2,81	262 6	276 8	336 7
Caustic soda (*f*) ..	Thousand tons	57	70	466·3	548 6	651·4
Bleaching powder (*f*)	Tons	65,04	51,84	142·5	102·0	130·6
Ammonium sulphate	Thousand tons	3,84	3,79	718·2	704·8	705·8
Paints and varnishes	Thousand tons	48	55	162·0	171·3	123·4
Matches (*g*) ..	Thousand cases-*h*	6,24	6,48	112·2	110·0	103 7
Soap (*j*)	Thousand tons	1,23	1,25	149·5	161·1	146·7
Rayon (*f*)	Thousand tons	2,88	3,70	724·5	775 1	1,008.1
Glass and glassware (*k*)	Lakh sq ft. ..	7,39	8,06	214·4	206 7	237 9
Cement	Lakh tons	61	68	213·6	215 0	254·8
Ceramics (*l*)	Thousand tons	4,32	4,92	252·5	224·3	178 9
Iron and Steel				163 1	172·0	217·5
Pig iron and ferro-alloys	Thousand tons	21,00	30,60	167·7	179·2	245·9
Finished steel ..	Thousand tons	12,96	17,40	161·3	169·1	206·1

*Seasonally adjusted index.

(*a*) Average of months.

(*b*) Figures relate to crop year (November to October) and are in respect of cane sugar only.

(*c*) Relat[illegible] Associa-

TABLE 180—*(concld.)*

	Unit	Actual production during		Index number of production (1951=100)		
		1958	1959	1959(a)	Oct. 59	Oct. 60
Non-ferrous metals				207·5	219·4	462·3
Aluminium (*m*)	Thousand tons	1,33,44	1,59,72	443 1	479·6	462·6
Copper (virgin metal)	Tons	31,56	26,76	107·9	119·8	130·0
Brass . ..	Thousand tons	2,04	2,15	191·3	196·2	630·9
Gold . ..	Thousand fine ounces	1,70	1,65	73 0	74·8	69·3
Hurricane lanterns	Thousand	33,84	39,12	98·5	125 3	137·7
Enamelware ..	Lakh pieces	1,62	1,46	179·3	156·5	165·3
Diesel engines .	Number	30	39	414 6	407·6	618 2
Sewing machines	Thousand	2,05	2,52	566·6	375·3	581·0
Dry cells . .	Lakhs	16,80	18,72	130·6	114 6	138·6
Storage batteries	Thousand	3,60	4,44	210·6	181 4	216·4
Electric lamps	Lakhs	3,05	3,48	224 5	291·1	283·1
Electric fans	Thousand	6,36	7,32	342·1	283 1	431·1
Domestic refrigerators	Number	2,916	3,960			
Automobiles	Number	2,67,96	3,63,24	163·1	162·6	224 5
Bicycles .	Thousand	9,12	9,96	867·0	819·2	890 6
General Index				151·1	155 0*	173·3*

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Cotton Textiles

The growth of the cotton textile industry in the pre-independence period is shown in table 181.

TABLE 181

GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of mills	Number of spindles (thousand)	Number of looms (thousand)	Production (lakh lbs)	
				Yarn	Piecegoods
1879-80 . ..	58	14,08	13·3	—	—
1889-90	114	29,35	22·1	—	—
1901 ..	178	48,41	40 5	57,30	12,00
1911 . .	233	60,95	85·8	62,50	26,70
1921	249	72,78	133·5	*69,40*	*40,30*
1931 . . .	314	90,78	175·2	96,60	67,20
1941 . .	396	1,00,26	200·2	157,70	109,30
1947 .. .	423	1,03,54	203·0	129,60	376,20 (lakh yds.)

The production of cotton yarn and cloth since 1947 is shown in table 182.

TABLE 182

PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN AND CLOTH

Year	Cotton yarn (lakh lbs.)	Cotton cloth (lakh yds)
1947..	129,60	376,20
1950	117,48	366,70
1955..	163,08	509,40
1956	167,12	530,66
1957..	178,01	531,74
1958..	168,54	492,70
1959..	*172,28*	492,54
1960 (Provisional)	171,00	504,40

(*m*) Production figures relate to sheets and circles only.

*Seasonally adjusted index.

At the beginning of 1960, there were 483 cotton textile (191 spinning and 292 composite) mills in India, with 1,35·5 lakh spindles and about 2 0 lakh looms including about 15,000 automatic looms. The number of mills decreased to 479 (187 spinning and 292 composite) at the end of October 1959. Nearly Rs. 122 crores were invested in the industry which employed about 8·9 lakh workers.

The Government have been carrying out, since 1955, a survey of the industry both from technical and financial points of view to find out the requirements of modern equipment and machinery. The assistance of the National Industrial Development Corporation to the industry is based on these data. Loans amounting to about Rs. 11·23 crores were sanctioned till September 1960 by the NIDC.

Jute

The early development of the jute industry is shown in the following table.

TABLE 183

GROWTH OF JUTE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of mills	Authorised capital (Rs crores)	Number of looms (thousand)	Number of spindles (thousand)
1879-80 to 1883-84 (average)	21	2 71	5 5	88
1899-1900 to 1903-04 (average)	36	6 80	16 2	3,35
1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	60	12 09	33 5	6,92
1925-26	90	21 35	50 5	10,64
1930-31	100	23 61	61·8	12,25
1937-38	105	24 89	52 4	11,08
1946-47	106	—	66 0	12,95

According to 1957 Census of Indian Manufactures, there were 112 jute mills in India out of which 103, which had submitted returns, employed total capital worth Rs. 89·53 crores (Rs. 44·30 crores fixed capital) As many as 2,50,499 persons (including 2,35,120 workers) were employed in the industry. The following table shows the production of jute goods since 1947.

TABLE 184

PRODUCTION OF JUTE MANUFACTURES

(in thousand tons)

Year*	Production†
1947	10,52
1950	8,36
1955	10,27
1956	10,93
1957	10,30
1958	10,62
1959	10,52
1960 (provisional)	10 67

To encourage modernisation, licences for the import of machinery have been liberally granted to the jute mills and a start made in the manufacture of jute mill machinery in the country. Loans are also being offered through the National Industrial Development Corporation for modernisation of equipment; loans worth Rs. 6·82 crores have been approved so far. About 66 per cent of the looms are now fed by silver

*Figures relate to the period July-June, which is the jute year.

† Figures for 1950 onwards relate to the production of mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills' Association and of one non-member mill

spun yarn. The proportion may rise to 73 per cent by the end of the Second Plan. Owing to two successive seasons of shortage and fall in production of raw jute and violent fluctuations in the prices of raw jute as well as jute te. The industry is now working and also a reduction of working

Sugar

The rapid development of the sugar industry under protection in the early thirties and thereafter is shown below.

TABLE 185

GROWTH OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Year	Number of mills	Production of sugarcane (thousand tons)
1931-32	32	1,60
1938-39	132	6,42
1945-46	138	9,23
1950-51	139	11,16
1955-56	143	18,56
1956-57	166	20,39
1957-58	—	20,06
1959	—	20,84

Cement

Manufacture of Portland cement started in Madras in 1904. The real beginning on a large scale took place with the formation of three companies in 1912-13 At present there are 32 factories. The installed capacity now stands at 85·7 lakh tons and is expected to rise to 93·7 lakh tons by the end of 1960-61 when the number of factories would rise to 34. The growth of the industry is traced below.

TABLE 186

PRODUCTION OF CEMENT

Year	Production (thousand tons)
1914	1
1918	84
1930	5 63
1940	17,12
1947	14,47
1950	26,12
1955	44,87
1956	49,28
1957	56,02
1958	60,68
1959	68,14
1960 (provisional)	77,00

Paper

The production of machine-made paper in India dates back to 1870, when the Bally Mills were established near Calcutta. During World War II, the number of mills increased to 15 and production reached 1,03,884 tons (1944). Rapid progress has been made since 1950. The installed capacity rose to 3,21,000 tons Production of grease-proof paper started in 1959.

TABLE 187

PRODUCTION OF PAPER AND PAPER-BOARD

Year	Productio (thousan tons)
1950 ..	1,(
1955 ..	1,8
1956 ..	1,9
1957 ..	2,1
1958 ..	2,5
1959 ..	2,9
1960 (provisional) ..	3,4

The first newsprint mill in India, the National Newsprint and Paper Mill Limited, Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh), started as a private ventur

as follows :

TABLE 188

PRODUCTION OF NEWSPRINT

Year	Productio (tons)
1955-56 .	3,45
1956-57 ..	13,53
1957-58	14,14
1958-59 ..	21,83
1959-60 ..	22,41

Two additional units were licensed in 1960.

Iron and Steel

The earliest attempt at the manufacture of iron and steel by moder methods, made in 1830 in South Arcot, failed. In 1874 the Barakar Iro Works started work on the Jharia coalfields; the works were acquired b the Bengal Iron and Steel Company in 1889. Production amounted t 35,000 tons in 1900. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, established by th late Jamsetji Tata in 1907 at Sakchi, Bihar, first produced pig iro in 1911 and steel in 1913. The two other important manufacturers wer the Indian Iron and Steel Company (formed in 1908 at Hirapu near Asansol, Bengal) and the Mysore State Iron Works (now Mysor Iron and Steel Works), started at Bhadravati in 1923. By 1939, th production of steel was over 8 lakh tons. World War II gave an impetu to the industry. By 1959 steel output rose to 17·11 lakh tons. Import of iron and steel in 1959 amounted to about 7·5 lakh tons against 11·7 lakh tons in 1958 and 17·3 lakh tons in 1957.

According to the 1957 Census of Indian Manufactures, there wer in that year 147 large and small iron and steel works in India, in which about Rs. 81·06 crores of fixed capital and Rs. 39·74 crores of working capital and 90,184 persons (including 73,651 workers) were employed.

The table below shows the progress of the industry since 1900.

TABLE 189

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

(in thousand tons)

Year	Pig iron	Finished steel
1900	35	—
1916	—	99
1939	1,835	8,48
1941	—	11,38
1947	13,20	8,93
1950	15,62	10,04
1955	17,57	12,60
1956	18,07	13,38
1957	17,89	13,46
1958	20,03	13,00
1959	31,30	17,11
1960 (provisional)	41,62	22,15

To meet the increasing demand for steel, the Government have been helping the existing units to expand their capacity and simultaneously setting up new steel plants on their own. The output of the Tata Iron and Steel Company has been raised during the Second Plan period from 8 lakh tons (of finished saleable steel) to 15 lakh tons (capital cost Rs. 84·9 crores), and that of the Indian Iron and Steel Company from 3 lakh tons to 8 lakh tons (capital cost Rs. 42·5 crores).

The Second Plan envisaged the construction of three steel plants in the public sector at Rourkela (in Orissa), Bhilai (in Madhya Pradesh) and Durgapur (in West Bengal), each of about 10 lakh tons ingot capacity. The management of all these plants vests in the Hindustan Steel Limited (originally set up in 1953 to implement the Rourkela project), wholly owned by the Central Government. The authorised as well as paid-up capital of the company amounts to Rs 300 crores

Provision has also been made for the expansion of steel production by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works to 1 lakh tons. On completion of all these projects in the private and public sectors, the annual output of ingot steel in the country will rise to 60 lakh tons, to be converted into 46.8 lakh tons of finished steel. While Rourkela will produce flat products like plates, sheets and strips, Bhilai and Durgapur will concentrate on rails, heavy structurals, billets for re-rolling and light structurals and other light and medium merchant sections.

Production commenced at Rourkela with the inauguration of the first blast furnace in February 1959. The second blast furnace was commissioned in January 1960 and the third and last furnace is expected to be commissioned early in 1961. Production in 1960 at Rourkela was as follows: pig iron 5,77,000 metric tonnes; steel ingots 2,18,000 metric tonnes; slabs 80,000 metric tonnes; and plates 11,000 metric tonnes.

At the Bhilai Steel Works three coke oven batteries, several by-product plants and three blast furnaces were commissioned between February 1959 and December 1960. The three blast furnaces will produce 11,10,000 tons of pig iron per year. Production in 1960 was as follows: pig iron 6,61,002 tons; steel ingots 3,18,301 tons; blooms 3,02,043 tons; billets 2,79,046 tons; rails 1,223 tons; and beams 6,715 tons.

The plant at Durgapur is expected to produce about 7,90,000 tons of saleable steel and 3,50,000 tons of foundry grade pig iron The plant was switched on to production in December 1959. Production in 1960 was as follows: pig iron 3,21,868 tons; blooms and slabs 79,394 tons; billets 65,276 tons; and sleeper bars 1,460 tons.

The draft Third Plan aims at a target capacity of 102 lakh tons of steel ingots and 15 lakh tons of pig iron for sale. It is proposed to raise the capacity of the Rourkela plant from 10 to 18 lakh tons, of Bhilai from 10 to 25 lakh tons and of Durgapur from 10 to 16 lakh tons. The Mysore Iron & Steel Works will also be expanded to produce another 1 lakh tons or so. A number of small electric furnaces all over the country, which will make steel by melting locally available scrap, are expected to contribute about 2½ lakh tons. It is also proposed to establish a new integrated steel works at Bokaro with an initial capacity of at least 10 lakh tons and with facilities for future expansion.

To meet the ever increasing demand for alloy tool and special steels, it is proposed to construct an alloy and special steels plant at Durgapur at a cost of about Rs. 40 crores. Initially designed to produce about 80,000 ingot tons of alloy steels, calculated to yield about 50,000 tons of saleable finished products, the plant will be capable of expansion to 3,00,000 ingot tons per year, and will save much foreign exchange.

Engineering

Since 1947 the Government have been trying to foster the growth of the engineering industry; and India has become self-sufficient in a variety of articles such as electric motors, motor car batteries, ceiling fans, conduit pipes and metal sheets for utensils. Some of the new items manufactured for the first time in recent years are : 1957—hypodermic needles used in syringes and sewing machine needles; 1958—heavy industrial sewing machines, mercury vapour lamps and PVR insulated aluminium cables; 1959—bright steel bars, seamless steel tubes and chain pulley blocks.

There was a considerable rise in 1957 in the output of heavy and light industrial machinery and machine tools. Indigenous output could now meet a large part of the country's demand for textile machinery items looms. The output of items in the mechanical engineering group were manufactured for the first time in 1957. The output of diesel engines, power driven pumps, electric motors, machine tools, bicycles and sewing machines rose in 1958 whereas that of automobiles, power transformers and electric lamps went down. In 1959 the output of diesel engines, machine tools, sugar machinery and electrical machinery apparatus and appliances (excepting power transformers and electric motors) went up. The output of automobiles rose by 36 per cent over 1958.

The Nahan Foundry, Himachal Pradesh, originally established in 1872 as a private organisation, was taken over by the Government of India in 1952 from the erstwhile Sirmur State and formed into a Government company (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore).

The foundry
crushers. It als
saddles and anch
during 1958-59
Following the recommendation of an expert committee steps are being taken to modernise the foundry and diversify production which will include electric motors, railway stores and so on.

The first batch of predominantly Indian lathes were produced in May 1956 in the machine tool factory at Jalahalli near Bangalore, now a
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was
tool

manufacturers, diversification of production has been effected and a project for the construction of a second machine tool factory so as to raise production capacity to 2,000 machines per annum, has been undertaken.

The Company has also undertaken a project in collaboration with a Japanese firm, to set up a watch factory (capital cost Rs. 2·5 crores; capacity 2,40,000 watches per annum).

To meet the requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of telephone cables, the Hindustan Cables Factory, established at Rupnarainpur, West Bengal, began production in 1954. It already exceeded its planned annual capacity of 470 miles of cables in 1956-57 and produced 691 miles of cables of various sizes (valued at Rs. 1·15 crores) in 1959-60. The factory has been expanded to produce 1,000 miles of cables a year and a further expansion to a capacity of 2,000 miles of dry core cables is contemplated. It is also proposed to manufacture 300 miles of coaxial trunk telephone cables; work on this is progressing and, during 1960, 120 miles of such cables were expected to be produced.

The history of the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta, dates from 1830. During World War II, it was converted into a full-fledged instruments factory. In June 1957, it was converted into a Government company called the National Instruments (Private) Ltd. It produces 250 types of scientific and precision instruments, including hydrometers, measuring cylinders, barometers and monometers. The factory is shortly to undertake the production of optical and ophthalmic glass, as part of a programme to produce 50 tons of optical glass and 250 tons of ophthalmic glass annually. In 1958-59, Rs. 42 lakhs worth of instruments were produced in the factory.

The development programme of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works includes the establishment of a heavy steel foundry, so that the requirements of heavy castings for the railways might be secured entirely from within the country. A 7,000-ton capacity foundry is being set up accordingly. Similarly, the programme of the NIDC inlcuded a provision of Rs. 15 crores for heavy foundries and forgeshops and for heavy structural shops. The heavy machinery industries provided in the public sector in the Second Plan were : manufacture of electrical equipment (Rs. 20 crores), expansion of Hindustan Machine Tools (Rs. 2 crores) and manufacture of industrial machinery and machine tools (NIDC Rs. 10 crores).

For the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, a consultant's agreement was reached with a British firm. A wholly Government company, the Heavy Electricals (Private) Ltd (authorised capital Rs. 30 crores) was formed in August 1956. The plant is being erected at Bhopal. Investment in about seven to eight years (first phase) is estimated at Rs. 21 crores, and may eventually go up to Rs. 45·5 crores (excluding the cost of township) Certain sections of the plant such as transformers, switchgears, thermal welders etc, have started production from July 1960. More basic items of equipment like hydraulic turbines and generators, and generators for diesel sets will be produced in the early years of the Third Plan. A training school for 3,000 apprentices has been set up. Graduate engineer trainees are being sent for training in UK. An expansion of the Bhopal factory and the setting up of two more heavy electrical plants, with USSR and Czechoslovak collaboration is contemplated.

The production of heavy industrial machinery is being specially fostered by the National Industrial Development Corporation (set up in October 1954 as a Government-owned company). The Corporation has completed examination of a number of projects relating to primary intermediates, and basic organic chemicals, cinema and X-ray film, newsprint and so on. Loans totalling Rs. 14·79 crores were sanctioned to these industries till March 1960. The Corporation also develops projects for

crucial industrial raw materials such as

coal mining machinery plant (capacity

of these projects is in progress.

Locomotives and Coaches

In 1959-60,

may even export. The same is true of wagons and coaches.

The State-owned Integral Coach Factory at Perambur went into production in October 1955. In 1959-60, 448 coaches were produced and 620 were expected to be delivered during 1960-61. Second shift working in the factory has been introduced.

Shipbuilding

The Visakhapatnam shipyard was acquired by the Government from the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company in March 1952. The management was entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., with two-thirds of the capital owned by the Government and the remainder by the Scindias. Eighty-one per cent of the shares are now held by the Government. The shipyard can build four modern diesel-propelled ships a year. The first ship built in the yard was launched in March 1948. The shipyard is now manned entirely by Indian personnel.

GRT during the First Plan period (investment Rs. 6 crores). A second shipyard is now proposed to be built at Cochin. Land is being acquired for the purpose and a sum of Rs. 30 crores has been sought in the Third Plan for the project. A Technical Mission from the UK visited the country in this connection in 1957 and submitted a project report in April 1958.

Aircraft

The Hindustan Aircraft Limited has been dealt with in the chapter on 'Defence'.

Chemicals and Drugs

World War I gave a considerable stimulus to the chemical industry in India. Yet India was largely dependent on imports of chemicals on

the eve of World War II which gave the industry further impetus. Since Independence, steady progress has been made in the development of the chemical industry. The establishment of the Sindri Factory in the public sector was a significant development in this direction. In the private sector, 60 companies dealing with chemical industries came into existence during 1946-50. In 1954, 134 items were produced in the country. Among the products manufactured for the first time in India were sheet glass, penicillin, DDT, chloromycetin, glacial acetic acid and acetic anhydride, bismuth salts, ammonium chloride and hydrogen peroxide.

The production of soda ash, caustic soda, liquid chlorine, ammonium sulphate, sulphuric acid and soap has risen considerably in recent years. 1957 saw a considerable rise in the output of superphosphate, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, all drugs and pharmaceuticals, insecticides and so on Production of compounded electro-plating salt, activated carbon, sodium perborate and heat treatment salts commenced for the first time in 1958 and that of hyrdogen peroxide, industrial and mining explosives, ammonium nitrate and acetone in 1959. There was also considerable increase in the production of superphosphate, ferrous sulphate, antibiotics, oxygen and dissolved acetylene gases in 1959. Increase in production was recorded in 1960 in copper sulphate, ammonium chloride, caustic soda, soda ash, calcium chloride and potassium chlorate. Manufacture of sodium hydrosulphate and precipitate calcium carbonate (special grade for tissue paper) commenced for the first time in 1960

The Government of India has set up a DDT factory in Delhi with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO. The factory, which is managed by the Hindustan Insecticides (Private) Ltd. (authorised capital Rs 1 crore), commenced production in April 1955 and produced 1,466 metric tons of technical DDT during 1959-60. Capacity of the plant was doubled in 1958 and now amounts to 1,400 tons per annum. A second DDT factory (capital cost Rs. 79 lakhs), set up at Alwaye in Kerala (capacity 1,400 tons technical DDT), went into production in April 1958, and produced, during 1959-60, 1,109 tons of technical DDT

The Government has set up a penicillin factory at Pimpri near Poona with the help of UNICEF and UNTAA. Production began in August 1955. The management of the factory vests in the Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd., a Government undertaking with an authorised capital of Rs 4 crores During 1959-60, a rate of production of 3,31·5 lakh mega units of penicillin (in finished form for clinical use) a year was achieved including 11 lakh mega units processed from imported first crystals. The capacity of the plant has been expanded to produce 4,00 lakh mega units per annum The company is also planning to produce, by the end of 1961, 40 to 50 thousand kgs. per annum of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin A pilot plant with capacity to produce 1·5 tons of tetracycline per annum is being erected. There is also a project to produce 50 tons per annum of vitamin C.

An agreement was signed in May 1959 with the Government of the USSR for assistance in setting up enterprises for the manufacture of antibiotics, synthetic drugs and special intermediates, drugs from medicinal plants, surgical instruments and so on. The USSR Government has agreed to make available a credit of 8 crore roubles in this connection.

Fertilisers

The Sindri Fertiliser Factory, built by the State at a cost of about Rs 28 crores is under the management of the Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd It went into production in October 1951. In 1959-60, it produced 2,85,248 tons of ammonium sulphate. The scheme to raise the output by

about 60 per cent by utilising more gas from the coke oven plant has been completed. The expansion scheme envisages the production of 70 tons of urea and 400 tons of ammonium sulphate nitrate (double salt) per day. In 1959-60, the factory produced 4,713 tons of urea and 22,196 tons of double salt.

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in 1961
(formerly Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd). Additional units are to be set up at Neyveli, Rourkela, Trombay and Assam with annual production capacities of 70,000, 80,000, 90,000 and 32,500 tons of nitrogen respectively. The factory at Neyveli will produce urea and that at Rourkela nitor-limestone. The factory at Trombay will produce urea and nitro-phosphate. The Assam factory will produce urea and ammonium phosphate.

Oil

At the beginning of the Second Plan, the country's resources of oil were still poorly developed, about 66 lakh tons out of her total annual require-

ıı annually rising to
When this materialises,
be met from domestic sources.

The Oil India (Private) Limited (with one third participation by the Government of India) was incorporated in February 1959, for exploration and production of petroleum and crude oil (including natural gas) and for the construction of pipelines to the two refineries proposed to be set up in the public sector. Production is expected to start in 1961.

Drilling is in progress at Jwalamukhi and Hoshiarpur regions of the Punjab, near Sibsagar in Assam, near Cambay, Baroda and Ankleshwar regions in Gujarat and Ujhani (Badaun) in UP, under the auspices of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which was made a statutory commission in October 1959, and in the West Bengal basin where the Standard Vacuum Oil Company is executing the work with financial participation by the Government. Geological and geophysical

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Oil
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At the commencement of the First Plan, practically the entire demand of the country for petroleum products was met by imports, the output of the Assam Oil Company's refinery at Digboi having been a little more than 5 per cent of the total requirements. The establishment of three refineries was accepted as part of the First Plan : two were set up at Trombay (near Bombay) by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company of New York and the Burmah-Shell Group of London, respectively, and the third by the Caltex Company at Visakhapatnam. The annual production capacity of all the refineries at the end of 1957 was about 43 lakh tons in terms of crude processed petr
vised in 1958
country's urg
amounts to about 55 lakh tons.

erect the refinery in Assam on long-term credit basis. Another agreement (September 1959) with the USSR provides for that country's technical and financial assistance for the establishment of the Barauni refinery. These two refineries are expected to be on stream in 1961 and 1962-63 respectively and will raise the refining capacity of the country to about 80 lakh tons.

Coal and Lignite

Coal mining was first started at Raniganj, Bengal, in 1814. The construction of railways gave the industry a great impetus and a number of joint-stock companies, mostly European owned and managed, came into the field. The production of coal showed rapid increases after 1868, as shown below.

TABLE 190

PRODUCTION OF COAL

Year	Production (lakh tons)
1868	5
1880	10
1890	22
1900	61
1910	1,20
1920	1,80
1930	2,38
1940	2,51
1946	2,60
1950	3,20
1955	3,82
1956	3,94
1957	4,35
1958	4,53
1959	4,70
1960 (provisional)	5,13

[illegible] ated to 47·8 lakh tons. The increased production from 15·2 [illegible] Several new collieries of the Second Plan period. [illegible] vent into production during the

[illegible] months of 1960, a total of 7,28,087 tons of washed coal was produced.

The Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project envisages the mining of 35 lakh tons of lignite per annum to be utilised as follows:

15 lakh tons	250,000 KW of thermal power.
5 lakh tons	1,52,000 tons of urea to be utilised as chemical fertiliser.
15 lakh tons	7,14,000 tons of raw lignite briquettes to yield on carbonisation 3,80,000 tons of carbonised briquettes for use as domestic and industrial fuel.

The mine is expected to commence production of lignite by the middle of 1961.

The Neyveli Thermal Power Station is one of the industrial enterprises being set up under the Indo-Soviet 500 million rouble Credit Agreement of November 1957. The first unit of the power station is expected to be commissioned by September 1961 and the entire power station by the end of 1962. The fertilizer plant at Neyveli for the production of 1,52,00 tons of urea per annum is expected to commence full production by the middle of 1963. A Clay Washing Plant at Neyveli is expected to commence operation by September 1961.

Other Minerals

In 1959, nearly 6,18,000 persons were engaged in mining (including

TABLE 191

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA (1901-1959)

Year	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Year	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1901..	6,70	1948*	64,00
1911..	11,40	1950	71,60
1921..	32,90	1955	94,30
1931..	23,90	1956	108,70
1939..	20,20	1957	129,33†
		1958	137,36
		1959	141,20

The quantity index in 1959 stood at 126·6 (base 1951 = 100) compared to 127·0 in 1958. Table 192 shows the output and value of the principal minerals in 1958 and 1959.

TABLE 192

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

	Unit of quantity	1958		1959	
		Quantity	Value (in thousand rupees)	Quantity	Value (in thousand rupees)
Metallic minerals					
Ferrous					
Chromite	Metric tons	6,39,57	31,86	852,17	49,66
Iron ore ..	Thousand metric tons	61,30	4,84,91	79,82	5,74,61
Manganese ore	Do.	12,76	11,55,28	11,87	9,48,39
Non-Ferrous					
Bauxite ..	Metric tons	1,39,098	12,84	2,17,991	22,12
Copper ore	Metric tons	4,11,471	2,26,68	4,04,000	2,13,97

*From 1948 onwards the value of mineral production is calculated on the pits' mouth value basis. †Revised figure.

TABLE 192—(*concld.*)

	Unit of quantity	1958		1959	
		Quantity	Value (in thousand rupees)	Quantity	Value (in thousand rupees)
Gold (*a*)	Kilograms	5,291	4,99,88	5,144	5,36,04
Ilmenite	Metric tons	3,14,122	1,83,39	3,03,000	1,78,41
Lead (concentrates)	Metric tons	5,341	19,37	6,088	23,18
Silver (*a*)	Kilograms	3,416	5,78	3,841	6,61
Zinc (concentrates)	Metric tons	7,391	20,49	9,978	25,94
Non-metallic minerals					
Diamond	Carats	1,540	4,30	6,82	2,26
Emerald	Thousand carats	80	50	2,49	90
Gypsum	Metric tons	7,94,392	52,15	8,60,000	62,47
Mica (crude)	Metric tons	31,942	2,53,01	28,846	2,43,76
Salt (other than rock)	Thousand metric tons	42,28	8,43,35	31,74	5,98,10

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Between 1834 and 1865, tea was cultivated in Government plantations. Since 1865, tea plantations have been mainly financed and managed by European business firms. Some data regarding the extent of tea plantation are given below.

TABLE 193

TEA—AREA AND PRODUCTION (1885-1936)

Year	Area under tea (acres)	Production (lakh lbs)
1885	2,84,000	—
1896	4,33,133	—
1910	5,64,000	26,30
1935-36	7,81,230	39,50

Systematic cultivation of coffee dates from 1830 and the industry reached its peak in 1862. Progress was hampered at this stage owing to the appearance of a destructive beetle and later by competition from Brazilian coffee. Some figures of the extent of coffee cultivation are given below.

TABLE 194

COFFEE—AREA AND PRODUCTION (1896-1939)

Year	Area under coffee (acres)
1896	2,23,000
1903	1,04,800
1913-14	2,03,677

(*a*) Value of metals given in the absence of the value of the ore.

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations together cover about 0·4 per cent of the cropped area and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast. They provide employment to over 12 lakh persons and India earns a large amount of foreign exchange from their export, tea alone accounting for over Rs. 100 crores. Coffee and rubber, which used to be important export commodities, are now largely consumed within the country. The cropped area and the production of each of the three plantation industries in recent years are given in the table below.

TABLE 195

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Year	Area under cultivation (thousand acres)	Production (thousand lbs.)
Tea		
1947	7,66	56,17,40
1950	7,77	60,73,18
1955	7,91	67,83,71
1956	7,92	68,06,10
1957	7,99	68,51,37
1958	8,09	71,13,00
1959	8,09	69,57,00
1960	—	69,60,00
Coffee		
1947	2,15	3,49,71(*a*)
1950	2,24	5,43,22
1955	2,53	5,86,53
1956	2,54	5,40,80
1957	2,60	8,80,10
1958	2,68	—
1959	—	10,05,76
Rubber		
1947	—	3,23,67
1950	1,44	3,18,29
1955	1,74	4,95,40
1956	1,84	4,90,00
1957	2,38	—
1958	2,73(*b*)	—
1959	3,00	—
1960	3,11	—

In 1954 Rs. 317 [illegible] which employed [illegible]. There were in [illegible] (including 85,924 [illegible] 18,175 rubber estates which employed on an average 63,034 persons (including 19,660 temporarily employed).

The Plantation Inquiry Commission, appointed in April 1954 to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into the economic conditions and problems of the tea, coffee and rubber industries, submitted their reports in 1956 and made various recommendations*. It was decided in September 1958 to reduce the export duty on tea and to fix excise duty at different rates for different zones. From March 1959 the export duty was further reduced to 24 nP. per lb. From October 1959 the Indian Tea Board has been

(*a*) In terms of cured coffee.
(*b*) A large portion of the acreage was reported for the first time.
**See* 'INDIA 1958', p.345.

subsidising the cost of fertilizers and transport charges of the tea gardens in Cachar and Tripura. Loans are also granted to the weaker gardens for repairs and renovation of plant and machinery. An expert committee was set up in August 1958 to review the system of marketing of coffee. The committee's report was submitted to the Government in 1959. Under the Coffee Board's replanting subsidy scheme, 7,421 acres were replanted and Rs. 12·9 lakhs of subsidy disbursed till October 1959. A replanting subsidy scheme was put into operation by the Rubber

deration of the Government. A synthetic rubber factory, being set up at Bareilly, is expected to go into production in 1962.

SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been considerable development of large-scale industries, India remains mainly a country of small-scale production. It is estimated that there are about 2 crore persons engaged in cottage industries. The handloom industry alone employs 50 lakh people or nearly as many as are employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations.

The work of organising these small industries is primarily the res-
ffort, the
ia Khadi
s Board;
the Coir

Financial assistance to small industries* is given both by the Govern-
ment and banking institutions. Recent
this assistance more effective. During
Rs. 4·04 crores were sanctioned to
Territories for the development of small-scale industries. Sanction has been given so far for the establishment of 96 industrial estates, which seek to remove small industrial units from urban areas and provide them at the new sites with factory space and common facilities for efficient working. One hundred estates were to be set up by the end of the Second Plan (total cost Rs. 12·8 crores—Rs. 11·12 crores till the end of the Second Plan on 97 estates). Forty industrial estates have already come into being, and nine more have been completed. The entire cost of starting these estates is advanced as loans by the Centre to the State Governments. Rs. 8·04 crores had been spent on the development of the industrial estates till the end of 1959-60.

Foundation.

Another significant development was the establishment of the

*The definition of 'small-scale' industries has been revised so as to include all industrial units with a capital of not more than Rs 5 lakhs irrespective of the number of persons employed.

National Small Industries Corporation in February 1955. Its Contract Division has established liaison with Government purchase departments and has evol [illegible] all units. The [illegible] November 1959 [illegible] and small-scale [illegible] The Corporation has also been guaranteeing, since January 1959, credits to these small units offered by the State Bank of India for execution of the orders. The Corporation has introduced a scheme for hire-purchase of machinery and equipment needed by small units; machinery worth Rs. 3.79 crores was delivered under the scheme to small units so far. Decentralisation was achieved through four subsidiary corporations set up in 1957 at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The activities of the Corporation which also helps in the setting up of small industrial units as ancillary to large ones are financed by loans and grants by the Central Government. An industrial design exhibition called 'Design Today in America and Europe' was organised by the Corporation in New Delhi and other centres during 1959 and 1960.

For the development of small industries, the Community Projects Administration has appointed block level industrial officers in a number of community project and national extension service block areas. An intensive development programme has been introduced in 26 selected areas.

Special attention has been paid by the All-India Handicrafts Board, set up in 1952, to the improvement of production and marketing of handicrafts in India and abroad. The Board is running 19 pilot centres—4 for training, 3 for training-cum-production, 3 for research experimentation, 5 for revival of traditional crafts and 4 for experimentation and production. About 100 cottage industries emporia have been set up all over the country. The services of four foreign experts were utilised for advising on different aspects of the industry. The Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation was set up in April 1958 to take over some of the functions of the Board in respect of export promotion. Schemes for inspection of various handicrafts for quality control have been finalised. Mobile exhibition units have been sent round the country and funds allocated for the exhibition of metalware, bambooware, etc. 'Handicrafts weeks' are held from time to time in different States. Production of handicrafts has gone up and is now estimated at about Rs. 100 crores annually. Exports amount to nearly Rs. 7 crores a year.

The coir industry is mainly carried on on a cottage basis, though some factories employ wooden looms worked by manual labour. Of an estimated annual production of 1,20,000 tons of coir yarn, more than 90 per cent is produced in Kerala. Almost the entire production of about 23,000 tons of manufactured articles comes from that State.

On an average, about 50,000 tons of coir yarn and 21,000 tons of coir products are exported. The Coir Board is engaged in popularising and promoting coir products in India. In view of the importance of coir products as foreign exchange earner, the overall provision for coir industry under the Second Plan was raised to Rs. 2·3 crores: Rs. 2 crores* for State schemes and Rs. 30 lakhs for Central schemes to be imple-

*Later reduced to Rs. 1·48 crores.

mulberry silk). 1960 production is estimated at 35·8 lakh lbs. Nearly half the quantity is produced in Mysore State followed (in order of importance) by the States of West Bengal, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Madras. The Central Silk Board, established in 1949, looks after the pro-
The Central Sericultural Research
s established in 1943. It has a
The station is Centrally administered and conducts research in improved methods of production, better and disease-free mulberry leaves and seeds. The station is being expanded during the Second Plan. The Board has set up an All-India Sericultural Training Institute at Mysore and a Central Foreign Race Seed Station at Srinagar. An eminent geneticist from Japan conducted a survey of the problems of research in Indian sericulture in 1957. The services of two other sericulture experts have since been obtained from Japan under the Colombo Plan for a period of one year.

Central expenditure on the development of village and small industries incurred through the various Boards during the First Plan period is given in the table below.

TABLE 196

EXPENDITURE ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (First Plan)

(in crores of rupees)

	1951-56
Handloom	12·2
Khadi	12·3
Village industries	2·9
Small-scale industries	4·4
Handicrafts	0·8
Sericulture	0·7
Coir	0·3
TOTAL	33·6

The Second Plan included a provision of Rs. 200 crores* for the development of village and small industries. The allocation of this sum was as follows :

TABLE 197

OUTLAY ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (Second Plan)

Industry	Outlay (in crores of rupees)
Handloom	
Cotton weaving	56·0
Silk weaving	1·5
Wool weaving	2·0
	59·5
Khadi	
Wool spinning and weaving	1·9
Decentralised cotton spinning and khadi	14·8
	16·7
Village Industries	
	5·0
	6·7
	5·0
	7·0
Cottage match	1·1
Other village industries	14·0
	38·8

*Later revised to Rs. 177·30 crores

TABLE 197—(*concld.*)

Industry	Outlay (in crores of rupees)
Handicrafts	9·0
Small-scale industries	55 0
Other industries	
Sericulture	5·0
Coir spinning and weaving	1·0
General schemes (administration, research, etc.)	15·0
TOTAL .	200·0

Expenditure on village and small industries during the first two years of the Second Plan amounted to Rs. 59 crores. A five-member delegation of Japanese experts on cottage and small industries visited India in 1959 to advise the Government regarding the lines on which further development might take place.

Khadi Industry

Financial assistance to the khadi industry is given by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission through co-operative societies, registered institutions, State Governments and the statutory Boards set up by the State Governments. The value of khadi produced with traditional *charkha* yarn during 1959-60 is estimated at Rs. 13 crores. To encourage the production of khadi, a rebate is allowed to the consumer at the following rates: 10 nP per rupee on reeled silk khadi as well as on *pashmina* and *pashmina* mixed with silk and cotton; 19 nP on all other varieties of khadi and ready-made garments. A subsidy of 5 annas per square yard is given to those who produce khadi for their own use and of six pies a rupee [illegible] di.

[illegible] nt in the production

TABLE 198

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF KHADI

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

Year	Value of production	Value of sale
1952-53	1,94	1,95
1955-56	4,79	4,26
1956-57	7,29	5,95
1957-58	10,16	7,72
1958-59	9,51	8,61
1959-60	14,14	10,60

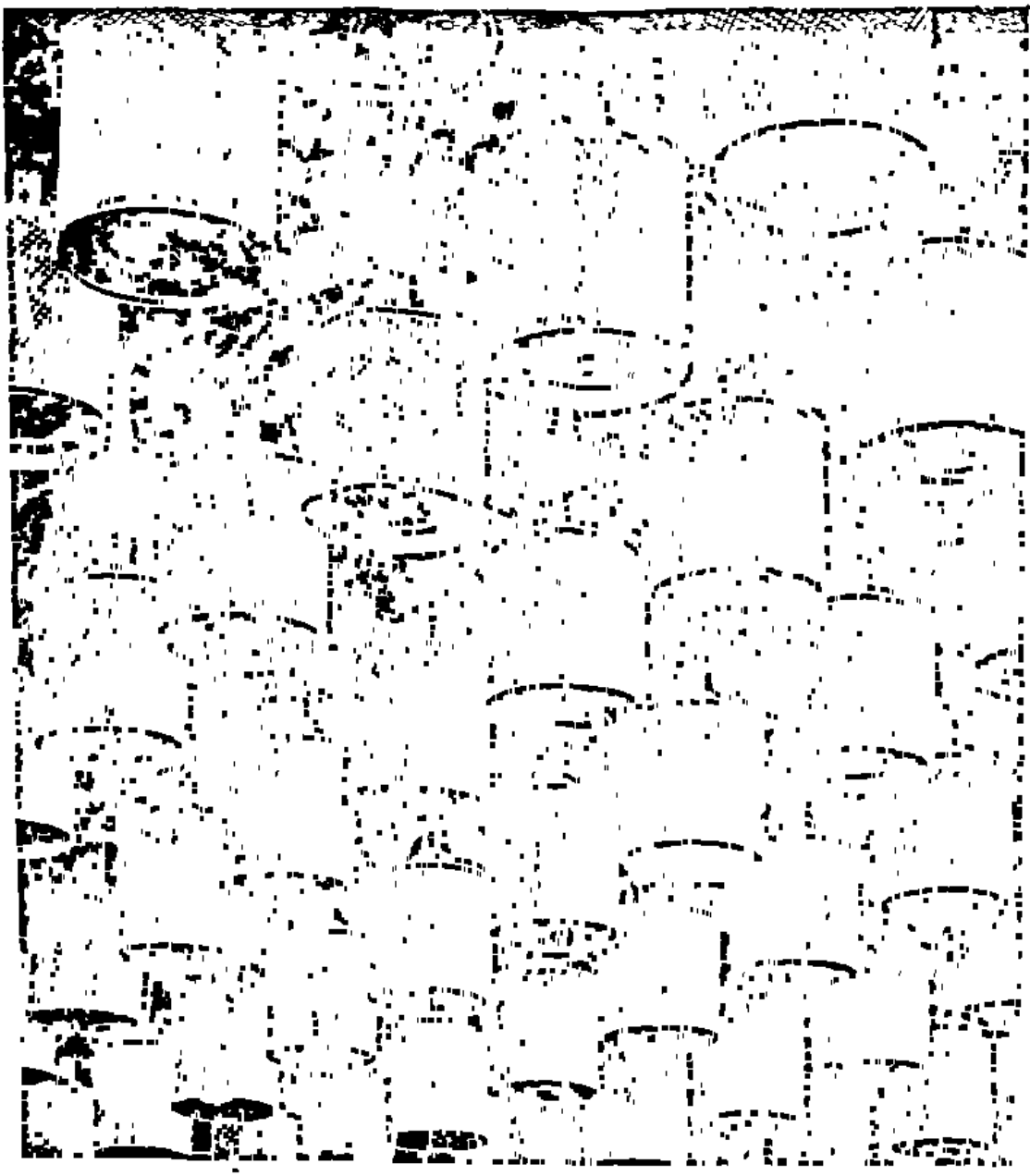
Ambar Charkha

A decision was taken during 1956-57 to introduce an improved type of spinning unit called Ambar charkha. It has four spindles and enables a spinner to produce about six hanks a day in eight working hours. The Karve Committee on Village and Small-scale Industries (1955) recommended that the additional requirements of cloth during the period of the Second Plan should be met from the decentralised sector. Some 3,000 lakh yards of cloth are to be produced by the handlooms from hand-spun Ambar yarn.

The Ambar Charkha Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Government in March 1956, came to the conclusion that the Ambar charkha could be recommended as a most suitable spinning unit. The Government

accordingly sanctioned the introduction of 75,000 Ambar charkhas during 1956-57, involving about Rs. 4 crores as grants and loans. Till the end of 1959-60, 3,20,565 Ambar charkhas were introduced. Production of cloth from Ambar yarn amounted to 18·8 lakh square yards in 1956-57, 111·5 lakh square yards in 1957-58, and 240·4 lakh square yards in 1958-59.

The main purpose of decentralised spinning on an extensive scale is to provide the requirements of handlooms which are otherwise completely dependent upon mill yarn and also to offer prospects of part-time and full-time employment to several lakhs of unemployed and under-employed persons in the country. As many as 57,270 persons during 1956-57, 1,10,153 persons during 1957-58 and 1,16,398 persons during 1958-59 obtained employment under the Ambar charkha programme. Altogether, by the end of 1959-60 the khadi industry provided employment for 16·47 lakh persons.

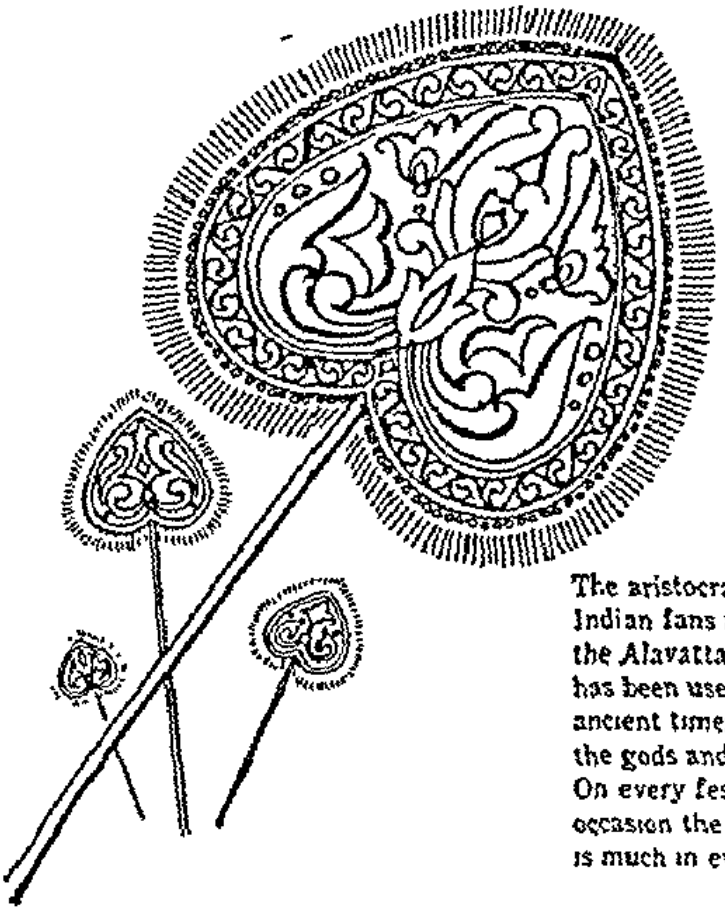


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Rising standards of living are finding their way into the remotest village and are coming within the reach of people with quite modest means. Consider Kerosine, for instance, which by bringing illumination to the humblest home is playing a part in this welcome development. By the end of the Third Plan, Burmah-Shell estimates that demand for Kerosine will be around 2.9 million tons, or well over 800 million gallons a year. There can be no question that the first priority should be the exploration and production of indigenous crude oil; the second priority must be to expand refining capacity in India. Oil is essential to economic growth and Burmah-Shell believes that

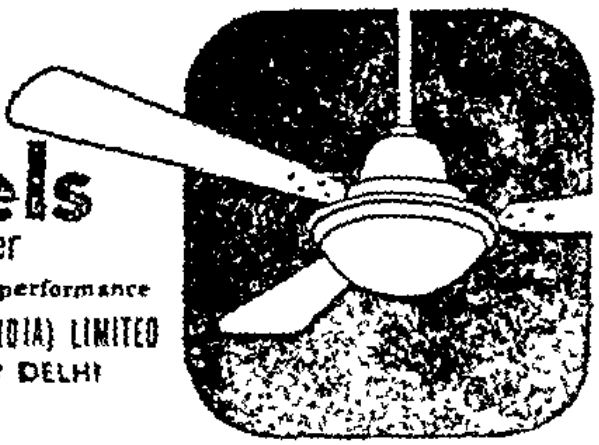
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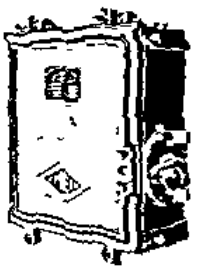
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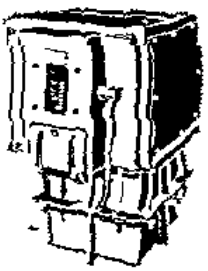


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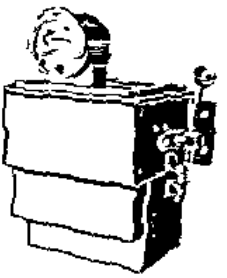
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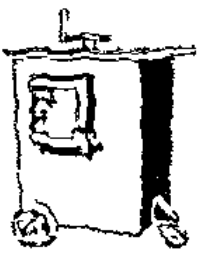
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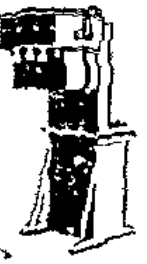
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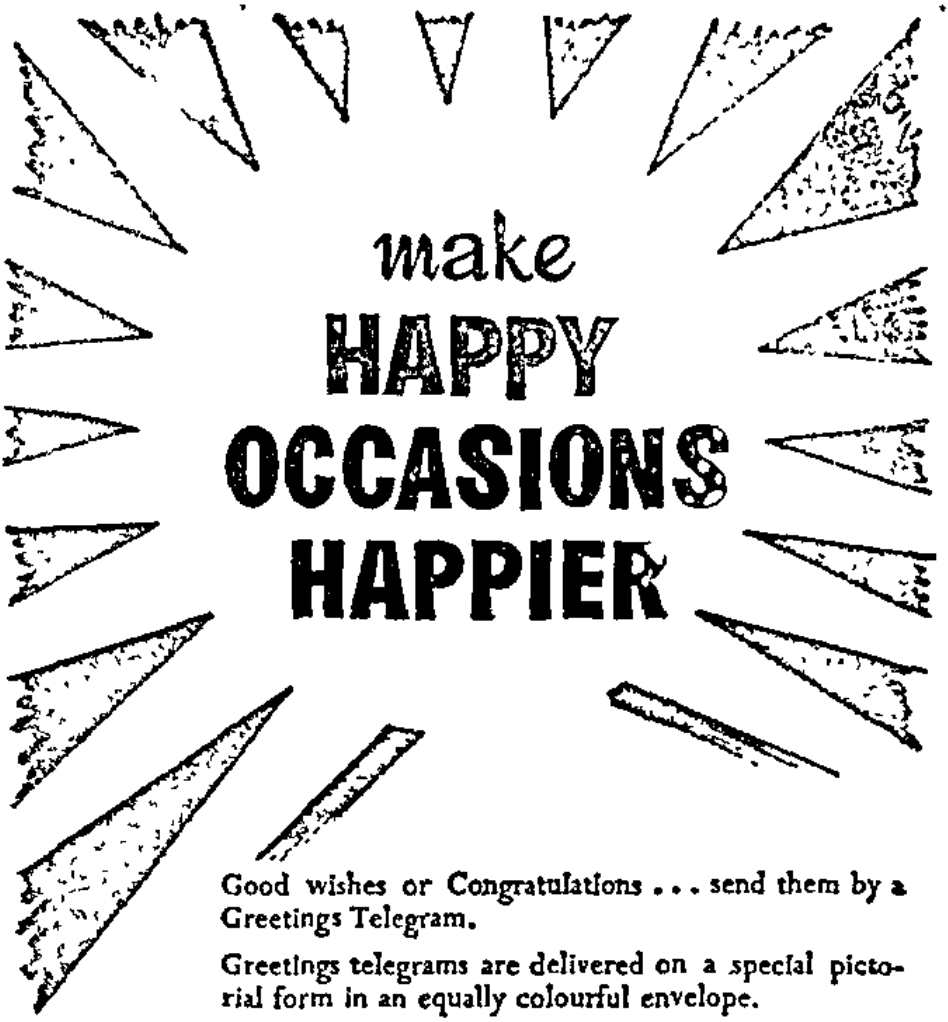
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POSTS & TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER XXV

TRADE

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of India's foreign trade (imports and exports including re-exports) during 1959-60 amounted to Rs 1,497 crores—imports Rs. 851 crores and exports Rs. 646 crores. The value of India's imports and exports and the total value of her foreign trade since 1950-51 are given below.

TABLE 199

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA*

(By sea, air and land)

(*in crores of rupees*)

Year	Imports** (less transit trade)	Exports @ (less transit trade)	Total value of foreign trade
1950-51	623 36	601 35	1,224·71
1955-56	704·81	609·41	1,314·22
1956-57	832 45	612 52	1,444·97
1957-58	993·58	621·31	1,614·89
1958-59	804·55	570·14	1,374·69
1959-60	851·42	645·72	1,497·14

As will be seen from the above figures, India was having an adverse balance of merchandise trade during these years. The balance of trade since 1950-51 is shown below.

TABLE 200

BALANCE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE*

(*in crores of rupees*)

1950-51	—22·01
1955-56	—95·40
1956-57	—219·93
1957-58	—372·27
1958-59	—234·41
1959-60	—205·70

Balance of Payments

The following table shows the current balance of payments position since 1956-57 after taking into account net invisible receipts and official donations†.

*Source : Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (See *Report on Currency and Finance for the year* 1959-60 Reserve Bank of India).

**Exclude treasure imports and the value of certain special imports of foodgrains and stores of which full particulars are not available.

@ Figures are inclusive of re-exports and exports of lend-lease silver to the USA but exclude treasure exports, transit trade and are on f.o.b. basis.

†The figures of imports and exports in this and the following sections are based on [illegible] with those given by the [illegible] in *The Accounts* For an explanation 1948-49—1955-56

vegetable oils, oilseeds and cotton textiles. The withdrawal of Chinese competition to Indian cotton textiles in the UK and South East Asia, and a sudden rise in Chinese demand for our jute manufactures also helped India's export trade. The trade with rupee payments agreement countries continued to grow and helped the overall export performance; hides and skins, jute manufactures and tea were the major beneficiaries.

Commodity-wise, the largest gains over the year were recorded by cotton manufactures (Rs 18 crores), hides and skins (Rs 16 crores), oilcakes (Rs. 11 crores), and vegetable oils and oilseeds (Rs. 10 crores). Raw cotton and tea, on the other hand, registered a fall of Rs. 8 crores each.

TRADE POLICY

Trade policy during 1959-60 continued to be characterised by increasing emphasis on export promotion Even import control policy aimed at stimulating exports through export incentive schemes.

The main features of import policy during 1959-60 were (i) increase in the number of items licensable to actual users by 28 in the first half-year and by 23 in the second half-year; (ii) permission to certain industries to import raw materials on an annual basis so as to facilitate the planning of purchases in advance at advantageous prices; (iii) certain measure of relief to the consumer in the form of token quotas for items which had been under ban (*e.g.*, watches, time-pieces and musical instruments); (iv) larger allocation of foreign exchange for raw materials and accessories and to some extent machinery and capital equipment, to the export industries; and (v) introduction, in October 1959, of a special licensing category for capital goods under which import of capital equipment would be licensed against additional exports. In December 1959, currency discrimination in respect of imports from the dollar area was eliminated so that all soft currency area licences were thenceforth allowed to be utilised for imports from the dollar area up to the full face value of the licence. Imports of capital goods, however, continued to be restricted to the country or countries indicated on the licence.

With a view to stimulating exports, the scope of incentive schemes was extended during 1960-61 for the grant of licences for import of raw materials and accessories and in certain cases machinery and capital equipment against exports of manufactured goods The scheme of "Repeat" licensing introduced in October 1959-March 1960 period, was continued. The facility of annual licensing was provided for actual users and established importers in a large number of cases In order to reduce

tended. During the licensing period October 1960-March 1961 quotas were reduced or banned for as many as 107 items. Cuts were imposed on items of consumer interest such as wines, whisky, cotton fabrics, sheet and plate glass, time-pieces, etc. Import quotas were also scaled down over the range of items having a strong indigenous industry angle. Quotas for import of spare parts of sugar manufacturing machinery and spare parts of earth moving machinery were slightly increased. The list of items open to actual user licensing was expanded to cover 280 items.

In regard to exports, there was an intensification of the promotional efforts which might be broadly grouped into (i) incentive schemes, (ii) fiscal reliefs, (iii) relaxation of controls and (iv) conclusion of trade agreements.

Incentive schemes which provide for the grant of licences for the import of raw materials and accessories, and in some cases machinery and capital equipment, against exports (past and prospective) of the finished product, were formulated during the year in respect of woollen goods, vanaspati, canned fish and ship-repairing industries. The scheme for art-silk, suspended in March 1959 owing to the large-scale abuse of incentives, was revived in a modified form in July 1959. As regards engineering goods, the scheme of granting allotments of raw materials was widened. The scheme for cotton textiles, first formulated for the half year October 1958-March 1959, was strengthened and expanded. The scheme now covers items like mosquito nets, cotton bags, pillow cases, ready-made garments and hosiery in addition to those originally included. The categories of exporters eligible under the scheme have also been enlarged to cover manu- [illegible] ls whose cloth had [illegible] e scheme for the ex- [illegible] export performance to their credit, but who have entered into firm export contracts; the scheme also provides for the utilisation of the import entitlements in respect of raw film for the import of photographic negatives, studio equipment, etc., within the prescribed limits. The tin plate/steel sheet scheme for the supply of these items to exporters, whose products are exported in containers of tin plates or steel sheets, was extended to several other industries. The scheme for the export of groundnut and salad oils which allowed, as incentive, additional export quotas of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) against groundnut and salad oil exports, was continued during the year.

During 1960-61 about 80 items were removed from the export trade control schedule, the important ones being wool waste, certain essential oils, paraffin, wax, haberdashery and millinery, instruments, apparatus and appliances, vegetable ghee, vessels for inland and harbour navigation, belts and belting etc. A few other items, which were not allowed for export or were allowed on quota basis, were now placed on free licensing list: dog spikes, chair spikes, screw spikes, pickled goat skins, coal tar and mixtures containing coal tar.

A number of fiscal reliefs in the form of refunds of taxes (such as customs and Central excise duties) paid earlier on the materials and components used in the manufacture of the finished product for export were announced. Similarly, the burden of the transport cost in moving the goods from the interior to the port of shipment was reduced by allowing rebates on freight in respect of commodities like manganese ore and certain engineering items. Concessions were granted to the tea gardens in Cachar and Tripura in regard to the fertiliser and transport costs.

Existing [illegible] mber of export commodities were relaxed [illegible] term policy announcements made hitherto) was announced in respect of a number of vegetable non-essential oils, oilseeds and oilcakes, vanaspati green coconuts, cigarette paper, etc., in order to assure continuity of supplies to foreign customers. As against these, restrictions had to be imposed on raw goatskins and nux vomica seeds in view of the acute internal shortages of these items.

Export Promotion

To coordinate all work relating to the development of India's foreign trade, particularly promotion of exports, a Foreign Trade Board and a Directorate of Export Promotion (as the Board's executive agency in the matter of export promotion) were created in June 1957. The Directorate of Export Promotion now consists of four divisions at headquarters [illegible] The Directorate of Export [illegible] the framing of simplified [illegible] and rebate schemes, the preparation of rules for manufacture-in-bond and subsequent export of items like aluminium products, made from imported ingots, umbrellas, cigarettes, handicrafts and grant of assistance to exporters in securing passport, visa and foreign exchange sanction for bona fide trade promotion tours abroad. To stimulate exports, Government have in recent years established Export Promotion Councils for different commodities, namely, (i) cotton textiles; (ii) silk and rayon textiles; (iii) plastics and linoleum; (iv) cashew and pepper; (v) tobacco; (vi) sports goods; (vii) [illegible] leather; (x) engineering [illegible] Council was set up to advise on matters relating to export policy and procedure with particular reference to the promotion of exports.

portant foreign commercial centres continued to give publicity to Indian goods. In 1960 a program of rotational commoditywise displays in these show-rooms was launched to give intensive publicity to a selected group of commodities by turn.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

During 1960 fresh trade agreements were signed with Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco and Chile. A trade and payments agreement was signed with Misr Foreign Trade Co., Cairo. The trade agreements with Afghanistan, Greece and Italy were further extended. The imbalance in our trade with West European countries continued to cause anxiety. A delegation visited some [illegible]

persistent imbalance of trade with Communist countries in Europe and Asia,

the pattern of trade was suitably changed in 1959. India's trade with these countries is now being carried out in non-convertible Indian rupees and on a balanced basis. This has resulted in considerable increase in our trade with these countries. New
the German Democratic
The trade agreement with t
expired in September 1959 was further extended for three years. Letters were exchanged with the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria for improvement of trade. A trade delegation under the leadership of the Chairman of the State Trading Corporation was sent to these countries to review the present trading agreements.

New trade agreements were entered into with Pakistan and Nepal. Nepal and India will accordingly not impose duties and other restrictions on goods entering their mutual trade. The number of countries with whom India has trade and payments agreements now totals twentyseven. Trade delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, USSR and Jordan visited India during the year.

TARIFF

During 1959-60 the Tariff Commission conducted fourteen tariff enquiries relating to the continuance of protection and three major price inquiries. Tariff
sago,
hydroq
elting,
automo
equip-
ment,
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ferrous
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lactate and piston assembly. The Government announced their decisions accepting the main recommendations of the Commission on the first ten of these industries. Accordingly tariff protection in the case of sago, hydroquinone, grinding wheels, machine screws, cotton and hair belting and automobile leaf spring was discontinued with effect from January 1960. As regards stearic and oleic acids and diesel fuel injection equipment industries, the period of protection has been further extended by three years and four years respectively, from January 1, 1960. In the case of plastics industry, although protection to phenol formaldehyde moulding powder would continue at the existing level of protective duty of 35 per cent *ad valorem* till December 31, 1962, that for plastic buttons was discontinued with effect from January 1, 1960. In the case of non-ferrous metals industry, while protection granted to copper and brass sheets, commercial and industrial lead-sheets for tea chests and lead strips was discontinued from January 1, 1960, that granted for lead sheets (other than sheets for teachest), zinc sheets not otherwise specified, zinc strips, copper rods (other than electrolytic copper rods), brass rods, copper and brass pipes, and tubes would continue for a further period of three years from January 1, 1960 at the existing rates of duty.

The three major price inquiries related to acetate yarn, paper and paper boards and sugar.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

The UI
as supplier
per cent ar
was 19.5

The principal countries to which India exported during 1952-59 and the values of the exports to each are shown in table 205.

TABLE 205

EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(By sea, air and land)

(*value in lakhs of rupees*)

Countries	1952	1956	1957	1958	1959
UK	125,76	186,99	160,11	165,24	167,64
USA	116,49	89,80	131,39	92,56	95,12
Japan	25,20	30,71	25,21	25,77	34,38
Australia	23,45	22,28	24,68	21,37	19,15
USSR	—	12,19	17,48	23,31	30,34
Ceylon	—	21,50	16,74	19,79	22,14
Germany (West)	12,43	15,03	16,09	14,70	19,44
Canada	12,74	15,72	13,92	14,54	15,12
Burma	23,49	10,18	13,19	7,48	12,62
Egypt	6,55	11,13	10,99	8,63	8,87
France	5,96	5,77	10,18	7,06	8,14
Argentina	—	—	9,82	9,25	7,98
Sudan	—	—	9,73	7,16	14,62
Singapore	15,08	7,64	8,92	9,80	7,51
Netherlands	10,30	11,97	8,37	6,72	8,96
Kenya Colony	7,05	5,80	7,68	4,60	4,83
Italy	10,42	8,28	7,30	5,50	5,58
Nigeria	—	—	6,90	6,88	3,98
Pakistan	47,35	8,09	6,68	7,12	6 29
TOTAL (including other countries)	613,37	605,45	637,74	570,56	615,78

The principal countries from which India imported during 1952-59 and the value of the imports from each are shown in table 206.

TABLE 206

IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(By sea, air and land)

(*value in lakhs of rupees*)

Countries	1952	1956	1957	1958	1959
UK	148,97	207,88	238,50	168,53	172,72
USA	272,66	94,21	170,32	161,46	195,43
Germany (West)	24,19	81,82	122,82	93,95	118,72
Iran	—	—	55,40	33,07	35,56
Japan	19,41	43,27	54,42	39,66	40,96
Italy	11,46	26,12	30,39	25,57	25,86
France	13,03	19,54	28,69	16,96	19,10
USSR	—	14,91	22,68	21,71	16,65
Belgium	—	23,45	21,94	16,59	13,37
Switzerland	—	16,26	17,81	9,68	7,83
Australia	15,10	11,65	16,41	15,32	11,80
Malaya	—	—	14,19	10,70	—
Saudi Arabia	15,73	21,50	14,02	19,67	20,05
Canada	29,66	7,03	13,58	34,66	22,21
Pakistan	29,14	20,93	13,40	6,28	5,46
Burma	31,08	5,71	13,19	45,54	13,17
Netherlands	12,36	14,16	12,98	9,82	13,07
Singapore	13,77	14,55	12,67	9,29	9,09
Sweden	—	11,11	11,92	8,96	10,70
Kuwait	—	—	11,40	8,26	5,15
Egypt	20,11	15,52	10,68	6,24	8,04
Kenya Colony	19,67	19,32	9,35	11,50	11,64
TOTAL (including other countries)	801,56	808,74	1,025,80	864,18	887,38

PATTERN OF TRADE

The principal commodities imported into India during 1952-56, along with their value, are shown in table 207. The values of the commodities imported during 1957, 1958 and 1959 are shown in table 208.

Owing to the adoption of the revised trade classification from January 1957 onwards, the grouping of articles in many cases differs from the earlier pattern.

TABLE 207

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1952-56)

(By sea, air and land)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodities	1952	1955	1956
Wheat	126,37	15,72	2,72
Rice (not in the husk)	48,75	18,78	70
Eggs	34	1,09	1,06
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	12,97	15,09
Milk (condensed/ preserved)	3,50	6,04	6,51
Provisions and oilman's stores excluding milk, condensed and preserved	4,19	5,67	8,30
Spices	5,08	5,62	8,12
Cotton, raw	115,44	53,50	53,59
Jute, raw	23,50	17,42	13,82
Machinery of all kinds	91,95	109,64	150,51
Instruments and appliances	21,75	26,37	34,73
Kerosene oil	21,53	22,47	21,97
Mineral oil other than kerosene	56,64	32,27	46,41
Metals (excluding ores)	44,96	75,93	159,49
Chemicals (excluding manures)	16,54	19,74	24,48
Drugs and medicines	12,95	13,87	16,46
Motor cars and motor ombnibuses	6,91	12,91	13,42
Artificial silk yarn	7,07	14,32	17,40
Wool, raw and tops	4 86	8,89	9,94
Newsprint	4,65	6,18	6,19
Paper (excluding newsprint)	6,19	7,19	8,31
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,77	16,41	14,58
Paints and painter's materials	—	2,38	2,68
Hardware	4,78*	6,61	7,80
Seeds	2,84	7,57	8,43
Wood and timber	3,14	2,69	3,55
Staple fibre and yarn	4,52	96	5,74
Cycles and cycle parts	3,87	3,20	4,00
Cotton manufactures	5,38	3,42	5,80
Manures	2,88	2,17	3,71
Vegetable non-essential oils	4,42	6,35	4,85
Woollen yarn and manufactures	2,62	3,00	2,75
Others	83,15	-107,72	125,63
TOTAL	801,56	649,07	808,74

TABLE 208

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1957-59)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodities	1957	1958	1959
Machinery other than electric	171,83	139,88	146,19
Iron and steel	146,98	97,80	84,01
Petroleum products	77,76	60,30	68,62
Transport equipment	75,81	13,41	70,42
Electric machinery and appliances	61,14	49,04	50,01
Raw cotton	48 62	30,66	34,76
Wheat, unmilled	34,75	102,65	109,86
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	29,75	15,54	9,83
Chemical elements and compounds	29,16	28,44	41,02
Manufactures of metals n e s.	22,54	15,21	23,35
Textile yarn and thread	19,15	13,91	14,83
Ordnance	18,53	4,02	74

*Excluding cutlery and electroplated ware.

TABLE 208—*(concld)*

Commodities	1957	1958	1959
Copper	17,94	13,53	16,38
Rice	16,90	44,03	9,12
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	16,39	10,21	8,83
Fresh fruits and nuts	15,84	12,31	11,19
Raw wool and hair	12,98	11,08	9,17
Paper and paper board	12,59	8,02	9,35
Oilseeds, nuts and kernels	12,14	10,48	11,22
Coal-tar dyestuffs and natural indigo	10,89	6,70	7,14
Aluminium	8 01	6,00	5,94
Milk and cream, dried or condensed	7,99	5,86	7,45
Miscellaneous chemicals and products	7,97	5,46	7,66
Zinc	7,23	6,12	5,28
Raw jute (and waste)	7,20	3,39	1,43
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertilizer materials and precious stones)	6,69	5,25	6,32
Vegetable oils	5,21	3,84	3,86
TOTAL (including other items)	1,025,82	864,18	887,38

The principal commodities exported by India during 1952-56 and their values are shown in table 209, while the values of the principal commodities exported during 1957, 1958 and 1959 are shown in table 210.

TABLE 209

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1952-56)

(By sea, air and land)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodities	1952	1955	1956
Food, Drink and Tobacco			
Tea	80,80	113,55	143,16
Cashew kernels	12,12	11,65	15,27
Other fruits and vegetables	7,03	2,45	3,07
Pepper	18,00	4,83	3,57
Other spices	6,50	5,73	5,99
Tobacco	18,31	13,36	15,51
Raw Materials			
Cotton, raw	15,12	24,17	17,55
Cotton, waste	—	10,50	7,66
Wool, raw	—	8,10	10,65
Lac	8,39	12,54	9,73
Mica	9,59	8,05	8,78
Coal	10,92	4,29	5,14
Manganese ore	21,63	14,37	22,75*
Iron ore	—	5,62	9,19*
Hides and skins, raw	5,85	6,73	6,07
Processed Articles			
Groundnut oil	9,75	20,73	4,04
Linseed oil	6,15	7,62	7,44
Castor oil	7,09	4,34	6,10
Hides and skins, tanned	17,69	22,56	23,06
Manufactures			
Cotton piecegoods	64,31	57,78	57,32
Other cotton manufactures	9,21	6,01	5,57
Jute yarn and manufactures	162,85	123,58	112,49
Woollen carpets and manufactures	2,71	4,05	4,06
Coir yarn and manufactures	7,36	9,03	9,61
Other miscellaneous items	91,25	100,91	92,88
TOTAL (excluding re-exports)	613,37	602,55	606,66

*Figures obtained from customs houses through Export Trade Controllers

TABLE 210

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1957-59)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodities	1957	1958	1959
Tea	123,40	136,54	126,40
Cotton fabrics	65,19	46,46	61,31
Textile fabrics (other than cotton)	59,98	67,59	71,35
Textile articles (other than clothing and footwear)	58,29	46,16	47,36
Silver and platinum group metals	37,67	11,42	—
Ores of non-ferrous base metals and concentrates	35,38	18,63	16,64
Leather	21,58	18,25	28,65
Raw cotton	18,66	21,20	16,37
Fresh fruits and nuts (not including oilnuts)	16,04	17,36	16,60
Crude vegetable materials, inedible n e s.	14,40	13,39	15,77
Raw wool	12,93	9,35	12,22
Sugar	12,88	3,68	2,54
Iron ore and concentrates	11,76	9,99	12,93
Tobacco, unmanufactured	11,59	14,70	12,93
Vegetable oils	11,42	7,45	13,97
Crude minerals (excluding coal, protroleum, fertilizer materials and precious stones)	11,30	11,74	12,47
Textile yarn and thread	9,78	12,03	11,10
Textile floor covering and tapestries	8,84	8,88	9,20
Coffee	7,73	7,18	6,25
Hides and skins, raw	6,99	7,17	10,67
Petroleum products	6,62	4,11	3,07
Coal, coke and briquettes	5,34	5,58	4,83
TOTAL (including other items), excluding re-exports	637,74	570,56	615,78

TERMS OF TRADE

The following three tables show (i) the index numbers of the quantity and price of India's exports; (ii) the index numbers of the quantity and price of her imports; and (iii) the terms of trade, that is, the ratio of export price index to import price index.

TABLE 211

INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS*

(Base: 1958=100)

Class of commodity	Volume index		Unit value index	
	January 1960	September 1960	January 1960	September 1960
Food	101	103	114	112
Beverage and tobacco	30	95	66	67
Crude materials (inedible except fuels)	110	78	106	99
Mineral fuels and lubricants etc.	110	113	99	99
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	123	113	94	101
Chemicals	83	148	149	140
Manufactured goods	103	106	102	115
Machinery and transport equipment	272	176	82	96
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	116	114	109	114
GENERAL	100	99	107	110

*These revised series are from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

TABLE 212
INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS*
(Base 1958=100)

	Volume index		Unit value index	
	January 1960	September 1960	January 1960	September 1960
Food	33	25	100	97
Beverages and tobacco	19	18	96	105
Crude materials (inedible except fuels)	132	266	94	86
Mineral fuels and lubricants etc.	98	59	84	86
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	131	93	93	93
Chemicals	137	129	95	92
Manufactured goods	97	110	98	103
Machinery and transport equipment	90	127	109	102
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	72	92	112	101
GENERAL	88	107	99	97

TABLE 213
NET TERMS OF TRADE
(Base 1958=100)

1960	
January	108
September	113

STATE TRADING CORPORATION

The State Trading Corporation was established in May 1956 as an entirely State-owned organisation (authorised capital now Rs. 5 crores). Its aim is to stimulate trade, by filling up the many gaps in India's foreign trade structure. Since its inception, the Corporation has been striving to increase India's exports to countries with controlled economies in order to secure from them such items as steel, cement and industrial equipment without straining the country's foreign exchange reserves. It has been endeavouring to diversify India's trade and find new markets for traditional and non-traditional export items of India. It has arranged a number of link deals with foreign countries for importing essential capital goods and industrial raw materials in exchange for exports from India. It has also arranged bulk contracts and effected equitable distribution of vital raw materials (such as caustic soda, soda ash, newsprint, mercury, camphor, dye stuff and so on) so that the prices of these items are brought down to reasonable levels. The quantum and timing of the imports have been so fixed as to avoid recurring disruption in supply and to create and maintain conditions favourable for a larger production of these commodities in India. Among the goods for which exports have been arranged by the Corporation are: mineral ores, shoes, handicrafts, salt, tea, coffee, and woollen goods. The Corporation has also played an important role in the development of port facilities, mines and transport which are essential for expeditious and efficient handling of goods imported or exported. The long-term contracts with Japan and some other countries arranged by the Corporation to boost up India's iron ore exports have contributed a good deal to speed up the development of railway connections between the mines and the shipping centres. The value of trade handled by the Corporation since its inception till the end of 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 120 04 crores including Rs. 45 07 crores (exports Rs. 16.63 crores; imports Rs. 28.44 crores) during 1959-60.

In July 1956 the Corporation was entrusted with the task of acquiring cement from Indian manufacturers, importing from abroad, and equitable

*These revised series are from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

distribution at an equalised price at all railheads in India. With the improvement of internal supply position, the Corporation was authorised in 1958 also to export cement from India.

INTERNAL TRADE

COASTAL TRADE

For purposes of statistics, the Indian coast has been divided into the following maritime blocks* : (*i*) West Bengal, (*ii*) Orissa, (*iii*) Madras (including Andhra), (*iv*) Travancore Cochin, (*v*) Cochin Port, (*vi*) Bombay, (*vii*) Saurashtra, Okha and Kutch. Trade between ports in the same maritime block is classed as "internal trade" and that between one maritime block and another as "external trade".

In 1956-57, the total coastwise trade was valued at Rs. 343 crores, consisting of Rs. 180 crores (imports) and Rs. 163 crores (exports). Of Rs. 180 crores worth of imports, over Rs. 169 crores constiuted external trade as among the blocks and about Rs. 10 crores internal trade within the blocks themselves. Rs. 169 crores of external trade in the coastal sector again consisted of Rs. 158 crores worth of Indian merchandise and Rs. 11 crores worth of foreign merchandise. Table 214 below shows the values of the coastwise trade of India.

TABLE 214

COASTWISE TRADE

(*value in lakhs of rupees*)

	1953-54	1955-56	1956-57	1958	1959
Imports					
Indian merchandise ..	143,80	164,52	166,87	166,80	192,41
Foreign merchandise	11,31	13,70	12,66	9,31	5,69
Treasure	5	—	—	—	—
Total imports	155,16	178,23	179,53	176,11	198,10
Exports					
Indian merchandise ..	138,92	143,83	146,93	153,53	172,87
Foreign merchandise ..	11,75	15,90	16,21	8,88	5,78
Treasure	2	6	—	—	1
Total exports	150,69	159,79	163,14	162,41	178,66
TOTAL TRADE	305,85	338,02	342,67	338,52	376,76

INLAND TRADE

Considering the vastness of the country, its varied calimate and diverse natural resources, it is not unnatural that the inland trade of India is many ti[illegible] report [illegible] value of [illegible] compared to Rs. 500 crores for external trade. Precise data about the internal trade are, however, not available. It is difficult to keep track of the large volume of goods carried by bullock carts and country boats. Statistics of the trade carried by rail and inland steamer are, however, available.

*From April 1957, the following nine maritime blocks corresponding each to a maritime State or Union Territory following the reorganisation of States, has been adopted: (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Andhra Pradesh, (iv) Madras, (v) Kerala, (vi) Mysore, (vii) Bombay, (viii) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and (ix) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

The following table shows the movement of selected articles by rail and river between the States and the chief port towns (in terms of imports).

TABLE 215

INLAND TRADE—SELECTED ARTICLES

(In thousand maunds)

	1951-52	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Coal and coke	54,13,03	58,01,88	57,52,22	65,88,34	71,41,02
Raw cotton	1,21,19	77,69*	—	83,59†	72,30†
Cotton piecegoods	66,46	87,33	70,26	75,62	73,73
Rice (not in husk)	2,23,20	2,21,19	4,54,11	4,86,78	4,91,49
Wheat	5,21,48	4,40,06	2,97,74	5,00,75	6,68,69
Raw jute	1,26,26	94,66	91,20	1,04,99	1,49,68
Iron and steel products	4,63,37	5,13,66	6,60,95	6,78,14	7,09,09
Oilseeds	2,22,56	2,53,35	2,50,57	2,53,36	2,63,78
Salt	3,38,63	3,02,45	2,94,20	3,19,49	2,90,90
Sugar (excluding khandsari sugar)	1,74,99	2,22,18	2,44,59	3,03,57	1,98,88

For purposes of these statistics, again, India has been divided into 36 trade blocks, roughly representing the former States of the Indian Union with the addition of the chief port towns of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Cochin. The Andhra ports, the Saurashtra ports and the ports in Madras other than Madras port have also been treated separately. Only the figures of actual imports into these blocks are represented here. Thus, the internal trade within each of these trade blocks is excluded from the scope of these statistics.

Metric Weights and Measures

The metric system of weights and measures was made permissive from October 1958 in selected fields by notifications under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956. The use of metric weights was introduced in trade in all regulated markets and specified areas in all States and Union Territories in consultation with the State Governments and representative associations of trade and industry

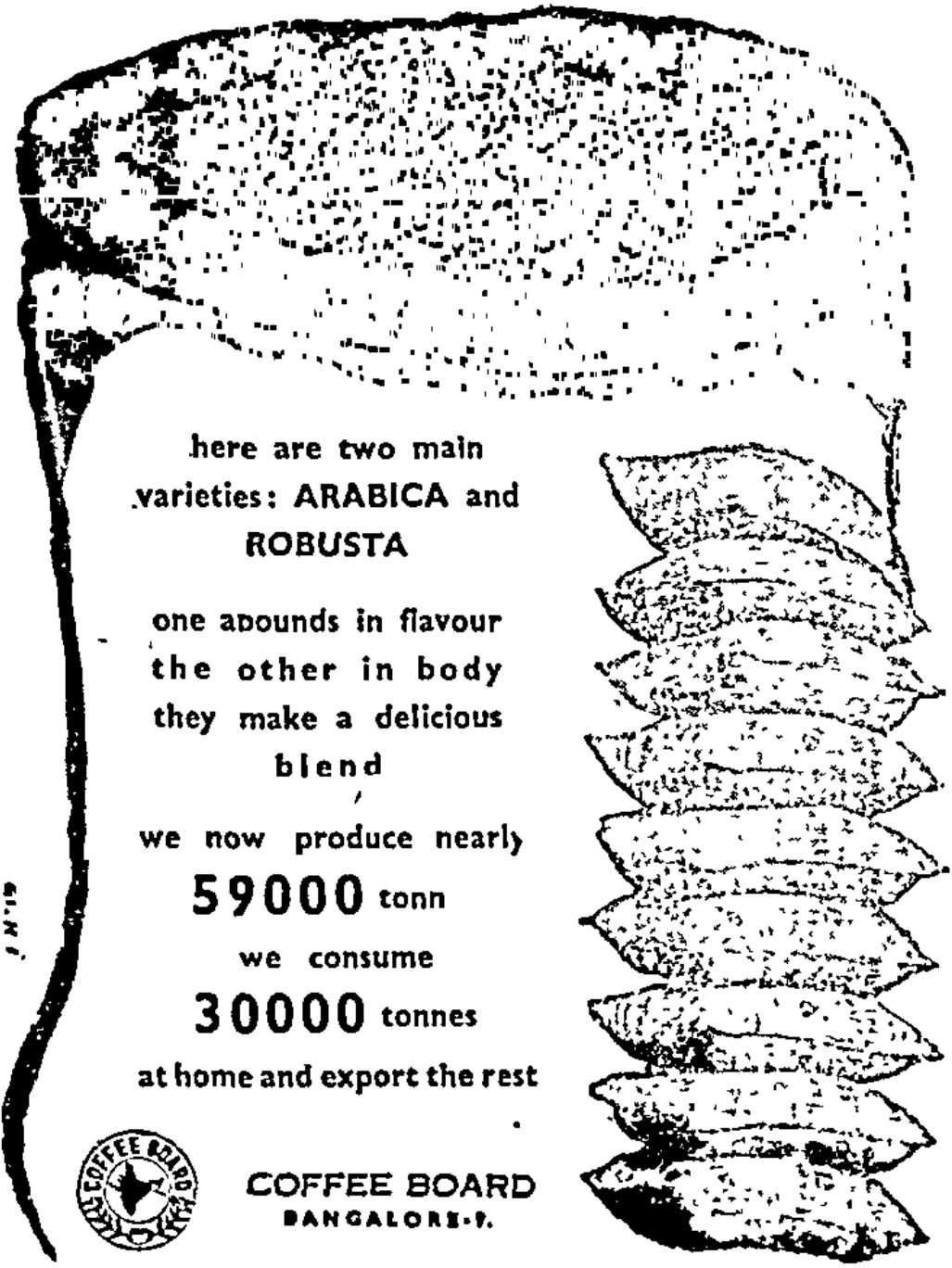
From October 1960 the use of metric weights became compulsory in specified areas, industries and trades, where they had been permitted on an optional basis two years earlier. The two-year transitional period was allowed to ensure a smooth transition to the new system and to facilitate completion of preparatory steps by traders as well as by Governments. The areas, where only metric weights are permitted by law, account for about one fifth of the population of the country. The industries include cotton and jute textiles, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, engineering, chemicals, cement, paper, petroleum, refractories, vanaspati and salt. The metric system has also come into use in several Government departments both at the Centre and in the States including the commercial branches of of the Railways, the Customs and Central Excise Departments, Import and Export Trade Control organisations and ports and shipping Legislation has been enacted to enable the post offices and the motor transport industry to adopt the metric system in 1961.

The use of metric weights in the remaining areas of the country has been permitted from April 1960 with a transitional period of two years during which the existing weights could also be used. The use of metric weights will become compulsory over the whole country from 1st April, 1962 Metric capacity measures are likely to be introduced in trade in 1961 and metric length measures in 1962. Within the next three years the metric system is expected to come into use in the country to a very significant extent.

*Twelve months ending August 1955.

†Seven months ending March 1958 and March 1959 respectively.

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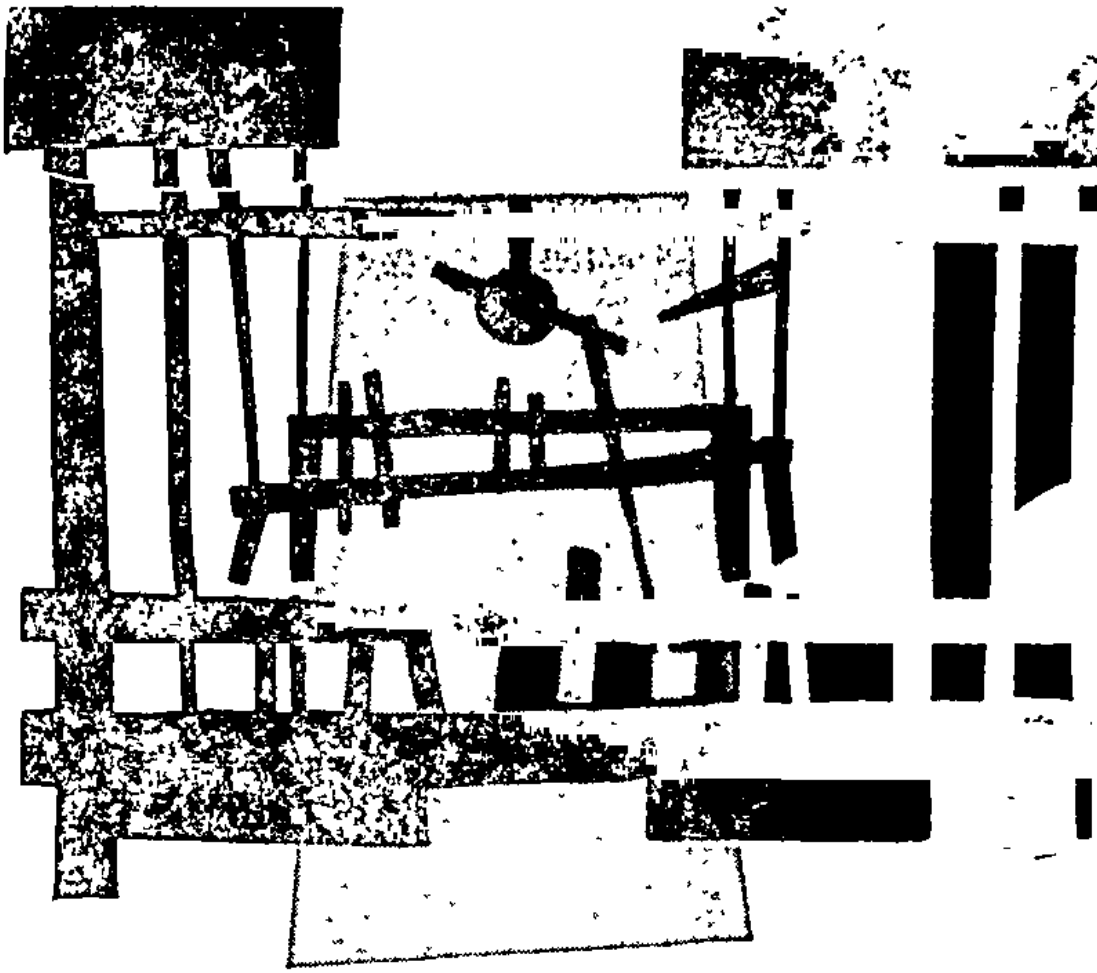
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CHAPTER XXVI

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The Indian railway system with a route mileage of 35,213 is the largest in Asia and the fourth largest in the world. More than 40 lakh persons [illegible] 'd, on an average, by the railways [illegible] ıe railways, the country's biggest [illegible])-60, stood at Rs. 1,439 crores and [illegible] employed 11,59,602 persons and

Progress Since 1853

The first railway line in India was opened on April 16,1853. The progress made by the railways during the past one hundred and seven years is shown in tables 216 and 217.

TABLE 216

PROGRESS OF ALL INDIAN RAILWAYS

Year	Mileage	Capital-at-charge (*in lakhs of rupees*)	Gross earnings (*in lakhs of rupees*)	Working expenses (*in lakhs of rupees*)	Net earnings (*in lakhs of rupees*)
1853	20	38	0·90	0·41	0 49
1863	2,507	53,00	2,20	1,33	87
1873	5,697	91,73	7,23	3,78	3,45
1883	10,447	148,31	16,39	7,97	8,42
1893	18,459	233,18	24,08	11,35	12,73
1903	26,956	341,11	36,01	17,11	18,90
1913-14	34,656	495,09	63,59	32,93	30,66
1923-24	38,039	717,93	107,80	68,45	39,35
1933-34	42,953	884,41	99,58	69,54	30,04
1943-44 (*a*)	40,512	858,54	199,32	114,11	85,21
1947-48 (*b*)	33,985	742,20	183,69	163,94	19,75
1950-51	34,079	838,18	264,62	214,39	50,23
1955-56	34,736	975,50	317,51	261,07	57,34
1956-57	34,744	1,078,23	350,55	280,13	70,42
1957-58	34,889	1,228,64	382,99	311,16	71,84
1958-59	35,081	1,362,89	392,33	324,58	67,76
1959-60	35,213	1,438,75	424,06	337,48	86,58

Railway Zones

The 37 railway systems, which existed in India before August 1949, have been grouped into eight Zones with a view to effecting economy and efficiency in administration. Some details regarding the Zones are given in table 218.

Certain narrow-gauge feeder railways (total length 445 miles), owned and operated by private companies, were not included in the reorganisation scheme, although under the Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1951, Government assumed powers to ensure their efficient operation in the public interest.

(*a*) Burma Railways separated in 1937. (*b*) Following the Partition on August 15, 1947

The development programme for the Third Plan envisages an increase of 3% per annum in the non-suburban passenger traffic and 23,50 lakh tons [illegible] allocation of Rs. 890 crores [illegible] Depreciation Reserve Fund. [illegible] Rs. 1,220 crores—exclusive of Rs. 35 crores required for 'stores suspense'—is to be distributed as shown in the following table.

TABLE 220

EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS (SECOND PLAN)

(*In crores of rupees*)

Rolling stock	482
[illegible]	228
[illegible]	170
[illegible]	70
[illegible]	120
Workshops, plant and machinery	50
Staff welfare and staff quarters	50
Signalling and safety works	25
Railway users' amenities	15
Road services	10

The progress achieved at the end of the First Plan period and the targets aimed at under the Second Plan are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

New Construction and Works

Four hundred and thirty miles of dismantled lines were restored, 380 miles of new lines constructed and 46 miles of narrow gauge lines converted into metre gauge during the First Plan period. 451 miles of new lines were also under constr[illegible] broad gauge and surveys for o[illegible] Construction of 1,200 miles [illegible] version of 265 miles from metre gauge to broad gauge and renewal of 8,000 miles of existing track are to be undertaken during the Second Plan period.

The following lines representing an addition of 164·09 miles were opened during 1959-60.

TABLE 221

NEW LINE CONSTRUCTION (1959-60)

Railway	New lines	Gauge	Mileage
Central	Kantargaon Naka-Akola	M G.	63·04
Eastern	Bhandaridah-Muri	B G.	42 03
	Dugda Washery	B G.	3·84
	Kathara siding Stage I	B G.	3·27
	Gidi siding Stage I	B G.	2·89
	Saunda siding Stage I	B G.	1 40
	Bachra siding Stage I	B G.	2·02
	Andal-Ukhra	B G	6 00
	Rampur Dumra-Barauni and Tal-Hathiadah	B G.	12·56
North-east Frontier	Kumedpur-Mukuria	M G.	15·53
South Eastern	Bhilai-Deorjhal	B G.	12·30
			164·90

Rolling Stock

During the First Plan period, 496 locomotives, 4,351 coaches and 41,192 wagons were produced in the country.

The programmes of development and rehabilitation aimed at in the Second Plan and envisaged for the Third Plan are shown in the following two tables.

TABLE 222

ROLLING STOCK (SECOND PLAN)

	Locomotives			Wagons			Coaches		
	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Nar-row gauge	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Nar-row-gauge	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Nar-row gauge
Development	468	451	—	66,575	16,820	—	1,764	3,364	—
Rehabilitation	962	402	81	14,879	4,952	4,021	4,392	1,422	633
Total ..	1,430	853	81	81,454	21,772	4,021	6,156	4,786	633

TABLE 223

ROLLING STOCK (THIRD PLAN)*

	Locomotives	Coaches	Wagons
Addition	1,031	4,983	83,697
Replacement	614	2,854	26,169
Total	1,645	7,837	1,09,866

The following new rolling stock was placed on line during 1959-60.

TABLE 224

ROLLING STOCK PLACED ON LINE (1959-60)

	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge
Locomotives	188	120	8
Coaches	1,041	525	49
Wagons	9,906	731	221

As compared to the revised targets fixed for the Second Five Year Plan, the total number of stock received up to March 31, 1960, was as follows :

	Target	Receipts
Locomotives	2,161	1,813
Coaching stock (in units)	8,708	6,091
Wagons (4 wheelers)	1,11,739	85,539

Workshops, Plant and Machinery

coa
Fac
rest
is e

gauge and metre gauge locomotives, 69 per cent for broad gauge and 125 per cent for metre gauge coaches and 89 per cent for broad gauge and 92 per cent for metre gauge wagons.

Electrification

Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to a few lines near Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The total electrified mileage on

*Subject to review.

March 31, 1960, was 328.87—Central Railway 184.85 (BG), Eastern 88 63 (BG), Southern 18.14 (MG) and Western 37.25 (BG). Provision for 1,442 miles of electrification has been approved under the Second Plan—730 (BG) miles on the Eastern Railway, 420 (BG) miles on the South-Eastern, 192 (BG) miles on the Central and 100 (MG) miles on the Southern. Sixty-eight miles were electrified on the Eastern Railway between April 1960 and February 1961.

Dieselisation

Diesel traction has been adopted on a few selected routes. A route mileage of 1,293 will be dieselised by 1960-61.

Bridges

The Rs. 16-crore rail-road Ganga Bridge at Mokamah was opened to traffic on May 1, 1959 The foundation-stone for the Brahmaputra Bridge at Pandu was laid on January 10, 1960. The bridge across the Gandak between Hajipur and Sonepur was opened on November 16, 1960.

Amenities for Railway Users

Of the improvements carried out during the period 1951-52 to 1959-60 to offer better travel conditions to passengers, particularly third class passengers, mention may be made of the following :

(i) safe and relaxed travel—at a cost which is perhaps the lowest in the world—in all-steel light-weight coaches,
(ii) reservation of coaches for long-distance travel in important trains and reservation of accommodation in accordance with distances in certain trains;
(iii) introduction of new trains and extension of the runs of existing trains;
(iv) introduction of new 75-berther sleeping coaches in certain trains for passengers travelling over 500 miles, without levy of any surcharge;
(v) running of all-third classs 'Janata' trains, vestibuled air-conditioned trains;
(vi) improvement of catering facilities, and
(vii) improvement of drinking water facilities, provision of fans, waiting halls, new or improved over-bridges and new or improved platforms.

Staff Welfare

As against an annual average of a little over Rs. 4 crores spent on the construction of new quarters and staff welfare measures during the First Plan period, it was proposed to spend, on an average, Rs. 10 crores per annum during the Second Plan period.

While 40,000 staff quarters were constructed during the First Plan period, 64,500 were to be built during the Second Plan period. 11,196 quarters were constructed during 1959-60. Provision has been made for 54,000 new quarters in the Third Plan, in addition to those to be provided under composite schemes relating to workshop, yards and lines.

At the end of 1959-60, there were 74 hospitals and 478 health units/dispensaries. A number of chest clinics for domiciliary and out-door treatment of T.B. patients have been established in addition to expansion of facilities by way of additional beds. It is proposed to open during the Second Plan period 13 new railway hospitals and 75 new dispensaries, add 1,600 beds in existing railway hospitals, double the present number of beds for railway staff in various T. B. sanatoria, and increase the number of railway schools. Steps are also being taken to increase educational

facilities for the children of railwaymen. 481 one-teacher primary schools were opened.

In December 1957, it was decided to offer the choice of a pension scheme to all the 10 lakh or more railway employees. A scheme of large-scale upward re-distribution of posts calculated eventually to benefit 1,70,000 railwaymen in non-gazetted cadres was announced in February 1957. Steps are also being taken to explore avenues for quicker promotion of class IV Staff. The Class IV Staff Committee's recommendations have been accepted by Government.

For the benefit of children of railway workers studying in places away from their parents, 12 subsidised hostels are being set up Mobile libraries are being formed for the use of staff posted at wayside stations. The first mobile library was inaugurated on the North-Eastern Railway in December 1958.

Self-Sufficiency

The Indian railways are not only self-sufficient in their requirements of locomotives and coaches, but have now capacity to assist neighbouring countries not only in respect of the rolling stock but also of goods wagons and equipment like lighting, signalling, sleepers, girders and others. Efforts will be made during the Third Plan period to manufacture electric and diesel locomotives and other equipment now being imported. As against Rs. 320 crores during the Second Plan, the Third Plan foreign exchange requirement of the Railways is placed at Rs. 130 crores.

OPERATING STATISTICS

Passenger Traffic and Earnings

The salient features of passenger traffic and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways during 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 are shown below.

TABLE 225

PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Number of passengers (in hundreds)	129,73,550	138,25,43,0	143,10,59,5	144,09,21,0	157,97,51,8
A C. . ..	85,8	1,00,2	1,04,0	1,24,9	1,85,3
First class ..	1,90,30,1	2,10,67,7	2,33,83,1	3,57,99,5	3,32,46,4
Second class ..	1,68,75,2	1,81,42,8	1,40,63,7	1,18,83,7	1,26,11,2
Third class .	126,13,63,9	134,32,32,3	139,35,08,7	1,40,31,12,9	153,37,08,9
Passenger miles (in thousands)	3,908,32,87	4,219,44,69	4,333,28,03	4,250,07,61	46,06,5706
A.C.	5,12,79	5,46,57	5,81,33	6,64,43	6,85,83
First class ..	77,38,58	55,49,18	89,71,71	102,18,06	113,93,90
Second class ..	124,36,83	125,51,81	114,99,07	116,65,00	115,00,32
Third class ..	3,701,44,67	4,002,98,03	4,122,75,91	4,024,60,12	4,370,77,01
Earnings from passengers (in thousand rupees)	108,75,48	117,39,05	120,08,43	1,17,57,30	125,61,21
A C	87,51	93,34	98,65	1,13,69	1,17,56
First class ..	5,88,01	6,44,45	6,61,11	7,42,61	8,06,21
Second class ..	6,12,22	6,16,64	5,80,73	5,97,86	5,89,73
Third class ..	95,87,44	103,84,62	106,67,94	103,03,14	111,89,76
Average rate charged per passenger per mile	Pies 5·34	Pies 5·34	Pies 5·32	np. 2·76	np 2·76
A C. . ..	,, 32·8	,, 32·8	,, 32·6	,, 17·1	,, 17·01
First class ..	,, 14 6	,, 14·5	,, 14·1	,, 7·26	,, 7·08
Second class ..	,, 9·45	,, 9 43	,, 9·7	,, 5·13	,, 5·13
Third class ..	,, 4·97	,, 9·48	,, 4·97	2·57	,, 2·56

Ticketless Travel

An amendment to the Indian Railways Act was passed on May 2, 1959, to provide *inter alia* for more stringent punishment for ticketless travel.

Among other steps taken for intensifying the effort against ticketless travel are raids on selected sections and at frequent intervals, continuity checks from starting to terminal stations, surprise inspections of booking offices and the establishment of a temporary central ticket checking organisation with four squads of travelling examiners for conducting cross-country and surprise checks. The results of the checks made by the organisation during 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 are summarised below.

TABLE 226

TICKETLESS TRAVEL

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Number of passengers detected travelling without tickets.	69,02,114	73,53,340	62,79,507	63,08,255	68,37,107
Amount of fare and excess charges realised (in rupees)	1,40,29,656	1,58,02,95	1,42,90,595	1,43,24,686	1,80,99,813

Accidents and Safety of Passenger Trains

The number of fatalities and casualties in train accidents expressed as a ratio of ten lakh passengers carried, excluding those resulting from unlawful tampering of track, for 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 were as follows:

TABLE 227

TRAIN ACCIDENTS

	Fatalities		Casualties	
	Number	Per ten lakh passengers carried	Number	Per ten lakh passengers carried
1955-56	16	0 01	266	0 20
1956-57	276	0·20	335	0 24
1957-58	77	0·05	504	0·35
1958-59	39	0·03	315	0 22
1959-60 .. .	4	0 002	286	0·19

Goods Traffic and Earnings

The goods traffic carried and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 228

GOODS TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Tons of goods carried (in thousands)	11,52,73	12,53,77	13,33,69	13,65,59	14,54,79
Revenue earning traffic	9,19,65	9,82,84	10,27,45	10,30,65	11,01,96
Non-revenue earning traffic	2,33,08	2,70,93	3,06,20	3,34,94	3,52,83
Net ton miles (in thousands)	3,647,18,50	4,022,46,92	4,489,74,36	4,680,92,27	5,019,14,36

TABLE 228—(*concld.*)

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Revenue earning traffic	3,088,17,87	3,407,91,69	3,797,58,36	3,957,58,21	4,227,08,24
Non-revenue earning traffic	559,00,63	614,55,23	692,16,00	723,34,06	792,06,12
Average miles a ton of goods was carried	316·4	320·8	336·7	342·8	345·0
Revenue earning traffic	335·8	346·7	369·6	384 0	383·6
Non-revenue earning traffic	239·8	226·8	226·0	216 0	224·5
Earnings from goods carried (in thousand rupees).	177,92,19	210,09,03	225,71,52	237,03,96	256,12,18
Average rate charged per ton of goods per mile	11 1 (pies)	11·3 (pies)	11·4 (pies)	5·99 (np)	6·11 (np)

The principal commodities carried by Government railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 229

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES CARRIED

(*in thousand tons*)

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Coal	3,53,37	3,81,58	4,05,17	4,30,02	4,46,16
Cement	39,56	42,91	50,77	50,12	60,56
Iron and steel*	36,55	42,37	48,61	55,92	6,61,26
Metallic ores (other than Manganese ore) ..	43,73	46,30	53,51	58,08	85,58
Foodgrains .	13,78	16,47	16,20	9,72	11,73
Raw jute .. .	90,44	96,85	1,10,76	1,19,33	1,22,87
Tea	5,12	7,20	6,88	8,18	7,99
Paper and paper products	2,58	2,74	2,97	2,85	2,60
Jute manufactures	2,56	2,67	3,06	3,64	4,11
Raw cotton ..	2,90	2,69	2,59	2,61	2,53
Cotton textiles ..	7,39	7,03	6,80	5,41	5,31
Oil Seeds ..	5,48	4,82	4,84	4,30	3,94
Sugarcane ..	17,66	16,42	16,41	14,97	14,61
Sugar	34,08	37,12	33,24	26,27	31,41
Salt	13,36	15,36	15,16	13,84	13,54
	18,58	17,15	18,80	17,81	19,52

Punctuality Ratio

The punctuality ratio † for the years 1955-56 to 1959-60 on Government railways is shown below:

TABLE 230

PUNCTUALITY RATIO

	All trains including electric multiple unit trains	Mail and important through trains	Mixed trains	Suburban trains	Other passenger trains
Broad Gauge					
1955-56 ..	77·99	70 84	85·33	84·57	74·66
1956-57 ..	77·91	70·78	86·88	79·01	75·72
1957-58 ..	77·63	70·81	86·99	80·26	76 29
1958-59 ..	78 29	71·09	78·07	84·07	74·10
1959-60 ..	84.73	76.26	85·86	87·31	78·32

*Include machinery, etc.

†Percentage of passenger and mixed trains not losing time to the total number of trains on all Government railways.

TABLE 230—(*concld*)

	All trains including electric multiple unit trains	Mail and important through trains	Mixed trains	Suburban trains	Other passenger trains
Metre Gauge					
1955-56 ..	75·14	61 96	75·81	74 71	71·70
1956-57 .	74·52	62·74	77·71	70·10	69·64
1957-58 ..	80·00	75·44	80 17	91·81	76·56
1958-59 ..	80·62	75·99	89·71	81·60	77·70
1959-60	81 95	78·96	92·42	82·12	78·56

Export Traffic

Priorities for rail movement of goods to ports for export have been upgraded. The balance of iron and manganese ore at the ports awaiting shipment at the end of 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 is shown in table 234.

Locomotive Utilisation

The average mileage obtained per engine per day on Government railways is as shown in table 235.

The productive service of engines on Government railways in freight service in terms of volume of freight transportation per engine hour for the same period is as indicated below.

TABLE 231

NET TON MILES PER ENGINE HOUR

	Broad gauge	Metre gauge
1955-56	2,124	915
1956-57	2,176	958
1957-58	2,278	994
1958-59	2,284	958
1959-60	2,424	999

Wagon Usage

The use of wagons on Government railways during the period 1955-56 to 1959-60 is shown below.

TABLE 232

WAGON MILES PER WAGON DAY

	Broad gauge	Metre gauge
1955-56	46·3	28 5
1956-57	47·7	28·7
1957-58	47·3	30·1
1958-59	45·6	28·8
1959-60	47 6	28·8

The productive work performed by wagons in terms of net ton miles per wagon day is as follows:

TABLE 233

NET TON MILES PER WAGON DAY

	Broad gauge	Metre gauge
1955-56	541	203
1956-57	570	210
1957-58	598	225
1958-59	573	216
1959-60	593	230

TABLE 234

EXPORT TRAFFIC

(in tons)

	Manganese Ore					Iron Ore				
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Calcutta	33,175	1,05,445	89,903	93,971	66,165	38,383	90,017	73,566	49,624	8,754
Bombay	46,431	44,600	83,144	1,43,164	1,09,556	7,210	7,100	5,000	7,150	500
Madras	16,791	54,926	54,543	30,000	34,000	58,929	76,012	1,17,877	1,00,000	10,000
Visakhapatnam	1,43,480	1,76,539	2,53,672	2,31,175	2,61,744	37,953	63,950	16,119	10,130	13,048

TABLE 235

ENGINE MILES PER DAY (STEAM)

	Broad Gauge					Metre Gauge				
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Passenger engine	164	165	168	169	169	128	129	128	128	133
Mixed engine	121	123	123	112	111	97	97	93	88	88
Goods engine ..	94	93	94	93	96	85	82	82	82	85
Engine in use (all services)	111	110	111	110	111	103	102	102	100	103
Engine on line..	84	83	84	83	82	77	76	74	73	73

FARES AND FREIGHT

The Railways switched over to the decimal coinage from September 15, 1957, in the case of passenger fares and from October 1, 1958, in the case of freight on goods, parcels and other traffic. The commercial departments of the railways have adopted the metric system of weights and measures from April 1, 1960. The unit of weight for the purpose of charge from that date is a quintal or 100 kilograms and the distance between stations is reckoned in kilometres instead of in miles.

Passenger fare and rate tables showing the fares or rates for various distances from 1 to 5,000 kilometres have been printed and are available for arriving at the fares or freight rates.

For vestibuled air-conditioned third-class trains running between New Delhi-Howrah, New Delhi-Bombay and New Delhi-Madras, an additional charge of 1.25 naye paise per mile is collected.

The Railway Passengers Fares Act came into force on September 15, 1957. The rate of tax is 5 per cent of the fare for distances between 16 and 30 miles, 15 per cent for 31 to 500 miles and 10 per cent for over 500 miles. Distances up to 15 miles are exempt from the tax.

Following the recommendations made by the Railway Freight Structure Inquiry Committee, the revised railway freight structure came into force with effect from October 1, 1958. The anticipated annual increase in revenue on account of the revised freight structure is expected to be of the order of Rs. 9.6 crores on freight and Rs. 2 crores on parcel traffic. The Committee recommended an average increase of 12.9 per cent in freight revenue, amounting to about Rs. 32 crores per annum.

The Minister for Railways, in his budget speech for 1961-62, has stated that in lieu of the merger of passenger tax in passenger fare from April, [illegible] The special [illegible] cent, add- [illegible] e minimum [illegible] etres. Coal [illegible] te of Rs. 5 [illegible] djustments, [illegible] relief to the

ADMINISTRATION

The responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vests in the Railway Board, which was first set up in 1905. The Board now consists of a Chairman, who is *ex-officio* Secretary- [illegible]

With a view to ensuring constant and close consultation between the [illegible] Centre. From January 1, 1956, Divisional Consultative Committees have been set up for each division of the railways on which divisionalisation has already been brought about.

ROADS

district and village roads are the responsibility of the State Governments.

Progress

The progress in road development during recent years as compared to the targets laid down in the Nagpur Plan (1943), as revised to apply to the Indian Union, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 236

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

(miles)

	Surfaced roads	Unsurfaced roads
Nagpur Plan targets	1,23,000	2,08,000
April 1, 1951	98,000	1,51,000
March 31, 1956..	1,22,000	1,98,000
March 31, 1959..	1,39,106	2,54,059
March 31, 1961*	1,44,000	2,50,000

National Highways

On April 1, 1947, when the Centre took over the liability for the national highways, approximately 1,600 miles of road and thousands of culverts and bridges (including about 150 major bridges) did not exist. Missing road links which accounted for 1,600 miles have since increased to 1,777 due to addition of new roads to the national highway system. The progress on national highways since then is indicated in the table below.

TABLE 237

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

	Missing links constructed (in miles)	Major bridges constructed	Improvement of existing sections (in miles)	Widening of carriageway (in miles)
April 1, 1947, to March 31, 1956	746	33	5,000	400
April 1, 1956 to December 31, 1960	620	38	3,100	850
Second Plan period*	700	40	3,500	800

The national highway mileage in the States and Territories of the Indian Union after reorganisation of States is as follows:

TABLE 238

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (STATE/TERRITORY-WISE)†

State/Union Territory	Miles
Andhra Pradesh	1,412
Assam	727
Bihar	1,189
Gujarat	676
Jammu and Kashmir	338
Kerala	260
Madhya Pradesh	1,714
Madras	1,050
Maharashtra	1,514
Mysore	816
Orissa	851
Punjab	795
Rajasthan	768
Uttar Pradesh	1,447
West Bengal	872
Delhi	44
Himachal Pradesh	200
Manipur	139
Nagaland	69

*Estimated.

†Revised figures. Sikkim, which is included in the system, has a national highway mileage of 39, which is shown as part of the highways in West Bengal.

FARES AND FREIGHT

The Railways switched over to the decimal coinage from September 15, 1957, in the case of passenger fares and from October 1, 1958, in the case of freight on goods, parcels and other traffic. The commercial departments of the railways have adopted the metric system of weights and measures from April 1, 1960. The unit of weight for the purpose of charge from that date is a quintal or 100 kilograms and the distance between stations is reckoned in kilometres instead of in miles.

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The Minister for Railways, in his budget speech for1961-62, has stated that in lieu of the merger of passenger tax in passenger fare from April, 1961, Rs. 12.5 crores will be made to the General Revenues. The special surcharge on small consignments will be raised from 10 to 20 per cent, adding to the revenue on this account by Rs. 50 lakhs per year. The minimum distance charged for coal will be raised from 42 to 70 kilometres. Coal moving for shorter distances will be charged at a minimum rate of Rs. 5 per tonne as against Rs. 4.25 to Rs. 4.98 at present. These adjustments, which will bring in only small revenue, are intended to afford relief to the railways by diverting small load traffic to the road.

ADMINISTRATION

The responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vests in the Railway Board, which was first set up in 1905. The Board now consists of a Chairman, who is *ex-officio* Secretary-General to the Union Railway Ministry, the Financial Commissioner and three Members, each in charge of Staff, Transportation and Engineering, who are of the status of Secretaries to the Union Railway Ministry.

With a view to ensuring constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration, the following committees have been created: (*i*) Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees; (*ii*) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees at the headquarters of each railway zone; and (*iii*) the National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the Centre. From January 1, 1958, Divisional Consultative Committees have been set up for each division of the railways on which divisionalisation has already been brought about.

ROADS

In 1947, the Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of certain roads selected by them as suitable for inclusion in the system of national highways. These were statutorily declared as national highways under the National Highways Act, 1956. State highways,

district and village roads are the responsibility of the State Governments.

Progress

The progress in road development during recent years as compared to the targets laid down in the Nagpur Plan (1943), as revised to apply to the Indian Union, is shown in the following table.

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ROAD DEVELOPMENT

(miles)

	Surfaced roads	Unsurfaced roads
Nagpur Plan targets	1,23,000	2,08,000
April 1, 1951	98,000	1,51,000
March 31, 1956	1,22,000	1,98,000
March 31, 1959	1,39,106	2,54,059
March 31, 1961*	1,44,000	2,50,000

National Highways

On April 1, 1947, when the Centre took over the liability for the national [illegible] of culverts [illegible]. Missing [illegible] 1,777 due to addition of new roads to the national highway system. The progress on national highways since then is indicated in the table below.

TABLE 237

[illegible]

	constructed (in miles)	constructed	existing sections (in miles)	way (in miles)
April 1, 1947, to March 31, 1956	746	33	5,000	400
April 1, 1956 to December 31, 1960	620	38	3,100	850
Second Plan period*	700	40	3,500	800

The national highway mileage in the States and Territories of the Indian Union after reorganisation of States is as follows:

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Mysore	816
Orissa	851
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Rajasthan	768
Uttar Pradesh	1,447
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Delhi	44
Himachal Pradesh	200
Manipur	139
Nagaland	69

*Estimated.

†Revised figures. Sikkim, which is included in the system, has a national highway mileage of 39, which is shown as part of the highways in West Bengal.

The national highways system includes *inter alia* the following roads:

(1) Amritsar to Calcutta
(2) Agra to Bombay
(3) Bombay to Madras *via* Bangalore
(4) Madras to Calcutta
(5) Calcutta to Bombay *via* Nagpur
(6) Varanasi to Cape Comorin *via* Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kurnool and Bangalore
(7) Delhi to Bombay *via* Ahmedabad
(8) Ahmedabad to Kandla Port (under construction) with branch to Porbandar
(9) Ambala to Tibet border *via* Simla
(10) Delhi to Lucknow *via* Moradabad
(11) Lucknow to Barauni *via* Muzaffarpur with a branch road to the Nepal border
(12) Assam Access Road
(13) Assam Trunk Road with a branch to the Burma border through Manipur.

Other Roads

The Government of India also aid the development of certain arterial roads in the States. These include, *inter alia*, the Passi-Badarpur Road in Assam, a
and Kerala
constructed

Under
ment of certain selected State roads of inter-State or of economic importance, 125 miles of new roads were constructed and 500 miles of existing roads improved during the First Plan period. The programme, which has been carried over to the Second Plan period, provides for the construction of 1,000 miles of new roads and improvement of about 2,000 miles of existing roads. 850 miles of new roads and improvement of 1,925 miles of existing roads were completed by the end of December 1960.

Roads in the States' Sector

Under the programmes drawn up by the States and Union Territories for the Second Plan period, about 21,000 miles of surfaced roads and 37,000 miles of unsurfaced roads will be constructed.

Twenty-Year Plan

A new long-term plan for road development, under active consideration, aims at bringing every village (*a*) in a developed and agricultural area within 4 miles of a metalled road and 1.5 miles of any road, (*b*) in a semi-developed area within 8 miles of a metalled road and 3 miles of any road and (*c*) in an undeveloped and uncultivable area within 12 miles of a metalled road and 5 miles of any road. These targets, when achieved, will provide an average of 52 miles of road per 100 sq miles of area as against about 31 miles at present.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles on road in India since 1947 is as follows:

TABLE 239
MOTOR VEHICLES

Year ending March 31	Number of motor vehicles
1947	2,11,949
1951	3,06,133
1956	4,22,041
1957	4,47,229*
1958	5,14,805
1959	5,41,270

*Revised.

The vehicles at the end of March 1959, comprised 59,680 motor cycles, 4,039 auto-rickshaws, 24,076 jeeps, 2,18,119 private cars, 44,744 public service vehicles, 15,990 motor cabs, 1,45,048 goods vehicles and 29,574 miscellaneous vehicles.

Administration

Passenger road transport has been nationalised in many States and Union Territories. These services are being operated by statutory Road Transport Corporations, joint stock companies and State departments. Goods transport, however, is still largely in the hands of private operators and its nationalisation is not contemplated till the end of the Third Plan period.

An Inter-State Transport Commission has been set up for the purpose of development, co-ordination and regulation of road transport services on inter-State routes.

To ensure proper co-ordination between the different modes of transport on the one hand, and Central and State policies, on the other, the Government of India have set up the Transport Development Council, the Road and Inland Water Trasnsport Advisory Committee and the Central Transport Co-ordination Committee.

A high-level committee, set up by the Planning Commission to examine questions relating to the co-ordination of different modes of transport, especially road and rail transport, and to advise on the future policy of the Government, has submitted a preliminary report.

The reorganisation of the transport administrative set-up in the States has been examined by the *ad hoc* committee set up for the purpose. Its recommendations are under examination in consultation with the State Governments.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The length of navigable waterways is over 5,000 miles. The important ones are the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari and the Krishna and their canals, the backwaters and canals of Kerala, the Buckingham Canal in the Madras and Andhra States, the West Coast Canals and the Mahanadi Canals in Orissa.

To co-ordinate the development of water transport on the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, a body, known as the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board, was set up in 1952 by the voluntary co-operation of the Central and State Governments.

At present, 1,557 vessels and 3,587 mile on shallow stretches t works, dredging, and by the use of craft specially designed to negotiate such stretches. Deepening by dredging entails heavy outlay. Attention has, therefore, been focussed on the use of specially designed shallow craft. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Board has taken up an experimental project for this purpose on the Upper Ganga.

Planned development works in the Ganga-Brahmaputra region include the dredging of important waterways, provision of aids to navigation such as radio-telephone and automatic beacons, and the development of inland port facilities at selected places. The Plan also provides for the development of the Buckingham Canal and the West Coast Canals. Work on the construction of a river port at Pandu has started.

SHIPPING

Progress During the Plans

The progress achieved during the First Plan period and the targets aimed at in the Second Plan are shown below:

TABLE 240

PROGRESS OF SHIPPING

(gross registered tons)

Type of vessels	Before the First Plan	At the end of the First Plan	At the end of the Second Plan
Coastal and adjacent	2,17,202	3,12,202	4,12,202
Overseas	1,73,505	2,83,505	4,05,505
Tramps	—	—	60,000
Tankers	—	5,000	23,000
Salvage tugs	—	—	1,000
TOTAL . .	3,90,707	6,00,707	9,01,707

At the end of November 1960, 173 ships totalling 8.52 lakh GRT were on the Indian Register—91 vessels of 2.79 lakh GRT on the coastal trade and 82 vessels of 5.73 GRT on the overseas trade. The balance of 49 lakh tons necessary to reach the Second Plan target will be covered by ships under construction and likely purchase of a few second hand ships.

National Shipping Board

The National Shipping Board has been established to advise the Government on policy relating to shipping. As against a target of 14.2 lakh GRT recommended by the Board during the Third Plan, it is estimated that an addition of only 1.8 lakh GRT will be made in lieu of the limited allocation under Plan funds.

Shipping Corporation

A Government-sponsored shipping corporation, known as the Eastern Shipping Corporation Limited, was set up in 1950, with an authorised capital of Rs 10 crores. The management of the Corporation was taken over by the Government from the Scindias in August 1956. It has now a fleet of eleven ships for cargo and passengers and runs a regular cargo service on the India-Japan and the India-Australia routes and passenger-*cum*-cargo service on the India-Singapore and India-East Africa routes. The Corporation also runs the India-Andamans service. Three new vessels for the Corporation are under construction at the Hindustan Shipyard.

The Western Shipping Corporation, registered in June 1956, with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores, will operate on the India-Persian Gulf, India-Red Sea, India-Poland and India-Soviet routes. The Corporation now owns a fleet of two tankers and four dry cargo vessels. It has also acquired a controlling interest in the Moghul Line fleet of four passenger-*cum*- cargo vessels operating on the India-Red Sea route. Five fast dry cargo vessels for the Corporation are under construction at the Hindustan Shipyard.

Hindustan Shipyard

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was purchased from the Scindias by the Government in March 1952, and its management entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., in which two-third of the capital is held by the Government. The first vessel to be built at the Yard was launched in March 1948. The Shipyard, which can now build 2½ to 3 modern diesel-propelled ships, is expected to produce about 4 ships per year by the beginning of the Third Plan period. The Shipyard has so far delivered 25 ocean-going ships and 2 small craft of an aggregate gross tonnage of 1,16,943. Three more vessels are expected to be delivered by March 31, 1961.

Second Shipyard

The Government of the United Kingdom provided, under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan, a technical mission to survey

possible sites and collect data for the establishment of a second shi
The mission, which reported in April 1958, recommended that alt
none of the sites examined was ideally suited, Cochin (Ernakulam),
goan Dock, Kandla, Trombay and Geonkhali were worthy of furthe
sideration.

An inter-departmental committee appointed to consider and p
the report has recommended the location of the yard at Cochin an
Government has accepted the recommendation. The Shipyard,
has been included in the Third Plan, is expected to be completed by th
of the Third Plan period and when fully developed will have an opt
capacity of six to eight ships of 60,000 to 80,000 G.R.T.

Training Institutions

Seventy cadets passed out of T.S. *Dufferin* during the year e
J
dva
Co
nti
seventh batch of trainees, passed out of the Marine Engineering Co
Calcutta, during 1960.

The three ratings training establishments—T.S. *Bhadra*, T.S. *Me*
and T.S. *Nau Lakshi*—together trained 12,529 boys—6,862 for the
department and 5,667 for the engine room department—till the e
September 1960.

PORTS

India has six major ports, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, M
Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla. During 1959-60, these
handled 310 lakh tons of cargo, as against 187 lakh tons in 19
ras are administered by sta
the Central Government.
ndia are administered di
by the Central Government through local administrative officers assist
port advisory committees.

The traffic handled by, and the financial results of the working
major ports during 1959-60, are as follows :

TABLE 241

TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS OF MAJOR PORTS

Port	Ships entered		Imports (lakh tons)	Exports (lakh tons)	Su (defi ear
	No.	Gross tonnage (lakhs)			
Calcutta	1,820	120·30	49·54	46·75	(+)
Bombay	3,051	183·36	94·22	37·33	(+)
Madras	1,195	77·68	18·12	9 07	(+)
Visakhapatnam	562	40·16	12·05	12·42	(+)
Cochin	1,347	70·32	15·25	4·22	(+)
Kandla	244	15·17	8·28	3 00	(+)
	8,219	506 99	197·46	112·79	(+)

Haldia, 65 miles from Calcutta down the Hooghly, is regarded as a promising site for the location of a proposed secondary port in the Calcutta region. The technical aspects of the proposal are under investigation.

Among the important schemes proposed under a Rs. 75 crores outlay under the Third Plan are the deep-water port at Haldia and modernisation of Bombay docks

Minor Ports

The Indian coastline is also served by a large number of minor ports (about 225, of which 150 are working ports) which together handle a coastal and overseas traffic of about 50 lakh tons per annum. The administration of these ports is the responsibility of the State Governments Various works of improvement have been undertaken under the First and Second Five Year Plans. The Second Plan had a provision of Rs 5 crores for the purpose and included Rs. 1 crore for the establishment of a pool of dredgers required to improve depths in port approaches.

National Harbour Board

For advising the Central and State Governments on the co-ordinated development of ports with special attention to minor ports, the National Harbour Board was constituted in 1950, consisting of representatives of the Government of India, the maritime States, major port authorities, and non-official members representing trade, industry and labour. A sub-committee of the Board meets every year to screen and approve schemes for hydrographic surveys. The Board has recommended certain selected intermediate ports for intensive development.

CIVIL AVIATION

Indian aircraft flew about 309 lakh miles carrying about 9·2 lakh passengers and nearly 1,685 lakh pounds of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services taken together during 1960*. Under the 'all up' air mail scheme and night air mail services, 48,304 passengers, 37,68,376 lbs. of cargo and 40,69,195 lbs. of mail were carried during 1960*

Progress Since 1947

The tables below show the progress made by civil aviation in India since 1947, on scheduled and non-scheduled services.

TABLE 242

CIVIL AVIATION (SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Year	Miles flown (in thousands)	Passengers (in thousands)	Freight (in thousand lbs)	Mails (in thousand lbs)
1947	93,62	255	56,48	14,05
1951	1,94,98	449	8,76,65	71,82
1956	2,34,83	559	9,62,31	1,26,86
1957	2,34,96	615	8,56,91	1,30,81
1958	2,45,78	696	9,36,40	1,36,08
1959	2,47,42	736	7,38,77	1,50,49
1960*	2,50,57	824	7,84,60	1,46,19

*Estimated

TABLE 243

CIVIL AVIATION (NON-SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Year	Miles flown (in thousands)	Passengers carried (in thousands)	Freight carried (in thousand lbs.)
1947	40,51	62	29,93
1951	66,14	66	13,16,24
1956	57,33	114	9,70,89
1957	45,58	126	8,87,03
1958	49,97	99	8,42,01
1959	55,78	89	8,11,42
1960*	58,76	97	7,53,98

Air Corporations

The Indian Airlines Corporation, whose operating fleet consisted of 10 Viscounts, 5 Skymasters, 3 Herons, and 55 Dakotas on March 31, 1960, links up most of the principal centres in the country. The Corporation carried 7,03,013 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew a total of 1,94,01,773 miles during 1959-60.

The Air-India International Corporation, with its fleet of 9 Super-Constellations, 3 Boeing 707 Jets and one DC 3 freighter provides services reaching out to 121 countries. During 1959-60, it carried 89,385 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew over 74,35,000 miles.

Training

Pilots, Aerodrome Officers, Control Operators, Fire Operators, Radio Operators, and Radio Technicians are trained in the Training Centre of the Civil Aviation Department at Allahabad. Till October 31, 1960, the Centre trained 278 candidates in various courses, while 112 trainees were undergoing training

Flying Clubs

There are 17 subsidised flying clubs with headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Barrackpore, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow (with satellite centres at Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi), Jullundur, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Jaipur, Indore (with a satellite centre at Bhopal), Bangalore, Gauhati, Trivandrum, Coimbatore and Baroda. There are three Govern-

On November 1 ,1960, there were 691 persons undergoing training at these flying clubs.

Aerodromes

Eighty-five aerodromes† are controlled and operated by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India. Three of these, *viz.*, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam) are international airports. The aerodromes at Ahmedabad, Patna, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam), Delhi (Safdarjung), Madras (St. Thomas Mt.,), Tiruchirapalli, Varanasi, Jodhpur, Bhuj and Amritsar have been declared customs aerodromes.

Four new aerodromes at Haldwani (U.P.), Raxaul (Bihar), Jogbani, (Bihar) and Behala (West Bengal) are under construction. The aerodrome at Tulihal (Manipur) has been completed. The main runways at the three international airports are being extended and strengthened to meet

*Estimated.

† For a list of aerodromes, see Appendices.

the needs of jet transport aircraft. The air strip at Port Blair has been rep

aviation during the Second
Fi demands which have arisen
fro m India's obligations under
tion to provide facilities at
by the International

Aircraft

On December 1, 1960, 522 aircraft held current certificates of registration and 203 aircraft held current certificates of airworthiness.

Air Transport Agreements

Air t have been concluded with Afghanistan, Australia, Sweden, S United Ki agreements awaiting ratification.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Administrative Set-up

A Tourist Traffic Branch was set up under the Ministry of Transport in 1949 and a chain of regional tourist offices has since been established in important cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Tourist information offices have also been set up at Agra, Aurangabad, Varanasi, Bangalore, Bhopal, Cochin, Darjeeling and Jaipur. These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers and carriers. Abroad, India has tourist offices in New York, San Francisco, London, Melbourne, Paris, Colombo, Toronto, and Frankfurt.

A separate Department of Tourism in the Ministry of Transport and Communications has been set up A Tourist Development Council, including representatives of the public, the travel trade and the State Governments, advises the Government on tourist problems There are regional advisory committees for the different regions in the country. To exploit this source of foreign exchange to the fullest extent possible, a high-level committee, consisting of the Secretaries and heads of Departments concerned and presided over by the Secretary to the Cabinet, has been set up.

Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee

The major recommendations of the Hotel Standards and Rates Committee, constituted in 1957 to advise the Government on and gradation rate structure,

Relaxation in Tourist Regulations

currency, exchange con-
tourist traffic A special
inspection of the various
ports of entry
fication of such formalitie the
railways for round trip journeys sions
are given to students and pilgrims as well as to tourists visiting hill resorts during summer. At present, there are 39 officially recognised travel

agencies and shikar (big game) agencies to serve tourists. The services of an increasing number of educated, specially trained and approved travel guides are also available. A staff training school imparts training to fresh recruits as well as personnel engaged in tourist promotion activities.

Information

Tourist information material in the form of guide books, pamphlets, folders, maps, posters and picture cards is being brought out. These are produced in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian and in the Indian languages and are being distributed through tourist offices in India and abroad. An illustrated monthly magazine entitled *Traveller in India* is issued to attract tourists. Travel films are also made for distribution and exhibition abroad. A cultural programme of festivals is being organised.

Number of Tourists

The number of foreign tourists visiting India since 1951 is shown below.

TABLE 244

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Year	Number of Foreign Tourists
1951	20,000
1956	65,887
1957	80,544
1958	92,202
1959	1,09,464
1960	1,23,095

Tourist Revenue

The revenue from tourist traffic during 1959 was estimated at Rs. 19·1 crores. The earnings during 1957 and 1958, as estimated by the Reserve Bank of India, are Rs. 16·0 crores and 17·5 crores respectively.

Development Plans

The Central and some of the State Governments have formulated plans to provide for the development of tourism. The programme envisages additional accommodation, transport and recreational facilities at important tourist centres, especially those situated in out-of-the-way places. Broadly, these are of three kinds : (*i*) schemes for the development of facilities at a limited number of places visited largely by foreign tourists, (*ii*) facilities at places mainly for home tourists, and (*iii*) schemes for places of regional and local importance, which are visited by home tourists of low and middle income groups. Schemes in the first category are being undertaken by the Central Government. Schemes in the second group are being implemented by the States with assistance from the Centre and those in the third group exclusively by the States.

1961—VISIT ORIENT YEAR

WELCOME TO INDIA

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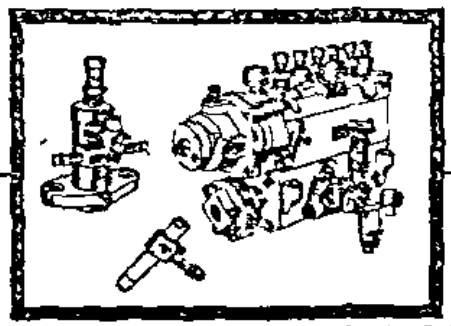
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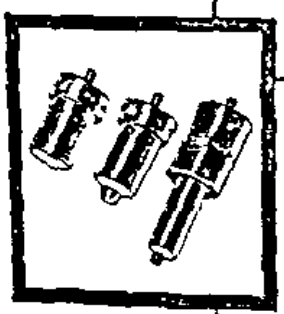
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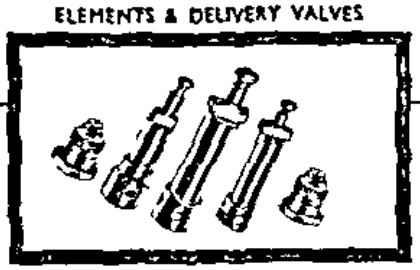


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CHAPTER XXVII

COMMUNICATIONS

The Posts and Telegraphs services constitute the second largest State undertaking in India, next only to the railways. The number of persons employed on March 31, 1960, was 3,63,000 while the capital outlay was Rs. 129.79 crores.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs functions through 13 territorial units—12 posts and telegraphs circles and 1 postal circle for Delhi only. There are four telephone districts for the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, [illegible] the Department vests in the Posts and Telegraphs Board constituted on December 14, 1959.

POSTAL SERVICES

The postal traffic and postal revenue since 1921 are shown below.

TABLE 245

POSTAL TRAFFIC AND REVENUE

Year	Number of postal articles		Postal revenue	
	Total (in crores)	Average per head of population	Total (in crores of rupees)	Average per head of population
1921*	141·0	4·54	5·83	0·19
1931*	117·5	3 49	7 37	0·22
1941*	127·2	3·33	9 85	0·26
1951	227 0	6 37	21·04	0·59
1955-56	229·7	8 40	29·43	0·82
1956-57	326·1	9·40	32 75	0·92
1957-58	335·5	9 40	34·88	0·95
1958-59	359·6	10 08	37 87	1·06
1959-60	381·8	10·69	39·20	1·10

Some statistics regarding the postal services are given below.

TABLE 246

POSTAL STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Number of post offices	36,094	55,042	58,871	61,886	64,993	70,713
Mileage of surface mail routes	1,69,105	2,42,282	2,53,256,	2,75,719	2,86,345	3,07,574
Mileage of airmail routes	18,994	18,959	19,416	18,778	21,073	22,878

*Pre-partition figures

TABLE 246—(*concld*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Number of postal articles handled (crores)	227·01	299·7	326·1	335·5	359·6	381·8
Number of insured articles (lakhs)	37·23	40 0	40·1	37·7	44·5	40·0
Money orders (crores)	5·14	6·50	6·74	6·69	7·3	7·5
Postal revenue (crores of rupees)	21·04	29·43	32·75	34·88	37·87	39 2

The following table shows the number of post offices and letter boxes in the urban and rural areas in India.

TABLE 247

URBAN AND RURAL POST OFFICES AND LETTER BOXES

	On March 31, 1951		On March 31, 1956		On March 31, 1960	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Post Offices						
Permanent ..	4,665	21,441	5,567	32,575	6,234	41,860
Temporary ..	619	9,369	977	15,923	1,132	21,487
Letter Boxes ..	23,253	61,726	32,701	78,528	35,807	1,02,135

The number of new post offices opened between April 1, 1960 and December 31, 1960, was 3,464.

Urban Mobile Post Offices

The Urban Mobile Post Offices scheme is in operation at Nagpur, Madras, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. The mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day. It works on all days of the year, including Sundays and postal holidays. Money orders are not accepted at the mobile post office, nor is savings bank business transacted.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service links up the principal cities of India, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Nagpur. Under the "All-up Scheme" all inland letters, letter cards, post cards and money orders are normally carried by air without any air surcharge.

Air Parcel Service with Foreign Countries

India has an airmail service for most of the countries outside and an air parcel service to Aden, Afghanistan, [illegible] naland Czecho- Repub- Hong

Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Hong Kong, Netherlands, Irish Republic, Japan, Malaya,

Pakistan, Persian Gulf, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA, USSR and Zanzibar.

Postal Savings Bank

Facilities are available at most post offices in the country for depositing savings, the maximum limit of the deposit for an individual depositor being Rs 15,000 and for a joint account Rs 30,000. The interest rates on these savings accounts are 2½ per cent per annum on any sum not exceeding Rs 10,000 in the case of an individual account and Rs. 20,000 in the case of a joint account and 2 per cent per annum on the remainder of the balance.

Bi-weekly withdrawal facilities, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, are now available in respect of individual accounts at all post offices doing savings bank work. Since 1958, a new system has been introduced in all postal head offices and sub-offices by which savings account holders can withdraw and deposit money by cheque. A system of nomination for savings bank has been introduced since August 1, 1960.

Postal Life Insurance

Postal life insurance business was as follows.

TABLE 248

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

	New business effected		Total business in force	
	No of policies	Sum assured (in crores of *rupees*)	No of policies	Sum assured (in crores of *rupees*)
(*a*) *Civil Wing*				
1950-51	6,546	1·43	84,630	17·64
1955-56	17,074	3 29	1,26,305	26·89
1956-57	10,360	1 83	1,33,120	27·95
1957-58	7,843	1 52	1,36,539	28·57
1958-59	6,535	1 34	1,39,211	29·11
1959-60	5,177	1 03	1,46,195	29 59
(*b*) *Military Wing*				
1950-51	875	0 52	1,573	0·89
1955-56	1,026	0·81	7,326	4·71
1956-57	501	0 39	7,788	5 08
1957-58	602	0 48	8,339	5 49
1958-59	434	0·32	8,725	5·74
1959-60	374	0·30	9,027	5 94

TABLE 249

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE—EXPENSE RATIO

Year	Civil Wing			Military Wing		
	Total premium income (in thousand rupees)	Total expenses (in thousand rupees)	Expense ratio (%)	Total premium income (in thousand rupees)	Total expenses (in thousand rupees)	Expense ratio (%)
1950-51	73,34	9,52	13 46	6,38	80	13·03
1955-56	1,11,61	12,69	11 37	21,70	50	2·30
1956-57	1,21,35	12,81	10 55	24,71	44	1·78
1957-58	1,23,84	12,35	9 97	26,81	39	1·45
1958-59	1,23,97	13,13	10·59	27,55	45	1·62
1959-60	1,30,57	12,83	9 83	28,12	70	2 48

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Some salient statistics regarding the telegraph services are given below.

TABLE 250

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Number of telegraph offices (including licensed offices)	8,205	9,893	10,052	10,266	10,746	11,109
Number of telegrams excluding P & T service telegrams (in lakhs)	2,79	3,35	3,45	3,32	3,43	3,70
Mileage of overhead wires	7,21,243	8,67,199	9,09,798	9,53,785	9,97,522	10,87,557
Mileage of underground cable conductors	7,13,880	10,03,437	12,36,340	13,65,236	14,68,321	16,62,134
Carrier and VFT channels (in miles)	3,94,912	4,79,210	5,58,363	5,97,604	6,49,429	6,83,145
Telegraph revenue (in crores of rupees)	5·94	6 7	7·7	8·2	8·26	9·10

Out of 3,70 lakh telegrams (excluding the P. & T. service telegrams) transmitted during 1959-60, 3,29 lakhs were inland and 40 lakhs foreign telegrams. The revenue derived from these telegrams amounted to Rs. 7·23 crores (Rs. 6·23 crores from inland and about one crore rupees from foreign telegrams) Out of 3,29 lakh inland telegrams, about 2,82 lakhs were private and the rest State and Press telegrams. The number of Press telegrams during 1959-60 was 2·52 lakhs. Twenty-three stations have been connected to a tape relay exchange installed at Bombay through which messages are transmitted automatically to the destination stations connected with the exchange by push button system.

Telegraph Service in Hindi and other Indian Languages

Introduced on June 1 1949 first at Agra, Allahabad, Gaya, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, [illegible] Hindi telegraph service is now availat[illegible] 60 railway telegraph offices) in the country. The service is available in all the P. & T. [illegible]

able in the Hindi telegraph system :

(*i*) Greetings telegrams on festive occasions;
(*ii*) Emergent telegrams to call relatives and friends in case of serious illness or death;
(*iii*) Local telegrams;
(*iv*) Tendering of telegrams in Hindi on phonogram system where such a facility exists;
(*v*) Telegraphic money orders; and
(*vi*) Registration of telegraphic abbreviated addresses at concessional rates.

Telegraph traffic in Hindi is progressively increasing as is indicated in the table below.

TABLE 251

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC IN HINDI

Year	Number of telegrams
1950-51	5,784
1955-56	58,522
1956-57	66,927
1957-58	89,202
1958-59	1,06,445
1959-60	1,22,747

TELEPHONE SERVICES

The following table shows the number of telephones, telephone exchanges, trunk calls and the amount of telephone revenue.

TABLE 252

TELEPHONE STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-66	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Number of telephones	1,68,000	2,78,000	3,09,000	3,35,000	3,78,000	4,24,000
Number of telephone exchanges (including P. B.Xs. and P.Xs)	3,700	5,817	1,188	6,457	6,714	7,282
Number of trunk calls (in lakhs)	71	1,86	2,08	2,31	2,64	2,98
Telephone revenue (in crores of rupees)	9·07	14·4	16·3	18·4	20 0	22·0

Own Your Telephone Scheme

The Scheme is now in operation at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta (except in Barrackpore and Bhatpara exchange areas), Madras (except Mount Road, Kilpauk and Mylapore and Guindy exchange areas) and New Delhi.

Message Rate System

This system is in operation in 50 telephone exchanges. Under this system a subscriber pays for every additional local call over a prescribed free number of calls every quarter plus a fixed quarterly rental.

Ship to Shore Service

Under the [illegible] with ships at sea, [illegible] has so far been in [illegible]

Telephone Industry

In 1959-60, the Indian Telephone Industries (Private) Limited, Bangalore, manufactured 1,01,001 telephones, 60,590 auto-exchange lines including small exchange lines and 675 transmission channels. The Company has undertaken the production of several new types of equipment for the railways.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Communications Service, which was nationalised on January 1, 1947, is responsible for the operation and development of telecommunication link of India with foreign countries. During the last nine years, the Service handled about 2,44 lakh paid telegrams consisting of about 64,13 lakh words; 2,12,300 paid telephone calls; 2,596 radio pictures totalling about 7,67,000 paid sq. cms., and about 1,94 lakh multipress words.

Radio Telephone Services

India has direct radio telephone service with the following countries : Aden, Australia, Behrein, Burma, China, East Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Malaya, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, UK, USSR and Viet Nam (South).

Radio telephone service via London is available between India and 51 countries, namely : Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Barmuda, Brazil, Canada, Ceuta, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Gibralter, Ghana, Goosbay, Labrador, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Foundland, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Rhodesia, South Africa, South-West Africa, Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tangier, Tunisia, USA, the Vatican City, Yugoslavia and Yukon.

Radio telephone service is also available for Yugoslavia via Berne; for Doha, Kuwait and Muscat via Bahrain; for the Sudan via Cairo; for New Zealand via Australia; for Asmara via Ethiopia; Abadan via Iran; and Ryukyn via Japan. Thirty-six ships at sea make use of the radio telephone facilities.

Radio Telegraph Service

Radio telegraph service is ava[illegible]
China, Egypt, France, Germany [illegible]
Italy, Japan, Phillipines, Poland [illegible]
USA, USSR, Viet Nam (South), Viet Nam (North) and Yugoslavia.

Radio Photo Service

Direct radio photo service operates between India and China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Japan, Poland, UK, and USSR. In [illegible] Canada [illegible] Greece, [illegible] Sweden, Switzerland, USA and Yugoslavia.

International Telex Service

The Telex Service which was inaugurated between [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] USA and USSR.

Other Services

The Service also handles news transmissions on behalf of the Government of India for the benefit of Indian consular posts abroad and on behalf of certain press agencies to different areas outside India. Leased circuits have been made available to 12 of the leading airline companies and other parties in India.

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The Scheme is now in operation at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta (except in Barrackpore and Bhatpara exchange areas), Madras (except Mount Road, Kilpauk and Mylapore and Guindy exchange areas) and New Delhi.

Message Rate System

This system is in operation in 50 telephone exchanges. Under this system a subscriber pays for every additional local call over a prescribed free number of calls every quarter plus a fixed quarterly rental.

Ship to Shore Service

Under this service the subscribers can have telephonic contact with ships at sea, within 500 miles of the respective exchange. This service has so far been introduced at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Telephone Industry

In 1959-60, the Indian Telephone Industries (Private) Limited, Bangalore, manufactured 1,01,001 telephones, 60,590 auto-exchange lines including small exchange lines and 675 transmission channels. The Company has undertaken the production of several new types of equipment for the railways.

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Radio telephone service via London is available between India and 51 countries, namely : Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Barmuda, Brazil, Canada, Ceuta, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Gibralter, Ghana, Goosbay, Labrador, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Foundland, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Rhodesia, South Africa, South-West Africa, Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tangier, Tunisia, USA, the Vatican City, Yugoslavia and Yukon.

Radio telephone service is also available for Yugoslavia via Berne; for Doha, Kuwait and Muscat via Bahrain; for the Sudan via Cairo; for New Zealand via Australia; for Asmara via Ethiopia; Abadan via Iran; and Ryukyn via Japan. Thirty-six ships at sea make use of the radio telephone facilities.

Radio Telegraph Service

Radio telegraph service is available for Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, China, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Phillipines, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland, Thailand, UK, USA, USSR, Viet Nam (South), Viet Nam (North) and Yugoslavia.

Radio Photo Service

Direct radio photo service operates between India and China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Japan, Poland, UK, and USSR. In addition, the service is available via London to Australia, Belgium, Canada Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Jamaica, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, USA and Yugoslavia.

International Telex Service

The Telex Service which was inaugurated between Bombay (Ahmedabad)

Hungary, Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USA and USSR.

Other Services

The Service also handles news transmissions on behalf of the Government of India for the benefit of Indian consular posts abroad and on behalf of certain press agencies to different areas outside India. Leased circuits have been made available to 12 of the leading airline companies and other parties in India.

CHAPTER XXVIII

LABOUR

In the organised sector of India's economy, the largest number of workers are employed in the factories. In 1958, the average daily employment in factories for which figures are available stood at 34,12,985*.

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of average daily employment figures in factories subject to the Factories Act for the period 1956 to 1959 on the basis of the returns submitted by them.

TABLE 253

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

State/Union Territory	Average daily number of workers employed*				
	1956	1957	1958†	1959†	
				First half	Second half
Andhra Pradesh	2,04,339	1,97,440	2,21,954	2,05,501	1,80,729
Assam	74,698	72,415	75,378	60,708	77,984
Bihar	1,76,840	1,80,260	1,83,238	1,82,473	1,86,696
Bombay	10,51,878	10,75,944	10,66,677	10,71,511	9,94,395
Kerala	1,65,196	1,55,305	1,66,182	1,65,049	—
Madhya Pradesh	1,68,176	1,54,738	1,61,059	1,61,636	1,61,895
Madras	3,07,665	3,24,617	3,26,305	3,25,996	3,09,772
Mysore	75,105	1,12,618	—	1,86,289	92,051
Orissa	22,614	24,730	25,974	27,747	25,726
Punjab	91,083	99,147	1,03,981	1,06,082	1,05,871
Rajasthan	44,832	48,199	53,075	51,686	38,019
Uttar Pradesh	2,73,537	2,82,987	2,78,178	2,74,383	2,85,496
West Bengal	6,82,297	6,88,092	6,86,428	6,67,298	6,91,469
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,835	2,808	1,609	1,661	1,630
Delhi	51,075	57,337	59,399	62,582	64,738
Himachal Pradesh	1,054	1,175	1,344	1,352	1,392
Manipur	—	120	136	—	—
Tripura	1,901	1,933	2,068	1,590	2,070

The following two tables show the average daily employment in coal mines and in all mines subject to the Mines Act.

TABLE 254

EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

Year	Average daily number of workers employed			
	Underground	Open Workings	Surface	Total
1956	1,87,068	29,823	1,16,499	3,33,390
1957	2,05,755	41,749	1,22,740	3,70,244
1958	2,08,205	40,973	1,14,721	3,63,399
1959	2,08,651	41,204	1,14,285	3,64,140
1960 (October)	2,20,068	49,331	1,16,012	3,85,411

*Figures relate to reorganised States and Union Territories and include estimated employment in working factories not submitting returns.

†Provisional.

TABLE 255
EMPLOYMENT IN ALL MINES*

Year	Average daily number of workers employed			
	Under ground	Open workings	Surface	Total
1956	2,29,049	2,12,677	1,86,855	6,28,581
1957	2,44,067	2,21,598	1,85,656	6,51,321
1958	2,52,415	2,11,168	1,85,777	6,49,360
1959	2,51,513	1,83,188	1,83,316	6,18,017

The employment position in cotton mill industry is as follows :

TABLE 256
EMPLOYMENT IN COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Year	Total number of workers employed	Average daily number of workers employed			
		First shift	Second shift	Third shift	Total
1956 . ..	9,32,873	4,34,231	2,76,504	96,056	8,06,791
1957 . ..	9,43,417	4,39,624	2,77,518	95,806	8,12,948
1958 . ..	9,00,166	4,21,916	2,62,339	82,895	7,67,150
1959 . ..	8,84,628	4,16,876	2,61,302	84,990	7,62,668
1960 (Nov) ..	8,98,734	4,17,085	2,61,803	98,595	8,98,734

Productivity

A study of the changes in the productivity and earnings in certain industries in India, published in 1955, revealed that

(*i*) in coal mining industry, the overall rate of increase in productivity for miners and loaders during the period 1951 to 1954 was 0·76 per month as against 0·26 in the average weekly cash earnings;

(*ii*) in paper industry, the average earnings of workers increased during the period 1948—53, but there was no evidence of an increase in productivity;

(*iii*) in jute textile industry, the rate of increase in productivity during the period 1948 to 1953 was 2·9 per year as against 3·7 in earnings; and

(*iv*) in the case of the cotton textile industry the annual rate of increase in productivity during the period 1948 to 1953 was 2·28 as against 1·14 in earnings.

In 1955 the relation of the trend in index of productivity of factory workers to that of real earnings was studied with the following results :

TABLE 257
PRODUCTIVITY AND REAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS

Year	Index (Base 1939=100) of	
	Real earnings	Productivity
1940	108·6	104·2
1941	103·7	94·8
1942	89·0	85·3
1943	67·0	84·5
1944	75·1	86 3
1945	74 9	79·5
1946	73·2	74·7
1947	78·4	72·5
1948	84·4	79·4
1949	91·7	75·6
1950	90·1	78·8
1951	92·2	88·7
1952	101·8	97·4
1953	99·9	105·8
1954	102·7	113·0

*All mines subject to Mines Act.

The Labour Bureau has taken up a project for compiling interim productivity indices based mainly on the annual census of manufacturers for nine selected industries, *viz.*, jute textiles, iron and steel, sugar, cotton textiles, glass, cement, paper, matches and woollen textiles. The annual indices are proposed to be compiled from 1948 to 1956 with 1947 as base.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service, started in 1945, consists of a network of Employment Exchanges each staffed by personnel trained in a carefully devised procedure. The Employment Exchange renders employment [illegible] ges certain special [illegible] stance to displaced [illegible] belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

At the end of October 1960, there were 279 Exchanges (excluding 4 University Employment Bureaux) in the country. Table below gives figures relating to the activites of the Exchanges.

TABLE 258

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

Year	No. of Exchanges	No. of registrations	No. of applicants placed in employment	No. of applicants on the Live Register	Monthly average number of employers using the Exchanges	No. of vacancies notified	No. of vacancies being dealt with
1956 ..	143	16,69,895	1,89,855	7,58,503	5,346	2,96,618	42,805
1957 ..	181	17,74,668	1,92,831	9,22,099	5,632	2,97,188	45,156

The day-to-day administrative control over the Employment Exchanges was transferred to the State Governments with effect from November 1, 1956. The Central Government now limits its responsibilities to policy-making, co-ordination of procedure and standards and to rendering of assistance whenever needed.

Several schemes, such as (*i*) the collection of employment market information, (*ii*) occupational research and analysis, (*iii*) the publication of career pamphlets and handbooks on training facilities, (*iv*) vocational guidance and employment counselling and (*v*) the development of oral testing, are under implementation to improve the quality of service rendered by the Employment Service.

Craftsmen Training

There are one hundred and fifty-one training centres functioning under the Craftsmen Training Scheme. The other schemes which have been

at Aundh (Bombay) will shift to Bombay in 1962. Four new training institutes will be established at Kanpur, Madras, Hyderabad and Ludhiana and the Central Training Institute for instructors for women, in New Delhi, will be expanded.

A National Council for Training in Vocational Trades has been set up to advise the Government of India on all questions of training policy to co-ordinate vocational training and to lay down uniform standards. It also awards national certificates of proficiency to craftsmen.

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Annual Earnings

The following table gives the average annual earnings of factory workers during the period 1956-1958.

TABLE 259

AVERAGE PER CAPITA ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS DRAWING LESS THAN RS. 200 PER MONTH

(Excludes, besides railway workshops, the food, beverages, tobacco, gins and presses groups)

(In rupees)

State/Union Territory	1956	1957	1958
Andhra Pradesh	594·9	1,030·8	708·1
Assam	1,525·9	1,833·6	1,223·0*
Bihar	1,235·6	1,299·2	1,283·2
Bombay	1,414·8	1,452·6	1,458·0
Kerala	735·9	805·0	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh	982·4	1,138·7	1,217·1
Madras	950·1	978·9	N.A.
Orissa	948·5	956·8	981·0
Punjab	991·0	955·3	1,212·2
Rajasthan	769·6	907·1	944·1
Uttar Pradesh	1,014·1	1,077·5	1,213·4
West Bengal	1,141·6	1,173·6	1,198·4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	688·8	657·1	1,017·4
Delhi	1,466·9	1,493·4	1,329·7
Tripura	854·3	933·0	1,147·1

Real Earnings

The rise in real wages, after making allowance for the rise in the consumer price index, is as follows :

TABLE 260

INDEX OF REAL EARNINGS OF WORKERS

(1947—100)

	1956	1957	1958
General index of earnings	163	170	168
All-India working class consumer price index	121	128	133
Index of real earnings	135	134	126

Working Class Consumer Price Index

Tables show the different series of consumer price indices.

Regulation of Wages

The regulation of wages is governed by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, as amended subsequently. The former extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and applies to persons employed in any factory as defined in the Factories

*Figures exclude those relating to petroleum, coal and metal products, water and sanitary services.

Act, 1948, and in any railway in respect of wages and salaries which average below Rs. 400 a month. Under authority vested by the Act, the provisions of the Act have been extended to mines, plantations, docks, wharves or jetties in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Visakhapatnam and certain other establishments to which the Act can be extended.

TABLE 261

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS

(Excluing Labour Bureau Series)—Base shifted to 1949=100

Centre	Original base (=100)	Conversion factor*	1956	1957	1958	1959
Nagpur .. .	August 1939	3·77	105	112	119	132
Madras . ..	July 1935 to June 1936	3·23	111	116	124	133
Bangalore .	Do	3·01	114	126	131	140
Mysore ..	Do	3·03	110	120	124	139
Kolar Gold Fields	Do	3·16	120	128	130	140
Bombay ..	July 1933 to June 1934	3·07	115	120	129	134
Ahmedabad	August 1926 to July 1927	2 48	98	104	110	125
Sholapur ..	February 1927 to January 1928	2 99	106	113	105	114
Jalgaon	August 1939	4·25	100	105	107	116
Hyderabad .	August 1943 to July 1944	1·54	116	124	123	129
Ernakulam .	August 1939	3 68	111	111	114	122
Trichur .. .	Do.	3·58	113	112	119	129
Kanpur	Do	4·78	89	94	98	98

TABLE 262

LABOUR BUREAU GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS

(Base shifted to 1949=100)

Centre	Original base	Conversion factor*	1956	1957	1958	1959
Delhi . ..	1944=100	1·32	109	114	113	120
Ajmer .	Do	1·61	95	99	103	106
Jamshedpur ..	Do	1·38	106	115	123	125
Jharia . .	Do	1·59	87	99	108	108
Dehri-on-Sone .	Do	1·70	95	108	104	100
Monghyr .	Do	1·71	88	99	102	97
Cuttack .	Do	1·47	106	110	116	118
Berhampur	Do	1 54	108	108	115	115
Gauhati . .	Do	1 28	96	103	103	98
Silchar . .	Do	1·38	99	105	107	109
Tinsukia .	Do	1·10	110	118	118	117
Ludhiana	Do	1 64	92	96	96	101
Akola	Do	1 68	94	96	101	109
Jabalpur	Do	1·51	100	107	109	108
Kharagpur	Do	1·37	102	109	113	110
Mercara	1953=100	—	104	114	121	125
Plantation Centres†	January to June 1949=100		102	108	113	125
Bhopal .	1951=100		98	101	111	116
Beawar . .	August 1951 to July 1952=100		91	95	100	105
Satna .. .	1953=100		91	99	104	102
ALL-INDIA	1949=100		105	111	116	121

*To obtain the index on original base the figures given should be multiplied by the Conversion Factor.

† Gudalur, Kullakamby, Vayithiri and Valparai.

Regulation of Wages

The Minimum Wages Act empowers the appropriate Government to fix minimum rates of wages payable to employees in industries specified in the Schedule. Such rates have been notified and enforced in most of the scheduled employments. The Act was amended in 1957 extending *inter alia* the date for initial fixation of minimum wages for the employees in scheduled employments, including agriculture, to 31st December, 1959. The amendment of the Act for the purpose of doing away with the time limit for fixation of initial wages is under consideration.

Wage Boards

The function of the Wage Boards is to fix a wage structure on the principle of fair wages Central Wage Boards were set up by the Government of India for cotton textiles, sugar and cement industries. All three of them have submitted their reports Wage Boards for the jute industry and the tea plantation industry have been set up.

Wage Census Scheme

The scheme envisaged collection of occupational wage rates and earnings data in respect of workers employed in major factories, mining and plantation industries. Approximately 3,000 sampled establishments were covered in course of the field survey launched in July 1958 Besides having information on the extent of overtime and incentive bonus scheme obtaining in the establishments, a large volume of data relating to wage rate and pay-roll earnings of sample workers were collected occupation-wise. Tabulation of data industry-wise is in progress.

Steering Group on Wages

The Steering Group, consisting of nominees of the Union and State Governments and representatives of workers and employers, studies the trends in relation to wages, production and prices, and plans the collection of material for drawing up a wage map of India, industry-wise and region-wise, for the guidance of wage-fixing authorities.

Coal Mines Bonus Schemes

The Coal Mines Bonus Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, are in operation in the coal mines of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Under these schemes, colliery workers, other than those in Assam, are entitled to receive a third of their basic earnings as bonus by virtue of a minimum qualifying attendance during the quarter. In Assam, bonus is paid on a weekly basis to those employed on a weekly wage and on a monthly basis to those employed on a monthly basis.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Disputes

The table below shows the number of disputes, workers involved and man-days lost during 1956-60.

TABLE 263

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved (in thousands)	Total number of man-days lost during the period (in thousands)
1957	1,630	8.89	6,429
1958	1,524	9.29	7,798
1959	1,531	6.94	5,633
1960 (September)	822	5.08	3,504

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Central Government have framed model rules for adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more. The measure has been

Discipline in Industry

A Code of Discipline has been evolved with the approval of the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee. A tripartite committee examines breaches of the code and non-implementation of awards and publishes cases of flagrant violation. A code of conduct to govern inter-union relations was adopted at a meeting of the representatives of the four central labour organisations held at Nainital in May 1958.

in 1960.

Works Committees

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 809 works committees in central undertakings were functioning at the end of the second quarter of 1960.

Tripartite Machinery

The machinery at the Centre mainly consists of the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee and the Industrial Committees. There is also the Labour Ministers' Conference which is closely associated with the machinery though not tripartite in character. The

The sessions of the Industrial Committees on coal mining, plantations, and cement, held in 1960, discussed setting up of wage boards for the plantations industry, extension of coal awards, amendments to the Mines Act, contract labour in mines and intensive work-load studies in a few selected cement factories.

Conciliation Machinery

The administration of industrial relations in the central sphere undertakings rests with the Chief Labour Commissioner. To assist the Chief Labour Commissioner, there is a field organisation consisting of Regional Labour Commissioners, Conciliation Officers and Labour Inspectors. Similarly, the State Governments have their own conciliation machineries headed by the Labour Commissioners.

Adjudication Machinery

There is a three-tier machinery for the adjudication of industrial disputes—Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals—all with original jurisdiction. Besides the Labour Courts at Delhi and Dhanbad, there are two Industrial Tribunals at Dhanbad and Bombay. In

addition, there is an Industrial Tribunal at Delhi for the Delhi Administration, which is utilised by the Central Government. The States have their own tribunals and labour courts, which also function, when necessary, as *ad hoc* tribunals for the adjudication of disputes in the central sphere. National Tribunals are set up as and when necessary.

Workers' Participation in Management

The scheme for labour participation in management was in operation [illegible] Labour Conference has since been reconstituted as an independent body and designated as the Committee on Labour Management Co-operation.

Code of Efficiency

A committee has been appointed to explore the means for realising the objectives for which the Code of Efficiency was suggested by the sub-committee of the Indian Labour Conference in December 1959. Collection of data for further study is now in progress.

Workers' Education

The Central Board for Workers' Education consisting of representatives of Government, both Central and State, organisations of employers and educationsists, was registered as a society to implement the workers' education scheme in three distinct phases, namely training of top-level instructors known as teacher-administrators, of workers-teachers and of workers. The training of 67 teacher-administrators and 33 trade union representatives was completed during 1958-59. The Board has established twelve workers' education centres in the country, which trained 777 workers-teachers and had 186 of them under training by the end of October 1960. Two hundred and eighteen unit level classes were in existence at the end of October 1960.

TRADE UNIONS

Tables 264 and 265 below show the number and membership of the registered trade unions in India and of those affiliated to the four national federations.

TABLE 264

MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS

	Number of Unions affiliated			Membership		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
Indian National Trade Union Congress ..	672	727	886	9,34,385	9,10,221	10,23,371
Hind Mazdoor Sabha	138	151	185	2,33,990	1,92,948	2,41,636
All-India Trade Union Congress	*	807	814	*	5,37,567	5,07,654
United Trade Union Congress	*	182	172	*	82,001	90,629
TOTAL ..	*	1,867	2,057	*	17,22,737	18,63,290

SOCIAL SECURITY

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons

*Verified figures are not available.

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Central Government have framed model rules for adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more. The measure has been extended to all establishments in Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal

Discipline in Industry

A Code of Discipline has been evolved with the approval of the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee. A tripartite committee examines breaches of the code and non-implementation of awards and publishes cases of flagrant violation. A code of conduct to govern inter-union relations was adopted at a meeting of the representatives of the four central labour organisations held at Nainital in May 1958.

in 1960.

Works Committees

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 809 works committees in central undertakings were functioning at the end of the second quarter of 1960.

Tripartite Machinery

The machinery at the Centre mainly consists of the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee and the Industrial Committees. There is also the Labour Ministers' Conference which is closely tripartite in character. The Conference in 1960 centred round the strike action resorted to by a section of Central Government

plantations industry, extension of coal awards, amendments to the Mines Act, contract labour in mines and intensive work-load studies in a few selected cement factories.

Conciliation Machinery

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Similarly, the State Governments have their own conciliation machineries headed by the Labour Commissioners.

Adjudication Machinery

There is a three-tier machinery for the adjudication of industrial disputes—Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals—all with original jurisdiction. Besides the Labour Courts at Delhi and Dhanbad, there are two Industrial Tribunals at Dhanbad and Bombay. In

addition, there is an Industrial Tribunal at Delhi for the Delhi Administration, which is utilised by the Central Government. The States have their own tribunals and labour courts, which also function, when necessary, as *ad hoc* tribunals for the adjudication of disputes in the central sphere. National Tribunals are set up as and when necessary.

Workers' Participation in Management

[illegible] participation in management was in operation [illegible] as [illegible] orts [illegible] ian Labour Conference has since been reconstituted as an independent body and designated as the Committee on Labour Management Co-operation.

Code of Efficiency

A committee has been appointed to explore the means for realising the objectives for which the Code of Efficiency was suggested by the sub-committee of the Indian Labour Conference in December 1959. Collection of data for further study is now in progress.

Workers' Education

The Central Board for Workers' Education consisting of representatives of Government, both Central and State, organisations of employers and educationsists, was registered as a society to implement the workers' education scheme in three distinct phases, namely training of top-level instructors known as teacher-administrators, of workers-teachers and of workers. The training of 67 teacher-administrators and 33 trade union representatives was completed during 1958-59. The Board has established twelve workers' education centres in the country, which trained 777 workers-teachers and had 186 of them under training by the end of October 1960. Two hundred and eighteen unit level classes were in existence at the end of October 1960.

TRADE UNIONS

Tables 264 and 265 below show the number and membership of the registered trade unions in India and of those affiliated to the four national federations.

TABLE 264

MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS

	Number of Unions affiliated			Membership		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
Indian National Trade Union Congress ..	672	727	886	9,34,385	9,10,221	10,23,371
Hind Mazdoor Sabha	138	151	185	2,33,990	1,92,948	2,41,636
All-India Trade Union Congress	*	807	814	*	5,37,567	5,07,654
United Trade Union Congress	*	182	172	*	82,001	90,659
TOTAL ..	*	1,867	2,057	*	17,22,737	18,63,320

SOCIAL SECURITY

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons

*Verified figures are not available.

Maternity Benefits

Legislation [illegible] efits is in operation in almost [illegible] to all regulated factories with [illegible] non-seasonal factories only. [illegible] nefit vary from State to State [illegible] ity Benefit Act, 1941; the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948; and the Plantation Labour Act, 1951;—also regulate payment of maternity benefits. In order to prescribe uniform standards for maternity protection the Maternity Benefit Bill 1960 was introduced in the Lok Sabha. It will apply in the first instance to all factories, mines and plantations, except those to which the Employees' State Insurance Act applies.

LABOUR WELFARE

Provision for amenities such as canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of welfare officers has been made in respect of industries and establishments covered by the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. In addition, legislative measures for the constitution of funds for financing welfare schemes in coal and mica mines have been enacted and are in force. Legislation is being undertaken in respect of motor transport workers.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund maintains 2 central hospitals, 8 regional hospitals-*cum*-maternity and child welfare centres, 2 dispensaries and 2 T.B. clinics. Steps are being taken to increase their number. Anti-malaria measures and B.C.G. campaigns are also in operation.

The Fund is also running adult education centres, women's welfare centres, children's parks and a family counselling service. A scheme for imparting elementary education to miners' children is also in operation.

Under the subsidy-*cum*-loan scheme 3,698 houses were constructed and 115 are under construction. The allocation of 31,022 houses amongst collieries was completed. Construction work on 7,221 houses was completed and 5,017 houses were under construction under the New Housing Scheme. The earnings of the Fund are estimated to be Rs. 1,81,00,000. The expected expenditure on general welfare measures and that on housing is Rs 1,60,00,000.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund provides medical, educational and recreational facilities for mica mine workers. Three hospitals have been established by the Fund [illegible] mica miners. Nine mobile dispensaries are also in operation in certain areas. The Fund maintains several primary schools, awards scholarships and distributes books and stationery free of cost. During 1960-61 the sums provided to the mica producing States included Rs. 4.0 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 12.2 lakhs to Bihar and Rs. 8.5 lakhs to Rajasthan.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

Under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, all plantations are required to provide housing accommodation to their resident workers and their families and to maintain hospitals or dispensaries. Some of them also run elementary schools for the education of the labourers' children. Recreational facilities and training in useful handicrafts such as tailoring, knit-

ting, weaving and basket-making, are provided in some of the tea estate centres with the help of donations from the Tea Board.

The Act has been amended to check, *inter alia*, fragmentation of plantation by employers in order to escape the liabilities.

Labour Welfare Funds in Central Government Industrial Undertakings

These welfare funds were created on a voluntary basis in 1946 for financing welfare activities among workers.

Labour Welfare Centres

Most States and Union Territories are running a number of welfare centres. These centres cater for the recreational, educational, vocational and cultural needs of the workers and their children. All private industrial establishments of some standing also maintain welfare centres for the benefit of their workers.

Training of Welfare Personnel

The training centre for welfare personnel at Bhuli, which came into existence in August 1958, imparts training to persons to enable them to organise and run multifarious welfare and social education activities. Three batches have completed their training. After completion of the fourth course the Centre will be closed down.

CHAPTER XXIX

HOUSING

The problem of housing in India is a complex one requiring finances on a large scale and dependent for its solution on concerted efforts on the part of individuals, co-operatives, State and Union Governments to be planned and executed over a number of years. There is acute shortage of housing in urban and rural areas and much of the available accommodation is of the qualitatively sub-standard variety. The shortage in urban areas has been largely due to considerable increase in population since 1921, the heavy shift of population [illegible] of towns due to [illegible] activity and the [illegible] with the growing demand.

The responsibility of Government and public bodies to provide adequate accommodation for their employees was recognised even before Independence. The Government of Bombay pioneered in this direction in 1921 by establishing a Development Department. The effort, which was discontinued after 15,000 tenements were built, was resumed in 1949 and a special Housing Board was set up for building houses for industrial [illegible] limitations, particularly in the matter of finance.

The activities of the Central Government till 1950 were confined largely to providing houses for their employees, particularly in the essential services. The influx of displaced persons from Pakistan provided the Union Government an opportunity to undertake for the first time a large scale housing programme for persons other than their own employees. A similar extension of State activity was made in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Punjab.

The record of private employers is not uniform in respect of provision of houses for their workers. While a number of employers have invested part of their earnings in providing better living conditions for their workers, construction of houses by employers generally in post-war years has fallen short of expectations. Co-operative Housing Societies, particularly in Madras, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, have also attempted, though to a limited extent, to provide accommodation for middle and low income groups.

The bulk of the building activity has, however, throughout been in the hands of private enterprise, which for a variety of reasons has been unable to keep pace with demand.

According to the 1951 Census, there were 6,43,61,676 occupied houses in the country—5,40,56,388 in rural areas and 1,03,05,288 in urban areas. Estimates of the requirements of housing in urban areas during the decade 1951-61 called for the construction of about 89 lakh houses to make up for the past deficit and obsolescence and to provide for the increase in urban population. About 5 crore houses in rural areas were to be replaced by new dwellings or substantially improved. As against this, the combined efforts of Government, co-operatives and individuals are

expected to provide only 30 lakh houses in urban areas and to improve or recondition rural houses to a very limited extent so as to make them come up to habitable standards. It is estimated that the deficit in urban housing by the end of 1961 would be of the order of 78 lakh dwelling units excluding about 10 lakh slum dwellings and providing for depreciation and deterioration of existing houses.

With the advent of planning, a beginning has been made to crystallise ideas on the subject and to set in motion the machinery to solve this problem. A separate portfolio for Housing was created in the Union Government in May 1952. Annual conferences of State Ministers of Housing have helped in creating a keen sense of awareness of the gravity of the problem. All the State Governments have established separate departments for promoting housing activities. Statutory Housing Boards have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Gujarat. A non-statutory Housing Board has been set up in West Bengal.

A brief resume is given below of the progress made during the two Plans under the public housing schemes launched by the Union Government to help the State Governments to provide better housing conditions.

PROGRESS UNDER THE PLANS

The period of the First Five Year Plan was devoted to the formulation of the initial stages in the evolution of a national housing programme. Two Urban Housing Schemes—the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, [illegible] expenditure of

[illegible]

ched by the Central and State Governments and local authorities. It has been estimated that public authorities provided about 7,42,000 houses or tenements during the First Plan period.

A sum of Rs. 120 crores was originally provided for various housing schemes during the Second Plan period. This provision was reduced to Rs. 84 crores in 1958, consequent on the re-appraisal of the Plan. The reduction was not, however, intended to restrict the formulation and sanctioning of housing schemes by State Governments up to the upper limit; only actual expenditure was to be restricted to Rs. 84 crores.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, which came into operation in September 1952, envisages the grant of long-term interest-bearing loans and liberal subsidies by the Government of India to the State Governments and through them to other approved agencies, such as statutory Housing Boards, Local Bodies, Industrial Employers and registered Co-operative Societies of Industrial Workers. The assistance is for construction of houses for industrial workers, covered by Section 2 (1) of the Factories Act, 1948, and mine workers (other than those engaged in coal [illegible] mines) falling within the meaning of [illegible]
The financial assistance and the nu[illegible]
Scheme till the end of the year 1960 [illegible]

TABLE 266

SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

Agency	Assistance sanctioned (in crores of rupees)			No. of houses sanctioned
	Loan	Subsidy	Total	
State governments	19·62	18·62	38·24	1,09,838
Private employers	2·69	1·92	4·61	23,204
Co-operative societies of industrial workers	0·64	0·29	0·93	3,424
Central government (in Delhi)	..	..	0·98	..
TOTAL ..	22·95	20·83	44·76	1,36,466

About 98,000 houses were reported to have been completed till the end of December 1960.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

The Low Income Group Housing Scheme, which was introduced in November 1954, provides for the grant of long-term interest-bearing loans to State Governments for the purpose of housing persons having an annual income not exceeding Rs. 6,000. Short-term loans, repayable in a period not exceeding five years, are also advanced under the Scheme by the Central Government to the State Governments for acquisition and development of land and for the subsequent sale of the developed sites to eligible persons on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

A sum of Rs. 42·76 crores has been drawn by State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations under the Scheme till March 31, 1961. During the same period 82,848 houses were sanctioned, 50,956 houses were completed and 20,064 houses were under construction.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, makes it obligatory for every planter to provide housing accommodation for all his workers. A scheme known as the [illegible] to help [illegible] scheme [illegible] loans ([illegible] the Str [illegible] extent [illegible] structio [illegible] completed

The planters have been experiencing practical difficulties in taking advantage of the scheme, despite their reported willingness to do so, in view of their inability to furnish the security prescribed by State Governments for loans under the Scheme. Proposals have recently been drawn up for the setting up by each State Government of a "Pool Guarantee Fund", to indemnify the State Governments against bad debts that they might incur as a result of relaxation of security provision prescribed by them for advance of loans under the Scheme. The Pool Guarantee Fund, from which the State Governments could recoup their losses, is to be raised by charging an additional interest at ¼ per cent per annum. The losses, if any, in excess of the assets in the Fund, would be shared equally by the Government of India, the State Government and the Commodity Board concerned.

Slum Clearance Scheme

The Slum Clearance Scheme came into operation in May 1956. Under the Scheme, financial asistance for slum clearance work is given to the State Governments and through them to municipal and local bodies.

Financial assistance is envisaged for rehousing of families residing in slums and whose income does not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem in Bombay and Calcutta, and Rs. 175 per mensem elsewhere. The Scheme is for the present confined mainly to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur and Ahmedabad where the problem has to be tackled without delay. Other urban areas are also eligible for Central assistance if slum clearance work is justified.

One hundred and seventy slum clearance/improvement projects formulated by the State Governments and the Administration of Tripura were sanctioned or approved till the end of 1960, for construction of 48,841 housing units at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.07 crores. Ten thousand and sixty-five housing units were completed and work was in progress on another 7,701 housing units by the end of 1960. Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven houses and 105 shops were constructed till the end of 1960.

Village Housing Projects Scheme

The Village Housing Projects Scheme, which was introduced in October 19[illegible] vill[illegible] Pla[illegible] assistance is given in the form of loans to the extent of two-thirds of the construction cost or Rs. 2,000 whichever is less. Technical advice and guidance is provided free of charge through the Rural Housing Cells set up by the State Governments and the Block Development authorities.

Rural Housing Cells have been established in all the States except Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir. About 3,700 villages were selected, survey conducted and lay-out plans drawn up for about 1,600 villages up to the end of December 1960. Loans amounting to more than Rs. 2,18 lakhs were sanctioned by State Governments for construction of 15,200 houses. A sum of Rs. 128 lakhs was disbursed to beneficiaries, 3,000 houses were completed and another 8,000 houses were at different stages of construction.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

The Scheme, introduced in October 1959, provides for grant of loan assistance to State Governments to facilitate acquisition and development of land on a large sc[illegible] prices to intending [illegible] income brackets. T[illegible] land prices, rationalisation of urban development and promotion of self-sufficient composite colonies.

Commitments to the extent of Rs. 15 crores were permitted, although under this Scheme the actual expenditure was not to exceed Rs. 2.90 crores during the Second Plan period. A sum of Rs. 38 lakhs was drawn by the State Governments during 1959-60 and a further sum of Rs. 1.83 crores has been drawn by them during 1960-61.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

This Scheme introduced in February 1959 as a Plan scheme [illegible]

was sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 4.87 crores for the construction of 3,589 houses, the actual amount disbursed to beneficiaries being Rs. 2.43 crores. The number of houses completed is 477.

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: A. Kaleswara Rao — *Deputy Speaker:* Smt. T.N. Sada Laxmi

1. *Addanki*: N Venkaiah (Ind.)
2. *Adilabad*: Ranganatha Rao (PDF)
3. *Adoni*: G. Bussanna (Con.)
4. *Alair*: Smt. Arutla Kamaladevi (PDF)
5. *Alampur*: Smt. Jayalakshmi-
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]
8. *Amalapuram (R)*: B. Appalaswamy (Con.)
9. *Anakapalli*: Appa Rao Beesetti (Ind.)
10. *Ammanabrole*: J. Chandramouli (Ind.)
11. *Andole*: Baswa Manayya (Ind.)
12. *Anantapur*: P. Anthony Reddi (Con.)
13. *Anaparti*: T. Lakshminarayana Reddi (Con.)
14. *Armoor*: T. Anjaiah (Con.)
15. *Asafnagar*: V. Ramchandra Rao (Ind.)
16. *Asifabad*: G. Narayana Reddi (Con.)
17. *Asifabad (R)*: Kashi Ram (Con.)
18. *Atmakur*: A. Sanjiva Reddy (Con.)
19. *Atmakur*: Murlidhar Reddy (Con.)
20. *Attili*: Smt. C. Ammanna Raja (Con.)
21. *Badvel*: B. Ratnasabhapathi (Con.)
22. *Baltipeta*: P. Ramaswami Naidu (Con.)
23. *Balkonda*: Ranga Reddy (Con.)
24. *Bandar*: R. Achutharamayya (Con.)
25. *Banswada*: Smt. Y. Seeta Kumari (Con.)
26. *Bapatla*: Manthena Venkataraju (Con.)
27. *Begum Bazar*: J. V. Narsing Rao (Con.)
28. *Bhadrachalam*: Muhammad Tahsil (CPI)
29. *Bhadrachalam (R)*: Smt. P. Vani Ramana Rao (Con.)
30. *Bheemunipatnam*: P. V. G. Raju (Con.)
31. *Bhimavaram*: N. Venkataramiah (Con.)
32. *Bhogapuram*: B. Adinarayana (Con.)
33. *Bhongir*: Ravi Narayana Reddi (PDF)
34. *Bobbili*: K. Sitaramaswami (Con.)
35. *Bodhan*: M. Srinivasa Rao (Con.)
36. *Brahmanatarla*: N. Ramulu (Ind.)
37. *Buchireddipalem*: Basavareddi Sankariah (CPI)
38. *Buchireddipalem (R)*: Swarna Vemayya (CPI)
39. *Buggaram*: Baddam Yella Reddy (PDF)
40. *Burugupudi*: Smt. N. Venkataratnam (Con.)
41. *Burugupudi (R)*: B. Subba Rao (Con.)
42. *Chennur*: S. V. K. Prasad (PDF)
43. *Cheepurupalli*: M. Satyanarayana Raju (Con.)
44. *Cheepurupalli (R)*: K. Punnayya (Con.)
45. *Cheyyeru*: N. Ramabhadra Raju (Con.)
46. *Chillamcherla*: M. S. Rajalingam (Con.)
47. *Chinnakondur*: K. Lakshman Bapuji (Con.)
48. *Chirala*: Pragada Kotayya (Con.)
49. *Chittoor*: P. Chinnama Reddy (Con.)
50. *Chodavaram*: Jagannadham Reddi (Con.)
51. *Choppadandi*: Ch. Rajeshwar Rao (PDF)
52. *Cuddapah*: S. Mohd. Rahmatulla (Con.)
53. *Darsi*: D. Venkataramana Reddi (Con.)
54. *Denduluru*: M. Rangayya (Con.)
55. *Devarkonda*: G. Narayana Reddi (Con.)
56. *Devarkonda (R)*: M. Laxmiah (Con.)
57. *Dharmasagar*: T. Hygrivachari (Con.)
58. *Dharmavaram*: P. Ramacharlu (Con.)
59. *Dharmavaram (R)*: K. Santhappa (Con.)
60. *Dhone*: B. P. Sesh Reddy (Con.)
61. *Divi*: Y. Sivarama Prasad (Con.)
62. *Divi (R)*: M. Rajeshwara Rao (Con.)
63. *Dommat*: Anantha Reddy (PDF)
64. *Dornakal*: N. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
65. *Duggirala*: P. Sreeramulu (Con.)
66. *Eluru*: S. Brahmayya (Con.)
67. *Gadwal*: D. K. Satya Reddy (Ind.)
68. *Gajapathinagaram*: T. Sanyasi Naidu (Con.)
69. *Gajapathinagaram (R)*: Gantalana Suryanarayana (Con.)
70. *Gannavaram*: P. Sundarayya (CPI)
71. *Gazwel*: R. Narasimha Reddy (Con.)
72. *Gazwel (R)*: J. B. Mutyal Rao (Con.)
73. *Ghanapur*: B. Keshava Reddy (Con.)
74. *Giddalur*: P. Ranga Reddi (Con.)
75. *Golugonda*: R. Latchapatrudu (Con.)
76. *Gooty*: S. Narayanappa (Con.)
77. *Gooty (R)*: M. Rajaram (Con.)

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Praja Party (PP); People's Democratic Front (PDF).

78. *Gorantla*: P. Venkataramanappa (Con.)
79. *Gudem*: M. *Matcharaju (Con.)*
80. *Gudivada*: A. Venkatasubramanyam (Ind.)
81. *Gudivada (R)*: V. Kurmayya (Con.)
82. *Gudur*: P. Gopalakrishna Reddi (Con.)
83. *Gudur (R)*: M. Munuswamy (Ind.)
84. *Guntur I*: T. Jalayya (Con.)
85. *Guntur II*: M. Nageshwara Rao (Con.)
86. *Gurazala*: M. Bapiah Chowdary (Con.)
87. *High Court*: Gopal Rao Ekbote Con.)
88. *Hindupur*: K. Subba Rao (Con.)
89. *Hindupur (R)*: Smt. B. Rukmini Devi (Con.)
90. *Huzurabad*: P. Narsinga Rao (Con.)
91. *Huzurabad (R)*: G. Ramulu (Con)
92. *Huzurnagar*: Dodda Narasiah (PDF)
93. *Ibrahimpatnam*: M. N. Lakshminarasiah (Con.)
94. *Ichapuram*: U. Ranga Babu (Con.)
95. *Indurthi*: P. Chokka Rao (PDF)
96. *Jaggampeta*: D. Gopala Rao (Con.)
97. *Jagtial*: D. Hanumantha Rao (Con)
98. *Jammalamadugu*: K. Ramiah (Con.)
99. *Jangaon*: G. Gopala Reddy (PDF)
100. *Jangaon (R)*: G. Ramalingam (Con.)
101. *Jubilee Hills*: Smt. Roda Mistry (Con.)
102. *Jubilee Hills (R)*: Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)
103. *Jukkal*. Madhava Rao (Con.)
104. *Kadiri*. K. V. Vema Reddy (Con)
105. *Kaikalur*. K. Appa Rao (Con)
106 *Kakinada*. M. Pallam Raju (Con)
107. *Kalahasti*: N. Sanjeeva Reddy (Con)
108. *Kalahasti (R)*: P. *Singarayya* (Con.)
109. *Kalwakurthi*: Smt. Santa Bai (Con.)
110. *Kalwakurthi (R)*: K. Naganna (Con.)
111. *Kamareddy*: Venkatarama Reddy (Con.)
112. *Kamareddy (R)*: Smt. T. N. Sada Laxmi (Con.)
113. *Kamalapuram*: N. Sambhu Reddi (Con.)
114. *Kanchikacherla*: M. Ramayya (Con.)
115. *Kandukur*: D. Kondaiah Chowdary (Ind.)
116. *Kankipadu*: C. Ramakotiah (Ind.)
117. *Kanigiri*: G. Yellamanda Reddi (CPI)
118. *Kanithi*: B. G. M. A. Narasing Rao (Con.)
119. *Karimnagar*: J. Chokka Rao (Con.)
120. *Kavali*: R. Dasaratharama Reddy (Con.)
121. *Khammam*: Smt. T. Lakshmikantamma (Con.)
122. *Khammam (R)*: N. Peddanna (PDF)
123. *Kodangal*: Achuta Reddy (Con)
124. *Kollapur*: M. Narasinga Rao (Con.)
125. *Koilkuntla*: B. V. Subba Reddy (Con.)
126. *Kondakarla*: Majji Pydayya Naidu (Con.)
127. *Kondapi*: N. Chenchurama Naidu (Con)
128. *Kosigi*: T. G. Thimmaiah Shetty (Con.)
129. *Kothapeta*: M. V. Surya Subba Raju (Con.)
130. *Kovvur*: A. Bapineedu (Con.)
131. *Kovvur (R)*: T.V. Raghavulu (Con)
132. *Kuchinapudi*: A. Bhagavantha Rao (Con.)
133. *Kuppam*: D. Ramabrahmam (Con.)
134. *Kurnool*: Mahoob Ali Khan (Con.)
135. *Lakkireddipalli*: K. Koti Reddi (Con.)
136. *Luxettipeth*: G. V. Peetambar Rao (Con.)
137. *Macherla*: M. Nagi Reddi (CPI)
138. *Madanapalli*: T. Gopalakrishnayya Gupta (Con.)
139. *Madhira*: B. Satyanarayana Rao (Con.)
140. *Madhugula*: D. Sriramamurthy (Con.)
141. *Mahbubnagar*: E. Chinnappa (Con.)
142. *Makthal*: Bannappa (Con.)
143. *Makthal (R)*: E. Basappa (Con.)
144. *Maidaram*: G. Lakshma Reddy (PDF)
145. *Malakpet*: Mir Ahmed Ali Khan (Con)
146. *Malleswaram*: P. Pamideswara Rao (Con)
147. *Mangalagiri*: M. Koti Reddy (Con.)
148. *Manthani*: P. V. Narasimha Rao (Con)
149. *Markapur*: K. Obula Reddy (Con.)
150. *Martur*: B. Venkatasivayya (Ind.)
151. *Medak*: Venkateswara Rao (Con.)
152. *Metpalli*: J. Ananda Rao (PDF)
153. *Miryalguda*: C. Venkat Reddy (PDF)
154. *Mudhole*: Gopidi Ganga Reddi (Con)
155. *Mulug*: S. Rajeshwara Rao (PDF)
156. *Musheerabad*. K. Seethaiah Gupta (Con)
157. *Mydukur*: B. Rama Reddy (Con.)
158. *Mylavaram*: V. Visweswara Rao (CPI)
159. *Nagarikotakam*: T. Papa Rao (Con.)
160. *Nagar Kurnool*: K. Janardhan Reddy (Con.)
161. *Nagar Kurnool (R)*: P. Mahendranath (Con.)

162. *Naguru*: A. Lakshmu Naidu (Con)
163. *Nakarekal*: B. Dharmabhiksham (PDF)
164. *Nalgonda*: L. Venkata Reddy (PDF)
165. *Nallamada*· P. Biappa Reddi (Con)
166 *Nandigama*: P. Venkateswarlu (CPI)
167 *Nandikotkur*: E. Ayyapu Reddy (Con)
168 *Nandikotkur* (*R*): R. N Lingam (Con)
169. *Nandipad*: K. Venkata Reddy (Con)
170. *Nandyal*: G. Venkat Reddy (Con)
171. *Narasannapeta*: S. Jagannadham (Ind)
172. *Narasapatnam*: R. Suryanarayana Raju (Con)
173. *Narasapatnam* (*R*) M. Potharaju (Con)
174 *Narayankhed*. Appa Rao Shetkar (Con)
175. *Narsampet*: Smt. K. K. Ratnamma (Con)
176 *Narasapur*. G. Venkata Reddy Naidu (Con)
177 *Narasapur*: G. Veeriah (Con)
178. *Narasaraopet*. Nallapati Venkatramayya (Ind)
179. *Nellore*: A. C. Subba Reddy (Con.)
180. *Nirmal*: K Muthiam Reddy (Con)
181. *Nizamabad*· Dawar Hussain (Con.)
182. *Nuzvid* : M. R. Appa Rao (Con)
183. *Ongole*. B V L Narayana (Ind.)
184. *Ongole* (*R*)· T. Jayyar Dass (Con)
185 *Palacole*: A Sathyanarayanamurthy (Con.)
186. *Palacole* (*R*): D Perumallu (Con)
187. *Palakonda*: P. Narasimha Appa Rao (Con)
188. *Pallipalem*: R. Tirupathi Rao (Con)
189. *Pallipalem* (*R*) Kamayya Reddy (Con)
190. *Palwancha*· K. Sudershan Rao (Con.)
191 *Parawada* E. Nagayya (Ind.)
192. *Pargi* K. Jaganmohan Reddy (Ind)
193. *Parkal* K. Keshava Reddy (Con)
194. *Parkal* (*R*). Manda Sailu (Con)
195. *Pamarru* S B P. Pattabhirama Rao (Con)
196. *Parvathipuram*· V C Chudamani Deo (Con)
197 *Puruchuru*· K Ramiah (Ind)
198 *Pathergatti*: Smt. Masooma Begum (Con)
199 *Pathapatnam* L. Lakshmandas (Con)
200 *Pathapatnam* (*R*). Pothula Gunnayya (Con)
201. *Pathikonda*· M. Lakshmi Narayana Reddi (CPI)
202. *Pedakakani*· G Bapayya (Ind)
203. *Peddakurapadu*: G. Ramaswami Reddy (Con)
204 *Peddapuram*· D V. Subba Rao (CPI)
205. *Penugonda*: J. Laxmayya (Con)
206. *Penukonda*: A Chidambar Reddy (Con)
207. *Pentapadu*: C S V.P. Murthi Raju (Con)
208. *Phirangipuram*. K. Brahmananda Reddy (Con)
209. *Pileru*: N. Venkatarama Naidu (Ind.)
210. *Pithapuram*· P. Tammiraju (PP)
211. *Podili*· S. Kasi Reddy (CPI)
212. *Polavaram* P. Kodandaramiah (Con)
213 *Ponnur*: G Parandamayya (Con)
214. *Prathipadu*: Parvatam Gurraju (Con)
215. *Proddatur*. Ramireddi Chandra Obula Reddy (Con)
216. *Pulivendla* P. Basi Reddy (Con.)
217. *Punganur*. Y. B Veera Basava Chikka Rayalu (Con)
218. *Punganur* (*R*)· A Rathnam (Con.)
219. *Putlur*· T. Ramachandra Reddy (Con)
220. *Rajampet*: P Parthasarathi (Con)
221. *Rajampet* (*R*). P. Venkatasubbiah (Con)
222. *Rajahmundry*· A. B Nageshwara Rao (PP)
223. *Ramachandrapuram*: K. Ramachandra Raju (Con)
224. *Ramannapet*. K. Ramachandra Reddy (PDF)
225. *Rayachoti*: Y. Audinarayana Reddi (Con)
226. *Rayadurg*. N. C. Seshadri (Con)
227. *Razole* A. Venkatarama Raju (CPI)
228 *Razole* (*R*)· G. Nageshwara Rao (CPI)
229. *Repalle* Y. Chennayya (Con)
230 *Revidi*· K V.S. Padmanabha Raju (Con)
231. *Salur*· A Yeruku Naidu (Con)
232. *Salur* (*R*) B. Rajayya (Con)
233. *Samalkot*. P. Sathyanarayana (CPI)
234. *Sangareddy*. Kishtamachari (Con)
235. *Sangareddy* (*R*). K Antiah (Con.)
236 *Sarvepalli*. V Kothandarami Reddy (Con)
237. *Sattenapalli*. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah (Ind)
238 *Satyavedu* P Gopalu Reddy (Con.)
239. *Secunderabad Cantonment*. B. V. Gurumurthy (Con)
240 *Secunderabad City* K Sathyanarayana (Con)
241. *Shadnagar*. Smt Shahjahan Begum (Con)
242. *Shahabad*· K V. Ranga Reddi (Con)
243 *Shahabad* (*R*)· V. Rama Rao (Con)
244 *Shermuhammadapurami*: C. Satyanarayana (Con)
245 *Siddipet*: P V Rajeshwara Rao (Con)
246 *Sirpur*: K Rajamallu (Con)
247 *Sirpur* (*R*): Venkataswamy (Con.)
248. *Sirsilla* Amritlal Shukla (PDF)
249. *Sirsilla* (*R*): K Narasiah (PDF)

250. *Sirvel*· C. P. Thimma Reddy (Con)
251. *Sompeta*: G. Latchanna (Ind)
252. *Srikakulam*: P. Suryanarayana (Ind.)
253. *Srungavarapukota*: C. Venkata Somayajulu (PSP)
254. *Srungavarapukota* (*R*) G. Dharma Naidu (Con)
255. *Sultanabad*: P. Ramachandra Rao (Con)
256 *Sultanabad* (*R*): B. Raja Ram (Con)
257. *Sultan Bazar*: Vasudev Krishnaji Naik (Con.)
258. *Suryapet*: Bhumareddy Narasimha Reddy (PDF)
259. *Suryapet* (*R*): Uppala Malsoor (PDF)
260. *Tadapatri*. C. Subbarayudu (Con)
261. *Tadepalligudem*. S.K.V Krishnavataram (PP)
262. *Tadepalligudem* (*R*)· N. Srinivasa Rao (Con.)
263. *Tamballapalle*: T. N. Venkatasubba Reddy (Con.)
264. *Tanuku* M Harishchandra Prasad (Con)
265. *Tekkali*: R. Lakshminarasimha Dora (Con.)
266 *Terali* A Venkataramayya (Con)
267. *Thavanampalle*· P. Rajagopala Naidu (Ind)
268. *Tirupati*: R Nathmuni Reddy (Con)
269. *Tiruvur*. Peta Bapayya (Con)
270 *Tuni*. V. V. Krishnamaraju (Con)
271. *Udayagiri* Sheikh Moula Saheb (Con)
272. *Undi* G Jagannadharaju (Con)
273 *Vadamalpet*: R. V. Ramakrishna Raju (Con)
274 *Vayalapad*. P. Thimma Reddi (Con)
275. *Vemsoor*· J. Kondal Rao (Con)
276. *Vemur*: K Chandramouli (Con)
277. *Venkatagiri*· P. Venkataswami Reddy (Con)
278 *Venkatagiri* (*R*) A. Krishnayya (Con.)
279 *Vepanjari* N. P. Chengalraya Naidu (Con.)
280 *Vicarabad* M. Chenna Reddi (Con.)
281. *Vicarabad* (*R*). Ange Ramaswamy (Con)
282. *Vijayawada* (*North*): Marupilla Chittu (Con)
283. *Vijayawada* (*South*)· A Kaleswara Rao (Speaker)
284 *Vinukonda*· N Govindarajulu (Con)
285. *Visakhapatnam* A. V Bhanoji Rao (Con.)
286 *Vizianagaram*· Bhattam Sriramamurthy (Con)
287 *Venukuru* C Sreeranganaikulu(Con)
288 *Vuyyur* K Venkataratnam (Con)
289 *Wanparthi* Padmanabha Reddy (Con)
290. *Warangal* Mirza Shukoor Baig (Con)
291 *Wardhannapet* E. Venkataram Narsaiah (Con)
292 *Yakutpura* Shahabuddin Ahmed Khan (Con)
293 *Yellamanchili* C V S Raju (Con.)
294 *Yellandu* K L Narasimha Rao (PDF)
295 *Yellandu* (*R*) Dodda Narsiah (Con)
296 *Yemmiganur* Vijayabhaskara Reddy (Con)
297 *Yemmiganur* (*R*) D Sanjivaiah (Con)
298 *Yerragondapalem*: Janaki Rami Reddy (Con)
299 *Zahirabad* M Baga Reddy (Con.)
300 *Nominated*. J. T Fernandez.

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman: M. Hanumantha Rao — *Deputy Chairman*: G. Subba Raju

1.	Abu Yusaf	Legislative Assembly	17.	B Papi Reddy	Legislative Assembly
2.	Bapanayya	,,	18	C. Parasuram Naidu	,,
3.	Smt. G. Bharathi Devi	,,	19	K. V. Pratap Reddy	,,
4.	M. Bhoj Reddy	,,	20	G. Raja Rao	,,
5.	G Brahmayya	,,	21.	D Ramakantha Rao	,,
6.	G. Butchi Appa Rao	,,	22.	S. Rami Reddy	,,
7.	B Chinna Siva Reddy	,,	23.	I Sadasivan	,,
8.	Smt. Fatzunnisa	,,	24	A. Satyanarayana Raju	,,
9	M. Hanumantha Rao	,,	25.	R. Seetharamaiah	,,
10.	N. V. Jagannatham	,,	26	Shaik Galib	,,
11.	B Kurmanna	,,	27.	B Subba Rao	,,
12.	Smt. D Lakshmibayamma	,,	28.	C. Subba Rao Chowdary	,,
13.	A. Lakshmi Narasimha Reddy	,,	29	M Subba Reddy	,,
14	I Linguyya	,,	30	Y. Suryanarayana Rao	,,
15.	Makhdoom Mohiuddin	,,	31.	P. Venkatanarayana	,,
16	Nathaniel Milan Williams	,,	32	K Adikesavulu Naidu	Local Authorities

*As on April 20, 1961.

33.	B. Adinarayana Rao	Local Authorities
34.	K. Appadu	,,
35.	A. Appanna Dora	,,
36.	Y. Eswara Reddy	,,
37.	B. Ganga Ram	,,
38.	A. Guruva Reddy	,,
39.	C. Hanumantha Reddy	,,
40.	E. Lakshma Reddy	,,
41.	Md. Arif Khan	,,
42.	D. Narayana Reddy	,,
43.	D. Panduranga Reddy	,,
44.	T. Raghava Das	,,
45.	J. Raghottam Reddy	,,
46	K. Ramachandra Reddy	,,
47.	R. Ramalingaraju	,,
48.	E. Satyanarayana	,,
49	V. Satyanarayana Murthy	,,
50.	V. Satyanarayana Rao	,,
51.	A. Sesha Rao	,,
52.	S. Siddha Reddy	,,
53.	K. Subramanyam	,,
54.	Smt. M. Suryavathi	,,
55.	T. Veerabhadra Rao	,,
56.	P. Veera Raghava Reddy	,,
57.	A. Vengala Reddy	,,
58.	K. Venkaiah	,,
59.	P. Venkatakrishna Reddy	,,
60.	Venkata Narasimhachari	,,
61.	P. Venkataramana	,,
62.	R. Venkata Subba Reddy	,,
63.	A. L. Narayana	Teachers
64.	K. V. Narayana Reddy	,,
65.	V. Purushotham	,,
66.	V. P. Raghavachari	,,
67.	S. Ramakrishnaiah	,,
68.	D. Satya Subrahmanyam	,,
69.	P. Sreerama Murthy	,,
70.	D. V. Subba Sastry	,,
71.	M. Anandam	Graduates
72.	M. Ataur Rahman	,,
73.	M. V. Krishna Reddy	,,
74.	A. Rama Rao	,,
75.	S B P.B.K. Satyanarayana Rao	,,
76.	A. Seetha Ram Reddy	,,
77.	M. Venkata Sastry	,,
78.	N Venkatasubbaiah	,,
79.	M. Azamuddin	Nominated
80.	M. Govindarajulu	,,
81.	Haroon Khan Sherwani	,,
82.	Smt. Kamala Sanjiva Rao	,,
83.	Smt. K. Ramasubbamma	,,
84.	B. N. Reddy	,,
86.	S. Sambhu Prasad	,,
86.	Smt. I. Saraswathi Devi	,,
87.	C. Subba Raju	,,
88.	P. Venkata Rao	,,
89.	B. Venkataratnam	,,
90.	G. Venkata Sesha Sastry	,,

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Adilabad Dist. ..	6,236	8,31,600
Adilabad	580	1,01,611
Asifabad	834	92,245
Boath	554	57,280
Chinoor	689	86,117
Khanapur	313	43,366
Lakhshattupet ..	734	98,812
Mudhol	413	92,645
Nirmal	566	1,21,029
Sirpur	856	1,04,091
Utnoor	726	34,404
Anantapur Dist. ..	7,385	14,83,591
Anantapur	926	1,64,703
Dharmavaram ..	736	1,14,812
Gooty	896	2,14,851
Hindupur	430	1,53,332
Kadiri	1,157	2,19,112
Kalyandurg ..	821	1,18,394
Madakasira ..	417	1,20,209
Penukonda	682	1,23,349
Rayadurg	682	1,22,035
Tadapatri	641	1,32,794
Chittoor Dist.† ..	5,908	18,10,377
Chandragiri† ..	548	1,65,198
Chittoor	778	3,40,717
Kalahasti	615	1,36,910
Madanapalle ..	836	1,97,289
Palmaner†	720	1,69,739
Punganur	648	1,47,398
Puttur†	564	2,30,088
Satyaveda	—	—
Vayalpad	802	1,90,097
Cuddapah Dist. ..	5,924	11,61,731
Badvel	757	1,08,711
Cuddapah	510	1,47,389
Jammalamadugu ..	613	1,22,277
Kamalapuram ..	303	75,588
Prodattur	430	1,45,154
Pulivendla	569	1,10,794
Rajampet	1,038	1,85,942
Rayachoti	1,103	1,90,172
Siddavatham ..	606	75,704
East Godavari Dist.	5,773	24,14,808
Amalapuram ..	353	3,16,767
Bhadrachalam ..	911	77,620
Kakinada	384	3,55,502
Nugur	593	35,366
Peddapuram ..	602	2,87,764
Pithapuram	138	1,47,070
Rajahmundry ..	378	3,21,984
Ramachandrapuram	289	3,46,056
Ramapachodavaram	710	40,273
Razole	291	3,14,910
Tuni	183	1,16,971
Yellavaram ..	850	54,525
Guntur Dist. ..	5,795	25,49,996
Bapatla	670	4,03,509
Guntur	541	4,42,073
Narasaraopet ..	716	2,66,400
Ongole ..	820	3,33,995
Palnad .. .	1,041	1,92,776
Repalle ..	297	1,91,010
Sattenappalle ..	718	2,46,029
Tenali	324	3,57,839
Vinukonda . .	644	1,16,365
Hyderabad Dist. ..	2,904‡	18,18,034
Hyderabad East .	269	83,775
Hyderabad West	277	11,66,860
Ibrahimpatnam ..	525	1,04,075
Medchal .. .	307	78,851
Pargi	390	98,458
Shahabad .. .	242	77,775
Tandur .	371	85,414
Vikarabad	506	1,22,826
Karimnagar Dist. ..	4,504‡	14,28,168
Huzurabad . .	560	2,42,001
Jagtiyal	678	2,03,865
Karimnagar ..	720	3,02,172
Manthani . .	835	86,846
Metpalli .. .	868	1,20,635
Sirsilla ..	722	2,28,847
Sultanabad .. .	707	2,43,802
Khammam Dist. .	4,600	7,00,006
Burgampahad ..	569	43,590
Khammam .. .	591	2,35,078
Madhira	772	1,70,661
Palvancha	1,295	1,13,310
Yellandu	755	1,19,367
Krishna Dist. ..	3,502	17,79,484
Bandar .. .. (Masulipatnam)	343	2,18,982
Divi	465	2,18,089
Gannavaram ..	295	1,98,579
Gudivada	230	1,98,940
Kaikalur	286	1,19,596
Nandigama	679	2,39,639
Nuzvid	335	1,07,227
Tiruvur	430	1,21,860
Vijayawada	436	3,56,572

*Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) have been revised on the basis of information provided by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are still provisional pending final revision [illegible] Area figures provided by the State [illegible] and of districts which have under- [illegible] t under the Andhra Pradesh and

Unit	Area in sq miles	Population
Kurnool Dist.	9,277	16,18,621
Adoni	766	2,25,220
Alur	613	1,22,558
Banganapalle	256	43,447
Cumbum	1,048	1,63,845
Dhone	836	1,27,234
Koilkuntla	573	93,132
Kurnool	641	1,98,288
Markapur	1,366	1,38,120
Nandikotkur	1,092	1,49,738
Nandyal	664	1,25,393
Pattikonda	747	1,26,922
Sirvel	613	1,04,724
Mahbubnagar Dist.	6,833‡	14,37,879
Achampet	1,126	71,664
Alampur	435	81,330
Atmakur	447	98,330
Gadwal	518	1,17,017
Kalvakurti	785	1,52,159
Kodangal	461	1,51,494
Kollapur	661	1,01,759
Mahbubnagar	460	1,52,751
Makhtal	532	1,34,769
Nagarkurnool	561	1,37,377
Shadnagar	459	1,17,733
Wanparti	536	1,21,496
Medak Dist.	3,804‡	11,24,240
Andol	470	1,53,037
Gajwel	386	1,39,253
Medak	520	1,52,501
Narayankhed	384	86,204
Narsapur	426	1,03,961
Sangareddy	474	1,46,242
Siddipet	619	2,09,473
Zahirabad	520	1,33,569
Nalgonda Dist.	5,351	12,52,810
Bhongir	614	1,86,464
Devarkonda	1,041	1,63,442
Huzurnagar	532	1,25,814
Miryalguda	751	1,28,224
Nalgonda	954	2,56,153
Ramannapet	684	1,70,909
Suryapet	803	2,21,804
Nellore Dist.	7,954	17,95,632
Atmakur	639	1,31,845
Darsi	591	1,18,826
Gudur	463	1,12,337
Kandukur	801	2,01,316
Kanigiri	1,000	1,63,958
Kavali	548	1,36,362
Kovvur	385	1,88,835
Nellore	504	2,61,258
Podili	564	96,000
Rapur	594	88,512
Sulurpet	573	95,718
Udayagiri	871	1,18,685
Venkatagiri	427	81,880
Nizamabad Dist.	3,203‡	8,33,611
Armoor	748	1,82,907
Banswada	560	1,47,254
Bodhan	291	1,26,096
Kamareddy	483	1,36,298
Nizamabad	506	1,69,717
Yellareddy	438	71,339
Srikakulam Dist.	3,901	21,23,136
Bobbili	391	2,62,748
Cheepurapalli	462	2,92,605
Ichapuram	87	78,761
Narasannapeta	200	1,51,634
Palakonda	494	2,98,992
Parvatipuram	590	1,92,254
Pathapatnam	463	2,03,542
Salur	491	1,56,581
Sompeta	212	1,30,444
Srikakulam	227	1,89,389
Tekkali	272	1,66,186
Visakhapatnam Dist.	5,200	20,72,698
Anakapalle	304	2,29,835
Bheemunipatnam	337	2,32,619
Golugonda	516	2,21,727
Gudem	1,869	1,09,521
Sarvasidhi	347	2,41,933
Srungavarapukota	657	2,25,757
Veeravalli	594	2,87,994
Visakhapatnam	196	2,31,907
Vizianagaram	359	2,91,405
Warangal Dist	5,326‡	13,25,984
Jangaon	872	2,91,165
Mahbubabad	799	2,35,968
Mulug	1,347	66,292
Pakhal	745	1,06,753
Parkal	556	1,53,499
Warangal	786	4,72,307
West Godavari Dist.	2,988	16,97,727
Bhimavaram	292	2,36,092
Chintalapudi	418	1,00,187
Eluru	510	2,60,699
Kovvur	391	2,14,522
Narasapur	279	2,93,773
Polavaram	551	97,245
Tadepalligudem	360	2,71,123
Tanuku	214	2,78,186

‡Figure furnished by the State Government

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	6,12 86	6,24·69	6,30 20
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,25 36	7,08·64	6,57·12
Estate Duty	19 10	19 10	19·10
Taxes on Railway Fares	1,12 17	1,22 18	1,12·17
Land Revenue (net)	9,40·00	8,50 00	9,25·00
State Excise Duty	7,61 15	7,70·14	8,12·35
Stamps	2,74 60	3,24 96	3,70·19
Forest	2,67·00	2 87 28	3,00 00
Registration	95 00	1,00 00	1,05 80
Taxes on Vehicles	2,80 00	2,94 02	2,99 02
Sales Tax	11,25 93	12,44 82	12,71·57
[illegible]	2,32·73	2,39 34	2,42·48
	1,67 93	1,46 63	1,46·95
	1,18 29	1,10·52	1,07·42
	5,97·22	6,62 95	6,65·73
	78·54	79 59	83·13
Electricity Schemes	1,98·46	1,93 05	2,01·81
Miscellaneous (net)	10,56 09	13,76 48	3,68·47
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	8,40·20	5,83 77	11,55·94
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	15 40	41·60	38·09
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	82,18 03	87,79 76	85,12 54
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	7,68·29	7,81 44	7,91·64
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	4,40·01	4,52 03	5,15·26
Debt Services (net)	(—) 51 66	(—) 1,87 26	(—) 1,86·42
General Administration	5,83·20	6,13·50	7,16·87
Administration of Justice	1,21·55	1,27·58	1,27·81
Jails	61 04	48 61	54·74
Police	6,09 24	6,40 55	5,97·33
Scientific Departments	4 15	5·50	6·18
Education	15,25·16	17,96·86	17,16 55
Medical	4,38·02	4,71·34	4,84·48
Public Health	2,90 37	2,57·20	2,33·21
Agriculture	3,42·79	3,61·18	4,09·83
Animal Husbandry	1,42·57	1,54·24	1,70·58
Co-operation	1,94·79	1,74 52	1,84 52
Industries and Supplies	1,95·22	2,15 01	2,18·09
Miscellaneous Departments	4,23·06	4,98·95	3,98·69
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6,89 80	7,47·43	8,03·48
Electricity Schemes	3,61·59	3,70 80	4 00·79
Miscellaneous	6,08 87	6,05·11	5,80·11
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	4,49 96	4,77 46	5,34·19
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	81,98·02	86,12·05	87,62·93
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+) 20 01	(+) 1,67·71	(—) 2,50·40

ASSAM

Area: 84,899 sq. miles (including NEFA and Naga Hills—Tuensang Area)
Principal languages : Assamese and Bengali *Population* : 90,43,707 *Capital* : Shillong

Governor : S. M. Srinagesh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Bimala Prasad Chaliha ..	Cl[illegible]
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed ..	Finance, Community Projects, Local Self-Government, Judicial and Legislative.
Rupnath Brahma	[illegible]
Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy ..	[illegible]
Hareswar Das	Revenue, Forests and Excise.
Mahendra Nath Hazarika ..	Rural Development (Panchayats), Khadi and Village Industries Board.
Moinul Huq Chaudhury ..	Agriculture, Pisciculture, Veterinary and Livestock, Supply, Parliamentary Affairs, Flood Control and Irrigation under PWD and Co-operation.
Deputy Ministers	
Biswadev Sarma	Co-operation and Labour
Girindra Nath Gogoi .	Public Works and Local Self-Government.
Radhika Ram Das	Education and Revenue.
Parliamentary Secretaries	
Lolit Kumar Doley	Forests, Planning and Development and Social Welfare.
S. S. Terang	Relief and Rehabilitation.

Chief Secretary
S. K. Datta†

ASSAM HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice . ..	H. R Deka
Puisne Judges	Gopalji Mehrotra, S K. Dutta
Advocate-General .	S M Lahiri

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman .. .	A N Bhattacharjee
Member	Smt. Bonily Khongmen

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Mahendra Mohan Choudhury *Deputy Speaker* Rajendranath Barua

1. *Aijal East* (*R*): Pu Lalmawia (Ind)
2. *Aijal West* (*R*): A. Thanglura (Ind)
3. *Amguri*. Khagendra Nath Barbaruah (Ind)
4. *Baghmara* (*R*): Emerson Momin (Ind)
5. *Badarpur*: Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Con.)
6. *Balipara*: Biswadev Sarma (Con)
7. *Barchalla*: Mohi Kanta Das (Con)
8. *Barpeta*: Srihari Das (PSP)
9. *Barpeta* (*R*): Mahadev Das (Con)
10. *Bilasipara*: Jahanuddin Ahmed (PSP)

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Independent (Ind).

†Has been appointed Chief Commissioner, Pondicherry.

11. *Biswanath*: Kamakhya Praasad Tripathy (Con.)
12. *Bogdung*: Indreswar Khound (Con.)
13. *Boko*: Radha Charan Chaudhury (Con.)
14. *Cherrapunji (R)* Maham Singh (Con.)
15. *Dainadubi (R)*. Nallindra Sangma (Ind.)
16. *Dalgaon*: Md. Matlebuddin (Ind.)
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23. *Digboi*: Dwijesh Chandra Deb Sarma (Con.)
24. *Doom-Dooma*: Molia Tati (Con.)
25. *Gauhati*: Gaurisankar Bhattacharya (CPI)
26. *Gauripur*: Prakitish Chandra Barua (Ind.)
27. *Goalpara*· Khagendranath Nath (Con.)
28. *Goalpara (R)*: Hakim Chandra Rabha (Con.)
29. *Gohpur*: Bishnulal Upadhyaya (Con.)
30. *Golaghat (East)*: Rajendranath Barua (Con.)
31. *Golakganj*. Bhuban Chandra Pradhani (Con.)
32. *Gossaigaon*: Mathias Tudu (Ind.)
33. *Hailakandi*: Abdul Matlib Majumder (Con.)
34. *Hajo*: Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Speaker)
35. *Jamunamukh*: Rahimuddin Ahmed (Con.)
36. *Jania*: Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (Con.)
37. *Jorhat*: Debeswar Sarmah (Con.)
38. *Jorhat (R)*· Mohidhar Peggo (Con.)
39. *Jowai (R)*· Larsingh Khyriem (Ind.)
40. *Jalpur*: Joga Kanta Barua (Con.)
41. *Kaliabar*: Lila Kanta Borah (Con.)
42. *Kamalpur*: Sarat Chandra Goswami (Con.)
43. *Karimganj North*: Ranendra Mohan Das (Con.)
44. *Karimganj South*: Mahomed Ali (Con.)
45. *Katigora*: Hem Chandra Chakravarty (Con.)
46. *Katlicherra*: Gouri Shankar Roy (Con.)
47. *Katonigaon*: Smt. Komal Kumari Barua (Con.)
48. *Kokrajhar*. Krishnananda Brahmachari (Con.)
49. *Kokrajhar (R)*· Rupnath Brahma (Con.)
50. *Laharighat*: Motiram Bora (Con.)
51. *Laharighat (R)*: Dhirsingh Deuri (Con.)
52. *Lahowal*: Smt. Lily Sengupta (Con.)
53. *Lakhipur*: Ram Prasad Choubey (Con.)
54. *Lumding*: Ram Nath Sarma (Con.)
55. *Lungleh (R)*: C. H Chhunga (Ind.)
56. *Mangaldai*: Dandi Ram Datta (Con.)
57. *Mankachar*: Kobad Hussain Ahmed (Con.)
58. *Mikir Hills East (R)*: Sai Sai Terang (Con.)
59. *Mikir Hills West (R)*: Chatrasing Teron (Con.)
60. *Moran*: Smt. Padma Kumari Gohain (Con.)
61. *Moran (R)*: Lolit Kumar Doley (Con.)
62. *Morangi*: Dandeswar Hazarika (Con.)
63. *Nalbari East*: Prabhat Narayan Chaudhury (Ind.)
64. *Nalbari West*: Tarun Sen Deka (CPI)
65. *Nazira*: Tankeswar Chetia (Con.)
66. *Nongpoh (R)*: Jor Manik Siem (Ind.)
67. *Nongstoin (R)*: Henry Cotton (Ind.)
68. *North Cachar Hills (R)*: Hamdhon Mohan Hapolangbar (Ind.)
69. *North-Lakhimpur*: Mohananda Bora (Con.)
70. *North Lakhimpur (R)*: Karka Chandra Doley (Con.)
71. *North Salmara*: Hareswar Das (Con.)
72. *North Salmara (R)*: Ghanshyam Das (Con.)
73. *Nowgong*: Phani Bora (CPI)
74. *Nowgong (R)*· Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
75. *Palasbari*: Radhika Ram Das (Con.)
76. *Panery*: Hiralal Patwari (Ind.)
77. *Panery (R)*: Pakhurai Deka (Ind.)
78. *Patharkandi*: Bishwanath Upadhyaya (PSP)
79. *Patharkandi (R)*· Gopesh Namasudra (CPI)
80. *Patacharkuchi*. Surendra Nath Das (Con.)
81. *Patacharkuchi (R)*: Birendra Kumar Das (PSP)
82. *Phulbari (R)*: Williamson A Sangma (Ind.)
83. *Rampur*: Hareswar Goswami (PSP)
84. *Rangiya*: Siddhi Nath Sarma (Con.)
85. *Rangiya (R)*: Baikuntha Nath Das (Con.)
86. *Rupohihat*: Mohammed Idris (Con.)
87. *Sakhowa*: Devendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
88. *Samaguri*: Smt. Usha Barthakur (Con.)
89. *Shillong*: Brojo Mohon Roy (Ind.)
90. *Sibsagar*: Girindra Nath Gogoi (Con.)
91. *Silchar East*: Moinul Huq Chaudhury (Con.)
92. *Silchar West*: Smt. Jyotsna Chanda (Con.)
93. *Sonai*: Nanda Kishore Sinha (Con.)
94. *Sonari*: Purnananda Chetia (Con.)
95. *Sorbhog*: Ghanashyam Talukdar (Ind.)
96. *South Salmara*: Sahadat Ali (PSP)
97. *Tarabari*: Tajuddin Ahmed (PSP)
98. *Tengakhat*: Manik Chandra Das (Con.)

99. *Teok*: Harinarayan Baruah (Con)
100. *Tezpur*: Kamala Prasad Agarwala (Con)
101. *Thowra*: Durgeswar Saikia (Con.)
102. *Tinsukia*: Radha Kishen Khemka (Con.)
103. *Tilabar*: Sarbeswar Bordoloi (Con)
104. *Tura (R)*: Mody K. Marak (Ind)
105. *Udarband*.: Tazamul Ali Barlaskar (Con)

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND SUB-DIVISIONS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Cachar Dist.	2,688	11,15,865
Hailakandi	512	1,95,650
Karimganj	709	3,78,324
Silchar	1,459	5,41,891
Darrang Dist.	3,369	9,13,841
Mangaldai	1,272	4,02,501
Tezpur	1,534	5,11,340
Garo Hills Dist.	3,149	2,42,075
Goalpara Dist.	3,983	11,08,124
Dhubri	1,054	4,74,602
Goalpara	1,098	3,28,289
Kokrajhar	1,827	3,05,233
Kameng Frontier Division	5,469	9,721 (a)
Kamrup Dist.	3,804	14,90,392
Barpeta	1,254	5,39,423
Gauhati	2,590	9,50,969
Lakhimpur Dist	4,927	10,78,157
Dibrugarh	2,808	8,31,968
North Lakhimpur	1,345	2,46,189
Lohit Frontier Division	9,059	27,119
Mizo Dist.	8,134	1,96,202
Aijal	4,861	1,35,985
Lungleh	3,282	60,217
Kohima Dist.	2,374	2,05,950
Mokokchung Dist.	1,924	1,07,891
Nowgong Dist.	2,167	8,86,955
Siang Frontier Division	8,196	10,761
Sibsagar Dist.	3,453	12,12,224
Golaghat	1,363	3,33,553
Jorhat	1,094	4,34,660
Sibsagar	1,019	4,44,011
Subansiri Frontier Division	5,984	—
Tirap Frontier Division	2,730	5,213
Tuensang Dist.	2,064	7,025
United Khasi—Jaintia Hills Dist.	5,541	3,63,599
Jowai	1,513	67,631
Shillong	4,041	2,95,968
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills Dist.	5,878	1,65,440
Mikir Hills	3,995	1,25,777
North Cachar	1,888	39,663

* Figures of area of districts on survey Area figures of those furnished by the State Government,

(a) Includes Subansiri Frontier Division for which separate figures are not available.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	2,23·12	2,27 32	2,29·56
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,51·87	4,39·44	4,31·64
Estate Duty	4·65	4·65	4 65
Taxes on Railway Fares	34·31	37·37	35·00
Land Revenue (net)	2,67·53	2,73·48	2,93·45
State Excise Duty	1,70·49	1,80 49	1,81·48
Stamps	41·31	45 51	53 57
Forest	1,38·23	1,59·41	1,53·97
Registration	7·89	8·13	8·25
Taxes on Vehicles	69 61	67·83	67·85
Sales Tax	2,64·71	2,59·66	2,99·50
Other Taxes and Duties	2,65·02	2,64 87	2,71·74
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	·36	·40	53
Debt Services	14·44	30·29	31·02
	5,47·92	5,33·75	1,28·38
	1,57 60	1,60·01	71 36
	2,22·67	5,43·40	1,62 56
	7,74·92	6,99·30	11,70 97
	1,05·14	1,06 14	2·11
Extraordinary	98 66	—	90 00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	37,60 45	40,41·45	36,87·49
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
	2,97·77	3,03 49	2,45·35
	65·21	69·35	68·89
	1,37·35	1,75 31	1,74 36
	1,71·47	1,68 07	1,86 41
	25·64	25·60	24·89
	25·47	27·81	26 14
Police	3,91·89	4,08·15	4,39·22
Ports and Pilotage	3·00	3 00	3 00
Scientific Departments	·42	·41	2·72
Education	6,10·98	6,52·26	8,07·75
Medical	1,68 39	1,60·36	1,69·44
Public Health	1,50·56	1,44·41	1,15·63
Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development	2,51·40	2,43·54	2,10·89
Animal Husbandry	62·41	61·62	54·83
Co-operation	67·96	46·58	54·24
Industries and Supplies	1,12·43	1,13·23	1,08·66
Miscellaneous Departments	11·21	14·61	16·27
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,59·75	5,93·02	5,22·11
Miscellaneous	2,75·15	6,63·92	2,44·95
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	1,99·27	1,92·16	2,25·76
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	35,87·73	40,66 90	37,01·51
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)1,72·72	(—)25·45	(—)14·02

BIHAR

Area: 67,198 sq. miles *Population :* 3,87,83,778 *Capital :* Patna
Principal language : Hindi

Governor : Zakir Husain

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Binodanand Jha	Ch[illegible]
Dip Narain Singh	Major Irrigation, Power, River Valley Projects and Information.
Bhola Paswan	Forests, Welfare, Public Works, Public Health Engineering and Excise.
Birchand Patel	Food, Supply, Health, Agriculture, Medium and Minor Irrigation
Satyendra Narayan Sinha	Education and Local Self-Government.
Jafar Imam	Law, Religious Trusts and Jails.
Ram Prakash Lal	Co-operation, Housing, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary
Zawar Hussain	Transport and Relief and Rehabilitation.
Janki Raman Mishra	Revenue.
Deputy Ministers	
Abdul A. Md. Noor	Food, Relief and Rehabilitation and Health
Kedar Pandey	General Administration, Political, Irrigation, Power, Transport and Labour.
Ambika Saran Singh	Finance, Law and Religious Trusts.
Chandrika Ram	Agriculture and Excise
Dev Narayan Yadav	Co-operation, Housing, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary, Public Works and Public Health Engineering.
Daroga Prasad Rai	Community Projects and Gram Panchayats.
L. N. Jha	Information
Abdul Gafoor	Revenue.
S. C Tubid	Forest and Welfare.
K. N Sinha	Industry.
L P. Shahi	Planning
N. K. Sinha	Local Self-Government.
Sahdeo Mahto	Jails.
Mungeri Lal	Education.
Parliamentary Secretaries	
Smt. Prabhawati Gupta	Community Development.
Smt. Manorama Pandey	Finance.
L.S. Tyagi	Gram Panchayats.
Smt. Sumitra Devi	Health
Chandrashekhar Singh	Industry.
Baidyanath Mehta, Baleshwa. Ram, H. N. Singh	Education and Local Self-Government.
J. P. Swatantra	Public Works.
Dumarlal Baitha	Law, Religious Trusts and Jails.

*As on April 20, 1961.

Chief Secretary

M. S. Rao

PATNA HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice .. .. V. Ramaswami

Puisne Judges .. .. .. K. Ahmad,
S. C. Misra, R. K. Choudhury,
K. Sahai,
R. K. Prasad, K. Singh,
H. K. Choudhury, K. Dayal,
U. N. Sinha,
N. L. Untwalia,
H. Mahapatra, Tarakeshwar Nath,
Anant Singh, S. P. Singh, Ramratna Singh,
G. N. Prasad.

Advocate-General .. Mahabir Prasad

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman .. .. .. K. S V. Raman

Members .. .. .. B. M. K. Sinha, Ram Jiwan Singh.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : V. P. Varma *Deputy Speaker* . Prabhunath Sing

1. *Adapur:* Braj Nandan Shrama (Ind)
2. *Alamnagar.* Yadunandan Jha (Con.)
3. *Amarpur.* Shital Prasad Bhagat (Con)
4. *Amour:* Md. Ismail (Ind)
5. *Araria.* Ziaur Rahman (Con.)
6. *Arrah:* Rang Bahadur Prasad (Con.)
7. *Arrah Mufassil:* Ambika Singh (Con.)
8. *Arwal:* Budhan Mehta (Con.)
9. *Ashthawan* Nandkishore Prasad Singh (Janta)
10. *Atri:* Shivaratan Singh (Con.)
11. *Aurangabad:* Priyabrat Narayan Sinha (Con.)
12. *Bachhwara:* Baidyanath Prasad Singh (PSP)
13. *Bagaha:* Kedar Pandey (Con.)
14. *Bagaha (R):* Narsingh Baitha (Con.)
15. *Bagodar (R):* Kailash Pati Singh (Janta)
16. *Bahadurganj:* Lakhan Lal Kapoor (PSP)
17. *Bahera East:* Maheshkant Sharma (Con.)
18. *Bahera South:* Smt. Krishna Devi (Con.)
19. *Bahera West:* Harinath Misra (Con.)
20. *Baikunthpur.* Trivikram D Narayan Singh (Ind.)
21. *Baisea* Abdul Ahad Mohamm Noor (Con.)
22. *Ballia:* Brahamdeo Narayan Sin (Con.)
23. *Bakhtearpur:* Mohammad Salahu din Choudhary (Con.)
24. *Banapur:* Smt. Uma Pandey (Cor
25. *Banka:* Smt. Bindhyabasini De (Con.)
26. *Barauli* Abdul Gaffoor (Con.)
27. *Barh.* Ram Yatan Singh (Con)
28. *Barhampur:* Lalan Prasad Sin (Con)
29. *Barharia:* Qamrul Haque (Con.)
30. *Barhi:* Rameshwar Prasad Mahtl (Janta)
31. *Barachati:* Shreedhar Nara (Con.)
32. *Barari:* Basudeo Prasad Sing (Con.)
33. *Barhait (R):* Babulal Tudu (J
34. *Bairarpur:* Harihar Mahto (Con
35. *Barkagaon:* Smt. Sashank Manja (Janta)
36. *Baruraj:* Ramchandra Prasad Sal (Con.)
37. *Basantpur East:* Sabhapati Sinh (PSP)

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Pra Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Janta Party (Janta) : Jharkhan Party (JP); Independent (Ind.).

38. *Basantpur West.* Krishna Kant Singh (Con)
39 *Begusarai·* Saryu Prasad Sinha (Con.)
40 *Begusarai (R)·* Medni Paswan (Con)
41. *Belsand* Ramanand Singh (PSP)
42. *Benipatti East* Shubhchandra Mishra (Con)
43. *Benipatti West* Chotey Prasad Singh (Con)
44 *Bermo* Brajeshwar Prasad Singh (Janta)
45 *Bettiah* Jaya Narayan Prasad (Con)
46 *Bettiah (R)* Jagannath Prasad Swatantra (Con)
47 *Bhabhua* Ali Waris Khan (Con.)
48 *Bhabhua (R)·* Dularchand Ram (Con)
49. *Bhagalpur:* Satyendra Narayan Agrawal (Con)
50. *Bhawanthpur* Jadunandan Tewari (Con)
51 *Bhawanthpur (R)* Ramdhenı Chamar (Con)
52 *Bhorey* Rambalı Pandey (PSP)
53 *Bhorey (R)* Chandrika Ram (Con)
54. *Bihpur* Prabhu Narayan Roy (CPI)
55. *Bihar North* Ahmed Syed Bashiruddin (Con)
56. *Bihar South* Girwardharı Singh (Con)
57. *Bikram* Smt. Manorama Devi (Con.)
58. *Bikramganj* Smt. Manorama Pandey (Con)
59. *Biroul·* Jainaram Jha Vineet (Con)
60. *Bodh Gaya·* Smt. Santi Devi (Con)
61. *Borio (R)·* Jetha Kisku (JP)
62. *Burhee·* Kapildeo Singh (PSP)
63. *Buxar* Sheokumar Thakur (Con)
64. *Chaibasa (R).* Sukhdeo Manjhi (JP)
65. *Chainpur (R)* Phabianus Oraon (JP)
66. *Chakradharpur* Shyamal Kumar Pasari (JP)
67. *Chakradharpur (R)* Hari Charan Soy (JP)
68. *Chandi* Deogan Prasad Singh (Con)
69. *Chandil* Dhananjoy Mahto (Con)
70 *Chandil (R):* Jatindra Nath Rajak (Ind.)
71 *Chanpatia* Smt. Ketaki Devi (Con)
72. *Chapra·* Prabhunath Sinha (Con)
73. *Chapra (R)·* Jaglal Chaudhary (Con)
74. *Chas* Hardayal Sharma (Con)
75. *Chatra·* Shaligram Singh (Janta)
76. *Champaran* Nand Kishore Singh (Janta)
77. *Chautham:* Ghanshyam Singh (Con)
78. *Colgong* Syed Maqbool Ahmed (Con)
79 *Colgong (R).* Bhola Nath Das (Con)
80. *Dalsingh Sarai·* Mishri Singh (Con.)
81. *Dalsingh Sarai (R):* Baleshwar Ram (Con.)
82. *Daltonganj·* Umeshwari Charan (Con.)
83 *Daraulı·* Rajendra Prasad Singh (Janta)
84 *Daraulı (R)* Ram Basawan Ram (Con)
85 *Darbhanga Central.* Sayeedul Haque (Con)
86 *Darbhanga North:* Hirdyanarayan Choudary (Con.)
87. *Darbhanga South·* Janki Raman Prasad Misra (Con)
88 *Darbhanga South (R)* Babuyelal Mahto (Con)
89. *Daudnagar.* Sayeed Ahmad Quadri (Con)
90. *Dawath.* Krishnaraj Sinha (Con.)
91. *Dehri ·* Basawan Singh (PSP)
92 *Deoghar* Smt. Shailbala Roy (Con)
93. *Deoghar (R)* Mangu Lal Das (Con)
94. *Dhaka :* Masoodur Rahman (Con)
95. *Dhanaha* Jogendra Prasad (PSP)
96. *Dhanbad* Vacant
97. *Dhamdaha* Laxmi Narain Sudhansu (Con.)
98. *Dhamdaha (R).* Bhola Shastri Paswan (Con)
99 *Dhoraiya* Samiuddin (Con)
100. *Dinapur* Jagat Narain Lal (Con)
101. *Dinara·* Ram Ashish Singh (PSP)
102. *Dumka·* Sanath Rout (JP)
103. *Dumka (R)* Benjamin Hansda (JP)
104 *Dumraon·* Ganga Prasad Singh (Con)
105. *Fatua* Shiv Mahadev Prasad (PSP)
106. *Fatwa (R)* Keshav Prasad (Janta)
107 *Forbesganj* Sita Prasad Gupta (Con)
108 *Forbesganj (R).* Dumar Lal Baitha (Con)
109 *Garhwa·* Rajeshwari Saroj Dass (Con)
110. *Garkha* Ramjaipal Singh Yadav (PSP)
111. *Gawan* Nageshwar Rai (Janta)
112. *Gawan (R)* Gopal Rabidas (JP)
113. *Gaya·* Mohammad Latifur Rahman (Con.)
114 *Gaya Mufussil·* Hardeo Singh (Con)
115. *Ghatsilla·* Shishir Kumar Mahato (JP)
116. *Ghatsilla (R)·* Shyam Charan Murmu (JP)
117. *Ghorasahan:* Mangal Prasad Yadav (Con)
118. *Giridih·* Kamakhya Narain Singh (Janta)
119. *Giridih (R):* Hemlal Pragnait (Janta)
120 *Gobindganj* Dhrub Narain Mani Tripathy (Con)

121. *Godda*· Manilal Yadav (JP)
122. *Godda (R)*. Chunka Hembrom (JP)
123. *Gopalganj:* Vacant.
124. *Gopalpur:* Mani Ram Singh (CPI)
125 *Gumla (R):* Sukra Oraon (JP)
126. *Hajipur:* Dip Narain Sinha (Con.)
127. *Harsidhi* Smt. Parbati Devi (Con)
128. *Hazaribagh :* Basant Narain Singh (Janta)
129. *Hilsa.* Lalsingh Tyagi (Con.)
130. *Hisua*· Smt Rajkumari Devi (Con)
131. *Imamganj*· Ambika Prasad Singh (Ind)
132. *Jahanabad* Fida Hussain (Con)
133. *Jahanabad (R).* Mahabir Chaudari (Con)
134. *Jainagar:* Deonarain Yadav (Con.)
135. *Jainagar (R)*· Ramkrishna Mahto (Con.)
136 *Jale*y: Tahir Hussain (Con.)
137. *Jamalpur:* Jogendra Mahto (Con.)
138. *Jamshedpur.* Kedar Das (CPI)
139. *Jamtara*· Satrughan Besra (JP)
140. *Jamua.* Indra Narain Singh (Janta)
141. *Jamui* Hari Prasad Sharma (Con.)
142. *Jamui*: (*R*)· Bhola Manjhi (CPI)
143. *Jhajha*· Chandrasekhar Singh (Con)
144 *Jhajha (R)*· Bhagwat Murmu (Con)
145. *Jhanjharpur:* Deochandra Jha (Con)
146. *Jugsalai* V.G. Gopal (Con.)
147. *Kadwa* Mohiuddin Mokhtar (Con)
148. *Kanti*· Yamuna Prasad Tripathy (Con)
149. *Katihar:* Sukhdeo Narain Sinha (Con)
150 *Katihar (R):* Babulal Manjhi (Con)
151. *Katoria* Raghbendra Narain Singh (Con)
152. *Katoria (R).* Vacant.
153. *Katra North*· Rambriksh Benipuri (PSP)
154 *Katra South:* Nitishwar Prasad Sinha (Con)
155. *Kesaria*· Smt. Prabhawati Gupta (Con)
156 *Khagaria*· Kedarnarayan Singh Azad (Con.)
157. *Khagaria (R)* Mishri Sada (Con.)
158. *Khajauli:* Shakoor Ahmad (Con.)
159. *Kharagpur:* Narendra Prasad Singh (Con)
160 *Kunti (R)*· Bir Singh
161. *Kishanganj*· Abdul H
162. *Kisharpur:* Baidyanath (Con)
163. *Koch*· Ganauri Prasad Singh (Con)
164. *Kodarma*· G P. Tirpathy (Janta)
165. *Kolebira (R)* Sushil Kumar Bage (JP)
166. *Kuchaikote :* Vachaspati Sharma (Con.)
167. *Kurtha:* Kameshwar Sharma (Con.)
168. *Lalganj North*· Laluteshwar Prasad Shahi (Con.)
169. *Lalganj South:* Birchand Patel (Con.)
170. *Latehar*· Lal Jagdhatri Nath Sah Deo (Janta)
171. *Latehar (R):* John Munjni (JP)
172. *Laukaha*· Smt. Ramdulari Shastri (Con)
173 *Lauria:* Subh Narain Prasad (Con.)
174. *Lesliganj.* Rajkishore Singh (Con)
175. *Lesliganj (R)*· Ram Krishan Ram (JP)
176. *Littipara (R)*: Ramcharan Kisku (JP)
177. *Lohardaga (R)*· Prittam Kujur (JP)
178. *Madhepura* Radanandan Jha (Con)
179. *Madhipura*· Bhupendra Narayan Mandal (Ind)
180. *Madhuban:* Rupalal Rai (Ind)
181. *Madhubani East* Arjun Prasad Singh (Con)
182. *Madhubani West.* Ramakant Jha (PSP)
183. *Mohagama:* Mahendra Mahto (PSP)
184 *Maharajganj*· Smt. Anusuya (Con.)
185. *Mahnar:* Smt. Banarsi Devi (Con)
186. *Mahua.* Vindeshwari Prasad Varma (Speaker)
187. *Mahua (R)*· Shivnandan Ram (Con)
188. *Majhgaon (R):* Saran Balmuch (JP)
189. *Makhdumpur.* Mithileshwar Prasad Sinha (Con)
190. *Mandar* Ramvilas Prasad (JP)
191. *Mandar (R)* Ignes Kujur (JP)
192. *Mandu*· Moti Ram (Janta)
193. *Maner.* Bhagwan Singh (Ind.)
194. *Manihari*· Smt. Parvati Devi (Con.)
195. *Manjari (R).* Sanatan Samad (JP)
196. *Manjhi*· Girish Tiwari (Con.)
197. *Manoharpur.* Lopo Deogam (JP)
198. *Marhowrah* Devi Lalji (PSP)
199. *Masrakh North* Mrityunjaya Singh (PSP)
200. *Masrakh South*· Smt. Raj Kumari Devi (Con)
201. *Masaurhi* Nawal Kishore Sinha (Con)
202. *Masaurhi (R)* Smt. Saraswati Chaudhary (Con)
203. *Mirapur*· Janak Singh (Con)

Devi

207. *Mokameh* Jagdish Narain Singh (Con)
208. *Monghyr*· Nirapad Mukherjee (Con)
209. *Motihari* Smt. Shakuntala Devi (Con)
210. *Motihari (R)*: B gu Ram (Con.)
211. *Murliganj :* Sheonandan Prasad Mandal (Con.)
212. *Muzaffarpur:* Mahamaya Prasad Sinha (PSP)
213. *Muzaffarpur Mufassil* Ramjanam Ojha (PSP)

214. *Nabinagar* Priyabrat Narain Singh (PSP)
215. *Nabinagar (R)* Deodhari Ram (Con)
216. *Nalla*. Umeshar Prasad (JP)
217 *Nalla (R)*. Babulal Marandi (JP)
218 *Naubatpura* Ramkhelawan Sinha (Con.)
219 *Nawada* Manzoor Ahmad (Con.)
220. *Nawanagar* Rajaram Arya (Con.)
221 *Nirsa*. Ram Narain Sharma (Con)
222 *Nirsa (R)* Lakshmi Narain Manjhi (Con)
223. *Nokha*· Jagdish Prasad (Con)
224. *Palasy* Sm' Shanti Devi (Con)
225. *Paliganj* Chandradeo Prasad Verma (PSP)
226. *Pakaur*. Smt Jyotirmoyee Devi (Con)
227 *Pakaur (R)* Jitu Kisku (Con)
228. *Parbata* Smt Laxmi Devi (Con)
229 *Parsa*· Daroga Prasad Roy (Con)
230 *Paroo* Nawal Kishore Sinha (Con)
231 *Paroo (R)*· Chandu Ram (Con.)
232. *Patahi* Bibhushan Kumar (Con)
233 *Patepur*· Manzur Ahsan Azad (Con)
234 *Patna East* Smt. Zohra Ahmad (Con)
235. *Patna South*. Badrinath Verma (Con)
236 *Patna West*· Ramsaran Sao (Con)
237 *Phulpras* Rasik Lal Yadav (Con)
238 *Pipra* Ganganath Mishra (Ind)
239 *Piro*· Smt Sumitra Devi (Con)
240 *Piro (R)* Nagina Dusadh (Con)
241 *Pirpainty* Ramjanam· Mahto (Con)
242. *Potka (R)*· Supai Soren (JP)
243. *Pratapganj* · Khubal Mahto (Con.)
244. *Pupri North* Smt. Sudama Chaudhary (Con)
245 *Pupri South* Devendra Jha (PSP)
246 *Purnea* Kamaldeo Narain Sinha (Con)
247. *Rafiganj* Sarjoo Prasad Sinha (Con)
248. *Raghopur* Haribansh Narain Sinha (Con)
249. *Raghunathpur* Ramdeo Sinha (PSP)
250. *Rajauli* Ramswaroop Prasad Yadav (Con.)
251. *Rajgrih* Shyamsunder Prasad (Janta)
252. *Rajgrih (R)* Baldeo Prasad (Con)
253. *Rajmahal* Bindodanand Jha (Con)
254. *Ramgarh (Santhal Pargans Distt)* (R) Sukhu Murmu (Con)
255. *Ramgarh* Tara Prasad Bakshi (Janta)
256 *Ramgarh (Hazaribagh Distt.) (R)* Rameshwar Manjhi (JP)
257. *Ramgarh (Shahabad Distt.)* Dasarath Tiwari (PSP)
258. *Ranchi*. Jaganath Mahto (JP)
259. *Ranchi (R)* Ramratan Ram (Con)
260. *Ranchi Sadar*. Chintamani Saran Nath Sahdeo (JP)
261. *Ranigani* Ram Narayan Mandal (Con)
262 *Raxaul* Radha Pandey (Con.)
263. *Rosera* Mahabir Raut (Con)
264 *Rusisadpur* Tribeni Prasad Singh (Con)
265. *Rupoli*. Braj Bihari Singh (Con.)
266. *Sahar*. Sheo Pujan Rai (Con.)
267. *Saharsa* Smt Vishweshwari Devi (Con.)
268. *Sakra* Kapildeo Narain Sinha (Con)
269. *Sakra (R)*· Ram Gulam Chaudary (Con)
270 *Samastipur East* Sahdeo Mahto (Con.)
271. *Samastipur West* Jadunandan Sahay (Con)
272 *Sandesh* Jhaman Prasad (Con.)
273. *Sarath* Kam Deo Prasad Singh (PSP)
274. *Sasaram* Bipin Bihari Singh (PSP)
275. *Sasaram (R)* Ramadhar Dusadh (PSP)
276. *Saraikela* Aditya Pratap Singh Deo (Ind)
277 *Shahpur*· Ramanand Tewary (PSP)
278 *Sherghat* Mohammad Shahjehan (Con)
279. *Sheikhpura* Shiv Shankar Sinha (Con)
280. *Sheikhpura (R)* Smt Leela Devi (Con)
281 *Sheohar* Girijanandan Singh (Ind)
282 *Sheohar (R)* Ram Swaroop Ram (Ind)
283. *Shikarpur (R)*· Supai Murmu (JP)
284 *Shikarpur* Singheshwar Prasad Verma (PSP)
285 *Sidh* Bhola Nath Bhagat (Con)
286 *Sikta* Fazlur Rahman (Con)
287 *Simdega (R)* Marshal Kullu (JP)
288 *Singhia* Braj Mohan Prasad Singh (Con)
289 *Singhia (R)* Ku Shyama Kumari (Con)
290. *Sissai (R) Kirpa Oraon (JP)*
291 *Sitamarhi North* Kuldip Narayan Yadav (Con)
292 *Sitamarhi South* Ramsewak Saran (PSP)
293. *Siwan* Sundari Devi (Con)
294 *Sonbarsa (Saharsa Distt)*· Upendra Narain Singh (Con.)
295. *Sonbarsa (R)* Jageshwar Hajra (Con.)
296. *Sonharsa (Muzaffarpur Distt)* : Ramnandan Rai (Con)
297 *Sonepur* Ram Binod Singh (Ind)
298. *Sultanganj*· Smt. Saraswati Devi (Con.)
299. *Supaul* Lahtan Choudhary (Con)
300 *Sursand*· Maheswara Prasad Narain Sinha (Con)
301. *Suraigarh* Karyanand Sharma (CPI)
302. *Tajpur*. Karpoori Thakur (PSP)

303. *Tamar (R)*: Dhan Singh Munda (JP)
304. *Tarapur:* Basuki Nath Rai (Con.)
305. *Teghra:* Ramchantra Sinha (Ind.)
306 *Tekari:* Sukhdeo Verma (Con)
307. *Tekari (R).* Rameshwar Manjhi (Con.)
308. *Topchanchi·* Smt. Manorama Sinha (Con)
309. *Topchanchi (R)·* Ram Lal Chamar (Con.)
310. *Torpa (R)·* Julius Munda (JP)
311. *Tribeniganj.* Jogeshwar Jha (Con.)
312. *Tribeniganj (R)* Tul Mohan Ram (Con.)
313. *Tundi.* Ramchandra Prasad Sharma (Con.)
314. *Warsaliganj* . Deonandan Prasad (CPI)
315 *Warsaliganj (R).* Chetu Ram (Con.)
316. *Warisnagar East:* Sundar Singh (Con.)
317. *Warisnagar West·* Smt. Ram Sukumari Devi (Con.)
318. *Ziradei·* Zawar Hussain (Con.)
319. *Nominated·* Smt. Elisee Augier.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman: Brajraj Krishna — *Deputy Chairman* : Vacant

1. Abdul Sami Nadoi ..	Legislative Assembly	49. Kapildeo Narayan Singh	Local Authorities
2. Smt. Abhirama Devi ..	,,	50. Smt. Kishori Devi	,,
3. Smt. Ahmadi Sattar .	,,	51. Krishna Nandan Sahay	,,
4. Rajendra Narain Yadav	,,	52. Lakshmikant Jha	,,
5. Baburam Hemrom ..	,,	53. Mahadeonand Gir	,,
6. Basanta Chandra Ghosh	,,	54. Mathura Prasad Singh	,,
7. Bhagwat Prasad ..	,,	55. Mayanand Thakur	,,
8. Budhan Rai Verma .	,,	56. Smt. Parvati Devi .	,,
9. Chandeshwar Narain Prasad Sinha	,,	57. Pirthi Chand Kisku	,,
10. Ganganand Singh ..	,,	58 Qudratullah ..	,,
11. Harihar Singh	,,	59 Radha Krishna Prasad Singh	,,
12. Jafar Imam ..	,,	60. Raghunandan Singh Chaudhary .	,,
13. Jageshwar Prasad ..	,,	61. Ram Bilas Sharma .	,,
14. Jitu Lal ..	,,	62. Ram Das ..	,,
15 Joel Lakra .. .	,,	63. Ram Lakhan Pande	,,
16 Kamta Prasad Sinha .	,,	64. Ram Prakash Lal	,,
17. Krishna Mohan Pyare Singh	,,	65. Ritlal Prasad Verma	,,
18 Kushehwar Sinha	,,	66. Samu Charan Tubid	,,
19. Mukteshwar Sinha ..	,,	67. Syed Nazir Haidar .	,,
20. Mungeri Lal .	,,	68 Subodh Kumar Sen	,,
21. Nurullah	,,	69. Anil Kumar Sen	Graduates
22. Pashupati Singh ..	,,	70. Harendra Prasad Jha	,,
23. Radha Govind Prasad ..	,,	71. Krishna Bahadur .	,,
24. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi	,,	72. Lokesh Nath Jha	,,
25. Ramraj Jajware ..	,,	73. Purenendu Narayan Sinha	,,
26. Ram Sekhar Sinha ..	,,	74. Ranendra Nath Roy .	,,
27. Shri Krishna Singh ..	,,	75. Ravaneshwar Mishra	,,
28. Shyama Prasad Sinha ..	,,	76. Sawalia Bihari Lal Verma	,,
29. Sidheshwari Prasad Sinha	,,	77. Binda Charan Verma ..	Teachers
30 Sita Ram Jagatramka ..	,,	78. Bindyeshwar Mishra ..	,,
31. Sita Ram Yadav ..	,,	79. Goloke Behari Choudhary	,,
32. Syed Fazlur Rahman ..	,,	80. Jagdish Sharma ..	,,
33. Theodore Bodra ..	,,	81. Kailash Sinha	,,
34. Vacant.	,,	82. Mahendra Prasad	,,
35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari ..	Local Authorities	83. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh	,,
36. Bhola Mandal	,,	84. Tapaswi Nath Jha ..	,,
37. Bidyakar Kavi ..	,,	85. Smt. Anis Imam ..	Nominated
38 Bir Narain Chand ..	,,	86 Brajraj Krishna ..	,,
39. Braj Behari Prasad ..	,,	87. Gauri Shankar Dalmia	,,
40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha	,,	88. Jagannath Prasad Mishra	,,
41. Braj Mohan Agarwala	,,	89. Jadeva Prasad ..	,,
42. Devakinandan Prasad ..	,,	90. Smt. Kamal Kamini Prasad	,,
43. Deva Saran Sinha ..	,,	91. B R. Mishra	,,
44. Hari Krishan Lal ..	,,	92. Mohan Lal Mahato	,,
45. Jageshwar Mandal ..	,,	93. Smt. Savitri Devi	,,
46. Jamuna Prasad Singh ..	,,	94. Shiva Chandra Sharma	,,
47. Janaki Nandan Singh ..	,,	95. B. P. S nha	,,
48. Kalyan Lal	,,	96. Tridib Nath Banerjee	,,

*As on April 20, 1961.

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND SUB-DIVISIONS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Bhagalpur Dist. ..	2,179	14,29,069
Banka	1,194	5,87,760
Sadar	929	8,41,309
Champaran Dist. ..	3,553	22,15,343
Bettiah . .	1,997	10,71,382
Sadar .. .	1,528	14,43,961
Darbhanga Dist.	3,345	37,69,534
Madhubani .	1,504	13,61,699
Sadar . .	880	10,78,089
Samastipur . .	1,126	13,29,746
Dhanbad Dist. .	1,114	9,05,783
Gaya Dist. .. .	4,766	30,70,499
Aurangabad . ..	1,270	6,96,115
Jahanabad .	607	5,82,567
Nawada	951	6,13,724
Sadar	1,911	11,78,093
Hazaribagh Dist. .	7,010	19,37,210
Chatra .. .	1,544	3,62,514
Giridih .. .	2,046	7,00,202
Sadar	3,404	9,74,494
Monghyr Dist. .	3,975	28,49,127
Begusarai . .	715	7,93,942
Jamui . .	1,303	5,33,079
Khagaria ..	757	5,84,902
Sadar . .	1,168	9,37,204
Muzaffarpur Dist.	3,018	35,20,739
Hajipur .. .	786	9,42,472
Sadar .. .	1,222	13,77,181
Sitamarhi	1,007	12,01,086
Palamau Dist. ..	4,930	9,85,767
Latehar . ..	1,671	2,01,560
Sadar	3,250	7,84,207
Patna Dist. ..	2,164	25,28,272
Barh .. .	572	5,32,010
Bihar .. .	782	8,34,390
Dinapur	437	5,33,552
Patna City .	30	1,61,870
Patna Sadar	295	4,66,450
Purnea Dist. .	4,257	22,52,159
Araria .	991	537,600
Kishanganj .	1,332	5,60,503(a)
Sadar ..	2,562	14,27,128(a)
Ranchi Dist. .	7,133	18,61,207
Gumla . ..	2,056	4,21,922
Khunti .. .	1,545	4,12,950
Sadar .	2,069	7,44,423
Simdega	1,247	2,81,912
Saharsa Dist. ..	2,088	13,08,198
Madhepura .	1,156	8,76,651
Supaul ..	987	4,31,547
Santhal Parganas Dist.	5,470	23,22,092
Deoghar .	951	4,22,824
Dumka .	1,474	5,37,200
Godda .. .	854	4,47,976
Jamtara . .	696	2,90,056
Pakur . .	699	2,77,421
Rajmahal ..	846	3,46,615
Saran Dist. .	2,669	31,55,144
Gopalganj ..	786	8,22,854
Sadar	1,043	12,56,306
Siwan	849	10,75,984
Shahabad Dist.	4,404	26,88,440
Bhabua .	1,237	4,40,138
Buxar .	683	5,36,754
Sadar . ..	920	8,85,270
Sasaram .. .	1,483	8,26,278
Singhbhum Dist. .	5,722	16,85,195
Dhalbhum	1,167	6,13,504
Sadar . .	2,718	6,67,390
Seraikela	590	1,99,922

* Provisional figures compiled on the basis of [illegible] 1951. Area of districts and sub-divisions other than those of Survey of India survey. Area of Survey of India furnished by the State Government

(a) Includes portions transferred to West Bengal.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	5,62·59	5,62 59	6,03·00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	8,48·68	11,24·79	10,91·70
Estate Duty	30 00	21·00	22·00
Taxes on Railway Fares	1,18 88	1,29·49	1,22·00
Land Revenue (net) . .	11,83·27	10,43 46	10,22·37
State Excise Duties	4,91·89	5,35·84	5,31·84
Stamps	2,36·52	2,49 33	2,50·33
Forest	1,65·75	1,66·75	1,62·71
Registration	67·17	71·97	72·00
Taxes on Vehicles	8 00	9·77	10·20
Sales Tax	6,78·62	9,30·76	10,09·76
Other Taxes and Duties	1,31·71	1,40·91	1,14·77
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,41·57	79 56	2,76 57
Debt Services	82 02	69·84	69 85
Civil Administration	17,59·56	18,53·81	10,03 15
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	92 76	88·87	72·61
Miscellaneous (net)	4,23 32	1,59·93	3,18 25
Contributions, and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	6,18 38	8,02·27	17,76 70
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	2,88·25	3,42·12	—
Extraordinary	6·30	6 01	7·00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	79,35·24	83,89·07	84,46·81
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	6,08,61	6,25·07	6,17 04
[illegible]	78·15	99·31	97·01
[illegible]	4,64·17	6,00·93	5,36·12
[illegible]	5,27·55	5,31·51	6,19·54
[illegible]	1,07·92	1,12·50	1,11·90
[illegible]	1,11 48	1,17·29	1,13·41
Police	5,23·89	5,67·66	5,74·39
Scientific Departments	9·57	8·58	13·35
Education	13,20 49	13,38·87	15,84 92
Medical	3,45·21	3,69·31	3,90 49
Public Health	3,37·15	3,59·96	3,50·99
Agriculture	3,87·23	4,21·27	4,64·42
Animal Husbandry	1,21·54	1,64·26	1,57·30
Co-operation	3,74·50	3,73·38	3,95·32
Industries and Supplies	2,43·86	2,52·62	3,69 27
Miscellaneous Departments	66·36	67·90	90·51
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,41·30	3,71·42	3,17·89
Electricity Schemes	·28	·52	(—) ·94
Miscellaneous	3,95 42	4 64·61	4,65·46
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	7,05·49	7,45·31	6,37·34
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	70,70·17	75,92·28	79,07·73
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)8,65·07	(+)7,96·79	(+)5,39·08

GUJARAT

Area : 72,138 sq. miles. *Population* : 1,62,62,135 *Capital* : Ahmedabad
Principal language : Gujarati

Governor : Mehdi Nawaz Jung

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Jivraj N. Mehta	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning and Finance.
Rasikhlal U Parikh	Home, Information, Accommodation Control and Ports
Ratubhai M. Adani	Co-operation, Sarvodaya, Cottage Industries, Community Projects, Panchayats, District Local Boards, Housing, Roads and Buildings, Irrigation and Labour.
Maneklal C Shah	Health, Fisheries, Printing Presses, Civil Supplies, Municipalities, Road Transport, Industries, Electricity and Jails
Hitendra K Desai	Law, Judiciary, Education, Agriculture, Forests, Prohibition and Excise, Social Welfare and Rehabilitation
Deputy Ministers	
Premjibhai B. Thakkar	Roads and Buildings, Housing and Ports.
Jaswantlal S Shah	Co-operation, Sarvodaya, Community Projects and Cottage Industries.
Chhotubhai M Patel	Road Transport, Industries and Electricity.
Bahadurbhai K Patel	Agriculture and Forests.
Maldevji M. Odedra	Finance.
Akbarali A. Jasdanwala	Land, Accommodation Control and Fisheries.
Smt. Urmilaben P Bhatt	Prohibition and Excise, Social Welfare and Rehabilitation.
Smt Kamalaben M Patel	Health and Jails.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister	
Shantilal S Shah	

Chief Secretary
V. Isvaran

GUJARAT HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	K T Desai.
Puisne Judges	J N Shelat, N.M Miabhoy, V B Raju, P.N. Bhagvati, R.B Mehta, A.R. Bakshi,
Advocate-General	J M. Thakore

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	R.T. Leuva.
Member	R.S. Parikh

*As on April 20, 1961.

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Mansinhji Bhasaheb *Deputy Speaker* · Ambalal Chhotalal Shah

1. *Abadasa :* Jaminyatray Gulabshanker Vaidya (Con)
2. *Ahmedabad .* Bhavanishankar Bapuji Mehta (Con)
3. *Amreli* · Jivaraj Narayan Mehta (Con)
4. *Anand North :* M S. Patel (Con)
5. *Anand South .* Smt. Kamalben Maganbhai Patel (Con.)
6. *Anjar :* Premji Bhawanji Thacker (Con)
7. *Ankaleshwar* Harisinh Bhagubawa Mahida (Con.)
8. *Bansda (R)* · Bahadurbhai Kuthabhai Patel (Con.)
9. *Bardoli :* Kalyanjibhai Vithalbhai Mehta (Con.)
10. *Baria.* Jayantkumar Kashiram Pandya (CPI)
11. *Baroda City East :* N D. Chokshi (Con.)
12. *Baroda City West :* Bhailalbhai Garbaddas Contractor (Con.)
13. *Bayad :* Lalusing Kishorsing Rahewar (Ind)
14. *Bhanvad* · Harilal Ramji Nakum (Con)
15. *Bhavnagar .* Vrijlal Gokaldas Vora (Con.)
16. *Bhiloda :* H.M Gandhi (Con.)
17. *Bhiloda (R) :* K.R. Parmar (Con)
18. *Bhuj :* Kundanlal Jashwantlal Dholakia (Con.)
19. *Borsad North* · Shivabhai Ashabhai Patel (Con.)
20. *Borsad South :* Madhavsinh Fulsinh Solanki (Con)
21. *Botad:* Chhaganbhai Laljibhai Gopani (Con).
22. *Broach :* Bhupendrabhai Bapalal Modi (CPI)
23. *Bulsar :* Gopalji Dahyabhai Desai (Con)
24. *Bulsar (R) :* Naranbhai Madhavbhai Rathod (Con)
25. *Cambay :* Hussein Yawar Najme Sani (Con.)
26. *Chanasma* · Khodabhai Shivabhai Patel (Ind)
27. *Chhota Udepur* · Bhagwanbhai Ranchhod Patel (Con.)
28. *Chhota Udepur (R) :* Bhanjibhai Garbad Tadavi (Con.)
29. *Chikhli (R) :* Smt. Shantaben Kalidas Patel (Con)
30. *Chorasi :* Smt. Urmilaben Premshanker Bhatt (Con.)
31. *Dabhoi :* Ambalal Chhotalal Shah (Con)
32. *Dangs :* Naranbhai Lashabhai Patel (Ind)
33. *Dariapur Kazipur :* Mohanlal Popatlal Vyas (Con.)
34. *Daskroi :* Chhotalal Narandas Patel (Ind)
35. *Deesa* Popatlal Mulshanker Joshi (Con)
36. *Deesa (R) :* Gamanbhai Nanji Parmar (Con)
37. *Dehgam* · Chaturbhai Mangalbhai Amin (Ind)
38. *Dhandhuka :* Dwarkadas Amritlal Patel (Ind.)
39. *Dharampur :* Rama Balu Jadav (PSP)
40. *Dholka :* Maneklal Chunilal Shah (Con)
41. *Dhoraji :* Bhagawnji Bhanji Patel (Con.)
42. *Dharangadhra :* Bhupatbhai Vrijlal Desai (Con.)
43. *Dohad* · Jaising Mansing Solanki (Con.)
44. *Dwarka :* Bhudarji Dosabhai Meshwania (Con.)
45. *Ellis Bridge :* Ganpatram Gokaldas Patel (Ind)
46. *Godhra :* Pratapsing Motising (Con)
47. *Gomatipur :* Shamprasad Rupshanker Vasavda (Con)
48. *Gomatipur (R) :* Jesingji Govindbhai Parmar (Con)
49. *Halol* · Vijaysinhji Bharatsinghji Chauhan (Con)
50. *Halvad :* Trambaklal Mohanlal Dave (Con.)
51. *Idar :* Vadilal Premchand Mehta (Con)
52. *Idar (R) :* Govindbhai Manabhai Bhambhai (Con)
53. *Jamalpur :* Karim Rahmanji Chhipa (Con.)
54. Jamjodhpur . Nanji Devji Sinoja (Con.)
55. Jambusar : Chhotubhai Makanbhai Patel (Con)
56. *Jamnagar :* Smt. Manjulaben Jayantilal Dave (Con.)
57. *Jasdan :* Akbarali Amji Jasdanwala (Con.)
58. *Jetpur :* Gajanan Bhavanishankar Joshi (Con)
59. *Jhagdia :* Dalpatbhai Amarsinh Visawa (Con)
60. *Jhalod :* Narsinhbhai Kanjibhai Hathila (Con)
61. *Jodia :* Kantilal Premchand Shah (Con)
62. *Junagarh :* Smt. Pushpaben Janardan Mehta (Con.)
63. *Kadi* · Chhotalal Maganlal Patel (Ind)
64. *Kaira :* Ramanlal Nagjibhai Patel (Ind.)
65. *Kalol :* Shankarji Maganji Thakarda (Ind.)
66. *Kalupur :* Jayantilal Ghelabhai Dalal (Ind.)

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations· Indian National Congress (Con) Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI): Independent (Ind)

67. *Kamrej* · Parbhubhai Dhanabhai Patel (Con)
68. *Kankrej* : Shantilal Sarupchand Shah (Con)
69. *Kapadwanj* : Nagindas Vadilal Gandhi (Ind)
70. *Karjan* : Smt Maniben Chandubhai Patel (Con)
71. *Khadia* : Brahmakumar Ranchhodlal Bhatt (PSP)
72. *Kundla* : Amulakhrai Khushalchand Khimani (Con)
73 *Kunkavav* : Devsibhai Nanjibhai Patel (Con)
74. *Kunkavav (R)* · Tapubhai Pragji Vaghela (Con)
75 *Kutiyana* · Mathuradas Gordhandas Bhupta (Con.)
76. *Lathi* · Smt. Sumitraben Hariprasad Bhatt (Con)
77. *Limkheda* : Virsinghbhai Kanjibhai Nisarta (Con)
78. *Lunawada* : Shivprasad Bapulal Bhatt (Ind.)
79 *Mahuva* · Jaswantrai Nanubhai Mehta (PSP)
80 *Malia* : Kanji Kachara Mhori (Con.)
81. *Mandavi* : Jumakhlal Lakhmichand (Con)
82. *Mangrol* : Ramji Parbat Vikani (Con)
83. *Mongrol (R)* : Haribhai Ranabhai Bhaskar (Con)
84 *Mangrol (Surat Dt.)* · Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai (Con)
85. *Matar* : Madhavlal Bhailal Shah (Con)
86. *Mehsana* : Popatlal Gulabdas Patel (Ind)
87. *Morvi* : Gokaldas Dosabhai Parmar (Con.)
88. *Nadiad North*. Udesinh Versinh Vadodia (Con)
89. [illegible]
90. [illegible]
91. *Nasvadi (R)* Gordhan Chippa Bhil (Con)
92. *Navsari* : Lalloobhai Makanji Patel (Con)
93. *Navsari (R)* Bhanabhai Dahyabhai Rathod (Con.)
94. *Padra*. Jaswantlal Sobhagyachand Shah (Con)
95. *Palanpur*. Galbabhai Nanjibhai Patel (Con)
96. *Palanpur (R)*. Dungarbhai Bhagwanbhai Parmar (Con.)
97. *Palitana* : Smt. Kasturben Jorsingh Indrani (Con)
98 *Pardi*. Uttam Hirji Patel (PSP)
99 *Patan* · Chimanlal Wadilal Shah (Ind.)
100 *Patan (R)* : Laxmanbhai Shamji-*Bhai Bhankharia (Con)*
101. *Petlad* : Manilal Prabhulal Parikh (Con)
102. *Porbandar* : Maldevji Mandalikji Odedra (Con)
103. *Pranlij* : Smt. Ranjanben Madhukumar Vora (Con)
104. *Radhanpur* · Maneklal Nathalal Vakharia (Con)
105. *Rajkot* : Jayasukhlal Karshanji Shah (Con)
106. *Rajula*. Surogbhai Kalubhai Varu (Con)
107 *Sanand* : Vardhamanbhai Lalbhai Mehta (Ind)
108. *Santrampur* · Smt Hiraben Lalchanbhai Ninama (Con)
109. *Savli* : Jasbhai Hathibhai Amin (Con)
110 *Savli (R)* · Ramchandra Chitibhai Solanki (Con)
111. *Shehra* : Dalabhai Rajibhai Parmar (Con)
112. *Sheralu* : Natvarlal Maganlal Patel (Con)
113. *Sidhapur* : Mafatlal Motilal Patel (Ind)
114 *Somnath* · Hamir Sarman Solanki (Con.)
115. *Songadh* : Mavjibhai Chimabhai Chaudhari (Con)
116. *Surat City East* : Ishwarlal Gulabbhai Desai (Con)
117 *Surat City West*. Mohd. Husein Abdul Samad Golandaz (Con)
118. *Surendranagar* : Raskilal Umedchand Parikh (Con)
119. *Surendranagar (R)* : Pethabhai Gaheshbhai Parmar (Con)
120 *Talaja* : Devendrabhai Motibhai Desai (Con)
121. *Tharad* · Dahyalal Manilal Mehta (Con)
122. *Thasra* · Kishorsinh Chhagusingh Gohil (Con)
123 *Thasra (R)* : Khushalbhai Morarbhai Dave (Con)
124 *Una* : Ratubhai Mulshankar Adani (Con)
125 *Vagad*. Smt Trilochana Ushakant Dholakia (Con)
126 *Vagra*. Mansinhji Bhasaheb Rana (Speaker)
127 *Vallabhipur* Karasanbhai Jerambhai Bharodia (Con)
128 *Vijapur North* : Gangaram Chunilal Raval (Ind)
129. *Vijapur South* : Bechardas Hargovinddas Patel (Ind)
130 *Viramgam* Dilipsinghji Pratapsinhji Desai (Ind)
131. *Visnagar* : Parmanandas Jivanbhai Kathrecha (Con)
132. *Visnagar* · Ramniklal Trikamlal Maniar (Ind)
133 *Wankaner*. Smt Hiralaxmi Keshavlal Sheth (Con)

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKS/MAHALS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population.
Ahmedabad Dist. ..	3,461	16,75,199
Ahmedabad City .	108	9,22,060
Daskroi	327	1,47,740
Dehgam .. .	334	1,80,928
Dhandhuka ..	1,077	1,27,265
Dholka	610	1,33,086
Sanand	294	65,493
Viramgam	651	1,48,677
Amreli Dist. .	2,301†	5,37,063
Amreli	297	94,461
Babra	163	43,575
Dhari	403	62,308
Jafrabad	127	32,401
Khambha	159	21,057
Kodinar	203	58,615
Kunkavav ..	255	74,374
Lathi	231	56,189
Liliya .. .	153	34,365
Rajula	314	59,768
Banaskantha Dist. ..	4,343†	7,73,894
Danta	342	40,669
Deesa .. .	621	1,10,107
Deodar	323	65,003
Dhanera	433	65,028
Kankrej	304	66,422
Palanpur	531	1,39,994
Radhanpur ..	269	41,350
Santhalpur	393	36,177
Tharad	421	66,371
Wadgam .. .	215	73,313
Wav	493	68,766
Bhavnagar Dist. ..	4,799†	8,87,056
Bhavnagar ..	307	1,81,614
Botad	259	59,985
Gadhada	315	58,106
Gogho	225	41,218
Gadhadhar ..	65	46,799
Kundla .. .	402	1,00,995
Mahuva	328	1,13,677
Palitana	183	68,946
Sihor	214	67,347
Talaja	324	77,735
Umrala	160	37,363
Vallabhipur ..	222	33,272
Baroda Dist. ..	2,955	11,94,746
Baroda	263	3,48,928
Chhota Udepur ..	434	1,09,426
Dabhoi	249	99,819
Jabugam	319	83,613
Karjan	232	72,838
Naswadi	212	72,393
Padra . ..	209	1,16,472
Sankheda	254	90,441
Savli	315	1,08,363
Sinor	114	41,387
Waghodia	186	51,066
Broach Dist. ..	2,934†	7,17,542
Amod	180	44,984
Ankleshwar	160	62,949
Broach ..	253	1,50,678
Dediapada	392	30,051
Hansot ..	154	31,950
Jambusar	386	92,320
Jhagadia .. .	314	81,201
Nandod	437	1,00,170
Sagbara	128	28,391
Vagra ..	348	44,717
Valia	185	50,131
Dangs Dist. .	689	47,282
Jamnagar Dist. .	3,684†	6,16,896
Bhanvad .. .	259	41,857
Dhrol .	157	28,351
Jam-Jodhpur	333	54,356
Jamnagar ..	446	1,80,742
Jodia ..	328	52,146
Kalawad	441	55,424
Kalyanpur	546	49,986
Khambhalia .	457	64,750
Lalpur .. .	444	46,860
Okhamandal .	273	42,424
Junagadh Dist. ..	3,890 †	9,87,904
Bhesan .. .	162	28,826
Junagadh .	182	1,21,079
Keshod	226	63,724
Kutiyana ..	239	50,466
Malia ..	216	52,480
Manavadar ..	201	66,029
Mangrol .. .	227	70,888
Mendarda .	65	17,329
Patan-Veraval .	261	1,12,978
Porbandar . .	395	1,27,001
Ranavav . ..	206	38,246
Talala .. .	185	37,782
Una .	354	91,626
Vanthali	170	58,156
Visavadar .. .	269	51,294
Kaira Dist. ..	2,621	16,12,426
Anand .. .	260	2,51,365
Balasinor	201	79,666
Borsad	232	2,19,934
Cambay	399	1,34,316
Kapadwanj ..	380	1,77,428
Matar	223	77,592
Mehmedabad ..	193	1,09,953
Nadiad	241	2,46,470
Petlad	183	1,93,833
Thasra .. .	252	1,21,809

*Population figures of area of districts ... of India in January 1961. ... of area of taluks (rounded

Unit	Area of sq miles	Population
Kutch Dist.	8,300†	5,67,606
Abdasa	940	54,182
Adhoi	51	7,437
Anjar	482	78,746
Bathi	828	2,895
Bhachau	641	53,136
Bhuj	840	90,025
Khadir	118	2,244
Khavda	224	6,890
Lakhpat	1,485	12,152
Mandvi	560	97,024
Mundra	396	52,470
Nakhtrana	708	55,183
Rapar	1,027	70,554
Mehsana Dist.	3,461†	13,94,135
Chanasma	341	1,13,837
Harij	158	33,655
Kadi	320	1,23,147
Kalol	262	1,54,798
Kheralu	369	1,43,510
Mehsana	291	1,48,578
Patan	405	1,68,424
Sami	522	52,589
Sidhpur	257	1,55,731
Vijapur	362	2,04,023
Visnagar	175	95,843
Panch Mahals Dist.	3,486	1,46,432
Baria	420	1,28,072
Dohad	335	1,43,383
Godhra	381	1,68,991
Halol	246	96,305
Jambughoda	37	12,650
Jhalod	178	89,052
Kalol	382	93,445
Limkheda	409	93,278
Lunawada	360	1,14,083
Santrampur	525	40,204
Shahera	226	1,68,969
Rajkot Dist.	4,072†	9,29,715
Dhoraji	200	78,178
Gondal	441	1,11,984
Kandorna	222	31,382
Jasdan	465	76,280
Jetpur	235	74,026
Kotda-Sangani	151	24,037
Lodhika	109	16,557
Maliya	267	40,197
Morvi	609	1,24,597
Padadhari	231	27,688
Rajkot	344	1,82,928
Upleta	279	82,349
Wankaner	432	59,512
Sabarkantha Dist.	2,845	6,84,017
Bayad	264	83,383
Bhiloda	187	61,696
Himatnagar	298	81,142
Idar	422	1,19,138
Khedbrahma	143	52,166
Malpur	132	28,129
Meghraj	138	35,718
Modasa	410	89,924
Prantij	301	1,12,345
Vijayanagar	153	21,376
Surat Dist.	4,067†	19,82,385
Bansda	234	63,965
Bardoli	157	78,283
Bulsar	202	1,37,958
Chikhli	238	1,23,872
Chorasi	221	3,49,032
Dharampur	575	1,12,109
Gandevi	125	1,09,371
Kamrej	147	51,918
Mahuwa	138	54,151
Mandvi	277	75,205
Mangrol	294	74,202
Navsari	283	1,99,165
Nizar	—	56,215
Olpad	265	64,568
Palsana	58	35,374
Pardi	162	1,10,636
Songadh	299	55,883
Ochhal	—	24,046
Umbergaon	—	80,304
Valod	78	36,179
Vyara	317	89,949
Surendranagar Dist.	4,249†	5,06,359
Chotila	157	40,497
Dasada	363	68,319
Dhrangadhra	399	67,310
Halvad	585	40,649
Lakhtar	274	33,053
Limbdi	663	1,00,485
Muli	317	30,502
Sayla	291	30,979
Wadhwan	281	94,565

† Figure furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61*	Revised Estimates 1960-61*	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	7,71 07	7,68·62	8,32·78
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	7,12·51	8,60 37	8,79·42
Estate Duty	16·12	16·12	18·00
Taxes on Railway Fares	63 59	69·78	70·00
Land Revenue (net)	4,79·35	4,63·04	5,13·84
State Excise Duties	14·61	17·00	18·28
Stamps	1,45·19	1,54·82	1,67·86
Forest	1,34·46	1,45·54	1,41·64
Registration	15·13	15·14	15·45
Taxes on Vehicles	2,22·65	2,22·65	2,40 13
Sales Tax	9,93·62	9,95·66	10,69·57
Other Taxes and Duties . .	1,70·55	1,69 00	1,73·20
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	(—)8·04	(—)4·83	(—)12·16
Debt Services	1,81·21	2,17·19	2,44 06
Civil Administration .. .	6,32·24	6,43 99	4,38·42
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	74·59	70·73	28 36
Miscellaneous (net)	1,13·58	1,17 05	36·18
[illegible]	34·13	56 58	5,49·35
[illegible]	90 12	1,06·89	—
Extraordinary	5·12	70·42	1·00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	48,61 80	51,75 76	54,25·38
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	5,04·29	2,93·99	3,18·27
[illegible]	1,70 58	1,70 14	2,07·46
[illegible]	5,39.37	6,75.50	8,70 21
[illegible]	3,59·23	3,14 27	3,51·04
[illegible]	81·88	71 38	89·95
.. ..	26·55	25·01	29·07
Police	4,18·48	3,98·81	4,41·37
Ports and Pilotage	77·75	83·71	94·15
Dangs District	73·23	1,01·26	1,09·40
Scientific Departments	5 63	5·39	4 06
Education	9,44·13	10,51·43	11,65·46
Medical	1,90·09	1,96·38	2,40 04
Public Health	1,46·81	1,38 51	1,83·52
Agriculture	1,70·67	1,58·19	2,84·47
Animal Husbandry	37·28	33·03	63 75
Co-operation	90·67	79·55	89·07
[illegible]	87·81	80·18	1,03·84
[illegible]	1,66·96	1,94·05	1,46·73
[illegible]	2,01·48	2,76 99	2,98·34
Electricity Schemes	·37	—	—
Miscellaneous	5,45·17	5,85·12	5,61·11
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	2,16·50	2,30·17	1,60 51
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	50,54·73	51,63·06	58,11·82
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)1,92·93	(+) 12 70	(—)3,86·44

*For the period May 1, 1960, to March 31, 1961.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area: 86,024 sq. miles *Population.* 44,10,000 *Capital:* Srinagar
Principal languages: Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu

Sadar-i-Riyasat : Yuvaraj Karan Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad ..	Prime Minister, General Administration, Services, Cabinet, Civil Secretariat, Law and Order, Militia, Police, Community Development, Ladakh Affairs, Information and Publicity, Youth Welfare and Sports.
G.M. Sadiq .	Education, Libraries, Research and Publications, National Cadet Corps, Monuments and Arts and Cultural Academy.
G L. Dogra . . .	Finance, Industrial Finance Corporation, Excise, Octroi and Taxation
Syed Mir Qasim . ..	Irrigation and Power.
D P Dhar	Planning, Mining and Mineral Products, Industrial Estates and New Industries.
Sham Lal Saraf .. .	Commerce and Industry
D N Mahajan .. .	Revenue and Rehabilitation
G.M Rajpuri	Supplies and Transport.
Shams-ud-Din . ..	Development and Social Welfare.
Chuni Lal Kotwal . .	Health.
Asadullah Mir . .	Food and Agriculture
Ministers of State	
Abdul Ghani Trali ..	Community Development and N E.S
Kushak Bakula ..	Ladakh Affairs.
Amar Nath Sharma	Industrial Administation.
Ghulam Nabi Wani Sogami	Forests, Game Preservation and Fisheries
Bhagat Chajju Ram .. .	Social Welfare.

Chief Secretary
Ghulam Ahmed

JAMMU AND KASHMIR HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice . .	J.N. Wazir
Puisne Judges .. .	M. Fazl Ali, K.V.G. Nair
Advocate-General .. .	Jaswant Singh

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	A H. Durrani
Members . . .	Ghulam Mohammad, Baldev Singh Samyal

*As on April 20, 1961

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Harbans Singh Azad — *Deputy Speaker:* Mohd. Ayub Khan

1. *Akhnoor:* Sahdev Singh (PP)
2. *Akhnoor-Chhamb (R)·* Sat Dev (PP)
3. *Amirakadal:* Sham Lal Saraf (NC)
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]
8. [illegible]
9. *Basohli·* Mahesh Chand (Ind)
10. *Berua:* Abdul Qadoos Azad (NC)
11. *Bhaderwah:* Chuni Lal Kotwal (NC)
12. *Bhalesa-Bunjwah:* Abdul Gani Goni (NC)
13. *Billawar·* R.C. Khajuria (NC)
14. *Bishna-Samba·* Ram Piara Saraf (DNC)
15. *Bishna-Samba (R):* Naher Singh (DNC)
16. *Charai-Sharif.* Abdul Qayum (NC)
17. *Dachinpora·* Ghulam Ahmed Mir (NC)
18. *Darpal:* Mohammad Iqbal (NC)
19. *Devsar:* Abdul Aziz (NC)
20. *Doda.* Ghulam Ahmed Dev (NC)
21. *Doru·* Mir Qasim (NC)
22. *Darhgam:* Ghulam Mohammad Mir (NC)
23. *Drugumula:* Mohammad Sultan (NC)
24. *Ganderbal:* Ghulam Ahmed Sofi (NC)
25. *Habakadal·* D.P. Dhar (NC)
26. *Hamal:* Ghulam Rasool Kar (NC)
27. *Handwara:* Ghulam Qadir Masala (NC)
28. *Hazratbal·* Mohammad Yehyah Siddiqi (NC)
29. *Jammu City (North):* Prem Nath Dogra (PP)
30. *Jammu City (South)·* Ram Chand Mahajan (NC)
31. *Jammu Tehsil:* Rajinder Singh (PP)
32. *Jammu Tehsil (R):* Milkhi Ram (Harijan Mandal)
33. *Jasmergarh* G.L. Dogra (NC)
34. *Kangan:* Mian Nazam-ud-Din (NC)
35. *Kargil·* Aga Syed Ibrahim Shah (NC)
36. *Karnah:* Mohammad Yunis (NC)
37. *Kathua·* Piar Singh (NC)
38. *Khansahib·* Abdul Rehman Mir Rahat (NC)
39. *Khanyar:* Abdul Rehman Butt (NC)
40. *Khorepora·* Noor Din Dar (NC)
41. *Kishtwar·* Mir Badshah (NC)
42. *Kothar:* Manohar Nath Kaul (NC)
43. *Kulgam·* Abdul Kabir (NC)
44. *Lander Tikri:* Moti Ram Baigra (DNC)
45. *Lolab:* Ghulam Nabi Wani (NC)
46. *Leh:* Kushak Bakula (NC)
47. *Magam* Ghulam Mohammad Wani (NC)
48. *Mendhar·* Pir Jamait Ali Shah (NC)
49. *Nandi:* Ghulam Ahmed (NC)
50. *Narsaw·* Ghulam Hassan Khan (NC)
51. *Nawshera:* Krishen Dev Sethi (DNC)
52. *Nowbung:* Syed Hussain (NC)
53. *Pampore:* Ghulam Jilani (NC)
54. *Pattan:* Ghulam Mohammad Butt Jalib (NC)
55. *Poonch·* Ghulam Ahmed (NC)
56. *Pulwama:* Sona Ullah Sheikh (NC)
57. *Ramban·* Asadullah Mir (NC)
58. *Rajouri:* Abdul Aziz Shawl (NC)
59. *Rajpora·* Ghulam Mohammed Rajpuri (NC)
60. *Ramhal·* Ghulam Mohammed Wani (NC)
61. *Ramnagar·* Hem Raj Jandial (NC)
62. *Riasi* Reshi Kesh (NC)
63. *R.S. Pura:* Kulbir Singh (NC)
64. *R.S. Pura (R)·* Chajju Ram (NC)
65. *Safa Kadal* Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad (NC)
66. *Samba:* Sagara Singh (NC)
67. *Saniwara:* Abdul Khaliq Bhutt (NC)
68. *Shopian.* Abdul Majid Bande (NC)
69. *Sopore·* Abdul Gani Malik (NC)
70. *Tangamarg:* Mohammad Akbar (NC)
71. *Tankipora·* Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq (NC)
72. *Tral·* Abdul Ghani Trali (NC)
73. *Udhampur:* Amar Nath Sharma (NC)
74. *Uri:* Mohammad Afzal Khan (NC)
75. *Zadibal·* Mohd. Abdullah Shair (NC)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman· Shiv Narayan Fotedar — *Deputy Chairman:* Ghayas-ud-Din

1.	Amar Chand	Legislative Assembly	5	Gulam Hussain	Legislative Assembly
2	Beli Ram	"	6	Gulam Mohi-ud-din Khan	"
3	Chela Singh	"	7.	Gulam Mustafa Tak	"
4.	Ganga Ram	"	8	Habib Ullah	"

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations.: National Conference (NC); Democratic National Conference (DNC); Praja Parishad (PP), Independent (Ind).

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

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Sadar-i-Riyasat : Yuvaraj Karan Singh

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Ministers	*Portfolios*
Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad .	Prime Minister, General Administration, Ser Cabinet, Civil Secretariat, Law and Order, M Police, Community Development, Ladakh Af Information and Publicity, Youth Welfare Sports.
G M Sadiq	Education, Libraries, Research and Publicat National Cadet Corps, Monuments and Arts Cultural Academy
G.L. Dogra . .	Finance, Industrial Finance Corporation, Ex Octroi and Taxation.
Syed Mir Qasim	Irrigation and Power
D P. Dhar . . .	Planning, Mining and Mineral Products, Indus Estates and New Industries.
Sham Lal Saraf .. .	Commerce and Industry.
D.N Mahajan . . .	Revenue and Rehabilitation
G.M. Rajpuri	Supplies and Transport.
Shams-ud-Din ..	Development and Social Welfare.
Chuni Lal Kotwal . ..	Health.
Asadullah Mir	Food and Agriculture.
Ministers of State	
Abdul Ghani Trali . ..	Community Development and N E S
Kushak Bakula . ..	Ladakh Affairs
Amar Nath Sharma . .	Industrial Administation
Ghulam Nabi Wani Sogami	Forests, Game Preservation and Fisheries.
Bhagat Chajju Ram . .	Social Welfare

Chief Secretary
Ghulam Ahmed

JAMMU AND KASHMIR HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	J.N Wazir
Puisne Judges .. .	M Fazl Ali, K.V G Nair
Advocate-General . .	Jaswant Singh

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	A.H Durrani
Members	Ghulam Mohammad, Baldev Singh Samyal

*As on April 20, 1961

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Harbans Singh Azad — *Deputy Speaker:* Mohd. Ayub Khan

1. *Akhnoor:* Sahdev Singh (PP)
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]
8. [illegible] (Speaker)
9. *Basohli:* Mahesh Chand (Ind)
10. *Berua:* Abdul Qadoos Azad (NC)
11. *Bhaderwah:* Chuni Lal Kotwal (NC)
12. *Bhalesa-Bunjwah:* Abdul Gani Goni (NC)
13. *Billawar:* R.C. Khajuria (NC)
14. *Bishna-Samba:* Ram Piara Saraf (DNC)
15. *Bishna-Samba (R):* Naher Singh (DNC)
16. *Charai-Sharif:* Abdul Qayum (NC)
17. *Dachunpora* Ghulam Ahmed Mir (NC)
18. *Darpal:* Mohammad Iqbal (NC)
19. *Devsar:* Abdul Aziz (NC)
20. *Doda:* Ghulam Ahmed Dev (NC)
21. *Doru:* Mir Qasim (NC)
22. *Darhgam:* Ghulam Mohammad Mir (NC)
23. *Drugumula:* Mohammad Sultan (NC)
24. *Ganderbal:* Ghulam Ahmed Sofi (NC)
25. *Habakadal* D.P. Dhar (NC)
26. *Hamal* Ghulam Rasool Kar (NC)
27. *Handwara:* Ghulam Qadir Masala (NC)
28. *Hazratbal:* Mohammad Yehyah Siddiqi (NC)
29. *Jammu City (North):* Prem Nath Dogra (PP)
30. *Jammu City (South):* Ram Chand Mahajan (NC)
31. *Jammu Tehsil.* Rajinder Singh (PP)
32. *Jammu Tehsil (R):* Milkhi Ram (Harijan Mandal)
33. *Jasmergarh.* G.L. Dogra (NC)
34. *Kangan:* Mian Nazam-ud-Din (NC)
35. *Kargil:* Aga Syed Ibrahim Shah (NC)
36. *Karnah:* Mohammad Yunis (NC)
37. *Kathua:* Piar Singh (NC)
38. *Khansahib:* Abdul Rehman Mir Rahat (NC)
39. *Khanyar:* Abdul Rehman Butt (NC)
40. *Khorepora:* Noor Din Dar (NC)
41. *Kishtwar:* Mir Badshah (NC)
42. *Kothar:* Manohar Nath Kaul (NC)
43. *Kulgam:* Abdul Kabir (NC)
44. *Lander Tikri:* Moti Ram Baigra (DNC)
45. *Lolab:* Ghulam Nabi Wani (NC)
46. *Leh:* Kushak Bakula (NC)
47. *Magam* Ghulam Mohammad Wani (NC)
48. *Mendhar:* Pir Jamait Ali Shah (NC)
49. *Nandi:* Ghulam Ahmed (NC)
50. *Narwaw:* Ghulam Hassan Khan (NC)
51. *Nowshera:* Krishen Dev Sethi (DNC)
52. *Nowhung:* Syed Hussain (NC)
53. *Pampore:* Ghulam Jilani (NC)
54. *Pattan:* Ghulam Mohammad Butt Jalib (NC)
55. *Poonch:* Ghulam Ahmed (NC)
56. *Pulwama:* Sona Ullah Sheikh (NC)
57. *Ramban:* Asadullah Mir (NC)
58. *Rajouri* Abdul Aziz Shawl (NC)
59. *Rajpora:* Ghulam Mohammed Rajpuri (NC)
60. *Ramhal* Ghulam Mohammed Wani (NC)
61. *Ranmagar.* Hem Raj Jandial (NC)
62. *Riasi* Reshi Kesh (NC)
63. *R.S. Pura:* Kulbir Singh (NC)
64. *R.S Pura (R):* Chaju Ram (NC)
65 *Safa Kadal:* Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad (NC)
66. *Samba:* Sagara Singh (NC)
67. *Saniwara:* Abdul Khaliq Bhutt (NC)
68. *Shopian:* Abdul Majid Bande (NC)
69. *Sopore:* Abdul Gani Malik (NC)
70. *Tangamarg:* Mohammad Akbar (NC)
71. *Tankipora:* Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq (NC)
72. *Tral:* Abdul Ghani Trali (NC)
73. *Udhampur:* Amar Nath Sharma (NC)
74. *Uri* Mohammad Afzal Khan (NC)
75. *Zadibal:* Mohd. Abdullah Shair (NC)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman: Shiv Narayan Fotedar — *Deputy Chairman:* Ghayas-ud-Din

1. Amar Chand	Legislative Assembly	5. Gulam Hussain	Legislative Assembly
2. Beli Ram	"	6. Gulam Mohi-ud-din Khan	"
3. Chela Singh	"	7. Gulam Mustafa Tak	"
4. Ganga Ram	"	8. Habib Ullah	"

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations.: National Conference (NC); Democratic National Conference (DNC); Praja Parishad (PP); Independent (Ind.).

9	Haji Safdar Ali	Legislative Assembly
10.	Mansukh Rai	"
11.	Mohammad Anwar	"
12	Mohammad Maqbool Mahjoo	"
13.	Mohan Singh	"
14.	Om Prakash Mehta	"
15	Peer Ghayas-ud-Din	"
16.	Peer Ghulam Mohammad Masudi	"
17.	Ram Krishan Joshi	"
18	Sanam Wangal	"
19.	Sheikh Ghulam Rasul	"
20	Shiv Narayan Fotedar	"
21.	Thakur Ronak Singh	"
22.	Ahsan Mir	Local Authorities
23.	Buaditamal	"
24.	Dina Nath Mahajan	"
25.	Ghulam Mohammad Pampori	"
26.	Mukhtar Ahmed	"
27.	Shib Singh	"
28.	Syed Nazir Hussain Samnani	"
29	Dina Nath Kaul	Teachers
30.	G R. Azad	"
31.	Jatinder Dev	Nominated
32.	Madan Lal	"
33.	Mir Alam	"
34	Mohammad Shafi	"
35.	R.N. Chopra	"
36.	Saif-uddin Makhdoom	"

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq miles	Population
Anantnag Dist.	2,814	8,15,606	Samba	327	89,464
Anantnag	1,034	2,03,827	Sri Ranbirsingpura	157	96,521
Khas (including Srinagar City)	743	3,33,881	**Kathua Dist.**	1 023	1,77,672
Kulgam	588	1,57,372	Basohli	614	70,624
Pulwama (Awantipura)	449	1,56,526	Jesmergarh	185	59,670
			Kathua	224	47,378
Astore Dist.	1,632	17,026	**Ladakh Dist.**	45,762	1,95,431
Astore	1,632	17,026	Kargil	7,392	52,853
			Ladakh	29,848	36,307
Gilgit Leased Area	1,480	22,495	Skardu	8,522	1,06,271
Gilgit Agency	14,680	76,526	**Mirpur Dist.**	1,627	3,86,655
Chilas	2,800	15,364	Bhimbar	698	1,62,503
Ghizar	1,500	—	Kotli	574	1,11,037
Hunza	3,900	15,341	Mirpur	355	1,13,115
Ishkuman	1,600	4,282			
Kuh	480	8,512	**Muzaffarabad Dist.**	2,408	2,64,671
Nagar	1,600	14,874			
Punial	1,600	8,164	Karnah	1,342	58,863
Yasin	1,200	9,989	Muzaffarabad	546	1,25,585
			Uri	520	80,223
Baramulla Dist.	3,317	6,12,428			
Baramulla	590	3,62,903	**Poonch Jagir**	1,627	4,21,828
Sri Pratapsinghpura (Badgam)	488	1,74,583	Bagh	321	1,01,091
Uttarmachipura (Handwara)	2,239	2,74,942	Haveli	479	1,10,733
			Mendhar	479	1,10,704
Chenani Jagir	95	11,796	Sadhunti	348	1,08,300
Chenani	95	11,796	**Reasi Dist**	1,789	2,57,903
			Rampur Rajouri	806	1,40,844
Cities			Reasi	983	1,17,059
Jammu	2	50,379			
Srinagar	11	2,00,787	**Udhampur Dist.**	5,070	2,94,217
Jammu Dist.	1,147	4,31,362	Bhadrawah	553	44,518
Akhnur	317	88,821	Kishtwar	3,021	60,893
Jammu (including Jammu City)	346	1,56,556	Ramban	588	75,793
			Ramnagar	525	60,076
			Udhampur	383	52,937

*Population of districts and tehsils relates to the 1941 census. Area figures are those furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	1,23·35	1,22·60	1,25·67
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	84·41	98·29	91·29
Estate Duty	—	2·50	2·50
Land Revenue	69·47	67·67	67·70
State Excise Duties	40 00	40·00	40·00
Stamps	15·00	15·00	15·00
Forest	3,53 35	3,25.00	4,00·00
Registration	5 02	3·02	6·53
Taxes on Vehicles	10·30	10 30	11·00
Sales Tax	25·00	25·00	25·00
Other Taxes and Duties	5·00	5·00	5 00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	17·69	9·05	9·31
Debt Services	10·17	10·13	11·25
Civil Administration	1,58 27	27·68	62·30
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	2,63 66	2,51·31	1,81·82
[illegible]	1,47·37	69 01	56 49
[illegible]	3,00·15	6,32·14	6,07·94
[illegible]	41·74	—	—
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	16,69·95	17,13·70	17,18·80
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
[illegible]	1,28·26	1,28·83	1,43·18
[illegible]	47 89	51·48	41 91
[illegible]	79·48	37·61	59 70
[illegible]	58·51	60·25	64·16
[illegible]	15·13	14·03	14·10
[illegible]	6·28	5 83	6 03
Police and J & K Militia	1,41·23	1,40 58	1,01 66
Scientific Departments	·36	39	·69
Education	1,94·63	1,92·41	2,41 28
Medical	85·12	77·33	97·91
Public Health	26·54	30·13	31·68
Agriculture	40·86	35·99	57·65
Animal Husbandry	23·54	21·73	35·64
Co-operation	13·63	11·27	18·53
Industries	23·65	24·31	40·85
Miscellaneous Departments	42·53	38·86	36·81
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,17·92	2,09·75	1,20 48
Miscellaneous	1,39·35	1,47·23	1,63·55
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	98·49	95·36	1,06·63
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	13,83·40	13,23·37	13,82·44
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+) 2,86·55	(+) 3,90·33	(+) 3,36·36

KERALA

Area 15,003 *sq miles* *Population* 1,35,49,118 *Capital*: Trivandrum
Principal language Malayalam

Governor: V.V. Giri

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Pattom A Thanu Pillai	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Community Development and Education.
R Sankar	Finance, Social Welfare and Co-operation.
P T Chacko	Home, Police and Jails
K A Damodara Menon	Industries, Commerce, Information and Publicity.
P P *Ummer Koya*	Municipalities, Panchayats and Sports.
K T *Achuthan*	Transport and Labour.
E P Poulose	Food and Agriculture
V K Velappan	Public Health, Electricity, Devaswoms and Charitable Institutions.
D Damodaran Potti	Public Works and Tourism.
K. Chandrasekharan	Law, Revenue, Justice, Excise and Prohibition.
K Kunhambu	Harijan Uplift and Registration

Chief Secretary

A.G. Menon

KERALA HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	M.A. Ansari.
Puisne Judges	M.S Menon, T.K Joseph, P.T. Raman Nayar, C.A. Vaidialingam, S. Velu Pillai, Smt. Anna Chandy, P. Govinda Menon, T.C. Raghavan, M. Madhavan Nair.
Advocate-General	K.K Mathew.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	V K. Velayudhan.
Members	N P. Verghese, P.T. Bhaskara Panicker, C.O T Kunhi Pakki, M A *Kesavan.*

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Vacant *Deputy Speaker* Smt Nafeesath Beebi

1.	*Alathur*: R. Krishnan (CPI)	13	*Chadayamangalam*: V. Bhargavan (CPI)
2	*Alleppey*. Smt. Nafeesath Beebi (Con)	14	*Chalakudy*. C. G. Janardanan (PSP)
3.	*Alwaye*. T.O. Bawa (Con)	15	*Chalakudy (R)*. K.K Balakrishnan (Con.)
4	*Anadathode* B V Seethi Thangal (ML)	16	*Changanacherry*: N Bhaskaran Nair (Con)
5	*Aranmula*: K. Gopinathan *Pillai* (Con.)	17.	*Chengannur*: Smt. K.R. Saraswati Amma (Con)
6.	*Arianad*: Antony De Cruz (PSP)	18.	*Cheruvur*: P.C. Raghavan Nair (CPI)
7.	*Aroor* P S Karthikeyan (Con)	19	*Chittur*. P. Balachandra Menon (CPI)
8.	*Attingal*: N. Kunjuraman (Con)	20.	*Chittur (R)*. K.V. Narayanan Thandan (CPI)
9.	*Badagara*: M. Krishnan (PSP)		
10.	*Balussery*: M. Narayana Kurup (PSP)		
	[illegible] R. Sankar (Con)		

[illegible] National Congress (Con); Praja [illegible] Indian Union Muslim League

21. *Cranganore*: P.K. Abdul Khader (Con.)
22. *Devicolam*: M. Sundaram (CPI)
23. *Devicolam (R)*: T. Murugesan (Con)
24. *Elapulli*: A K. Raman Kutty (CPI)
25. *Eranipuram*: P. Ravindran (CPI)
26. *Ernakulam*: A. L. Jacob (Con)
27. *Ettumanoor*: George Joseph Podipara (Con)
28. *Guruvayur*: K.G Karunakara Menon (Con)
29. *Haripad*: N S. Krishna Pillai (Con.)
30. *Hosdrug* K. Chandrasekharan (PSP)
31. *Irikkur*: T C. Narayanan Nambiar (CPI)
32. *Irinjalkuda*. C Achutha Menon (CPI)
33. [illegible]
34. [illegible]
35. [illegible] (CPI)
36. *Kanjirapally*. K.T. Thomas (Con)
37. *Karikode*: Smt. Kusumam Joseph (Con)
38. *Karunagapally*: Baby John (Ind)
39. *Karthigapally*: R. Sugathan (CPI)
40. *Kasargode*: M.K. Nambiar (Con)
41. *Kayamkulam*: Smt. K.O. Aiysha Bai (CPI)
42. *Koduvally*: M Gopalankutty Nair (Con.)
43 *Kondotty*: M P. Ahmed Kurikkal (ML)
44. *Kothakulangara*: M.A. Antony (Con.)
45. *Kottarakara*: D Damodaran Potti (PSP)
46. *Kottayam*. M.P. Govindan Nair (Con)
47. *Kozhikode I*: Smt. O.T. Sarada Krishnan (Con)
48 *Kozhikode II*. P. Kumaran (Con)
49. *Krishnapuram*: P. K. Kunju (PSP)
50 *Kunnamkulam*: P. K. Krishnan (Con)
51. *Kunnamangalam*: Smt. Leela Damodara Menon (Con)
52. *Kunnathur*: G Chandrasekhara Pillai (Con)
53. *Kunnathur (R)*: P. C. Adichan (Ind.)
54. *Kuttipuram*: Vacant
55. *Kuthuparamba*: P. Kurup (PSP)
56 *Kuzhalmannam*: K.V. John (Ind)
57. *Madai*. P. Gopalan (Con)
58 *Malappuram*: K. Hassan Gani (ML)
59. *Manalur*: Kuroor Neelakantan Namboodiripad (Con)
60. *Manjeri*: P. P. Ummer Koya (Con)
61. *Manjeri (R)*: M. Chatayan (ML)
62. *Manjeshwar*: M. Mahabala Bhandari (Ind)
63. *Mankada*: P. A. Abdul Majid (ML)
64. *Mannarghat*: Kongassery Krishnan (CPI)
65. *Mararikulam*: S Kumaran (CPI)
66. *Mattancherry*: K. K. Viswanathan (Con)
67. *Mattanur*: N E. Balram (CPI)
68. *Mavelikkara*: N. Gopala Kurup (CPI)
69. *Mavelikkara (R)*: P. K. Kunjachan (CPI)
70. *Meenachil* P.T Chacko (Con)
71. *Muvattupuzha*: K.M George (Con.)
72. *Nadapuram*. H.H Shammad (ML)
73 *Narakkal*. K C Abraham (Con)
74. *Nattika*: K.T. Achuthan (Con)
75. *Nedumangad*. N. N. Pandarathil (CPI)
76. *Nemom*. P. Viswambharan (PSP)
77. *Neyyattinkara* P. Narayanan Thampi (PSP)
78. *Nileswar*: C. Kunhikrishnan Nair (Con)
79. *Nileswar (R)*. O. Koran (PSP)
80. *Ollur*: P.R Francis (Con.)
81. *Ottapalam* P. V. Kunhunni Nair (CPI)
82. *Palghat*: R. Raghava Menon (Con).
83 *Palluruthy*: Alexander Parambithara (Con.)
84. *Parassala* Kunjukrishnan Nadar (Con)
85. *Parli*. M. V Vasu (CPI)
86 *Parur* K A Damodara Menon (Con.)
87. *Pathanamthitta*. Harishchandran Nair (PSP)
88. *Pathanapuram* R. Balakrishna Pillai (Con)
89. *Pattambi*: E.M S Namboodiripad (CPI)
90. *Perambra*: P. K. Narayanan Nambiar (PSP)
91. *Perintalamanna*: E.P. Gopalan (CPI)
92. *Perumbavoor*: K.M. Chacko (Con)
93 *Ponnani* P V C Thangal (ML)
94 *Ponnani (R)* K. Kunhambu (Con)
95 *Poonjar*. T.A Thomman (Con)
96. *Puthupally*: P. C. Cherian (Con)
97. *Puliyannoor*: Joseph Chazhikatt (PSP)
98. *Punalur*: K. Krishna Pillai (CPI)
99. *Quilandy*: P. M. Kunhiraman Nambiar (PSP)
100. *Quilon*: A A. Rahim (Con.)
101. *Ramamangalam*. E P. Poulose (Con)
102. *Ranni*: Vyala Idicula (Con)
103 *Sherthalai*: Smt. K.R Gowri (CPI)
104. *Tanur*: C.H. Mohammed Koya (ML)
105. *Tellicherry*: P. Kunhiraman (Con)
106. *Thakazhi*: Thomas John (Con)
107. *Tirur*: K. Mohideen Kutty (ML)
108. *Tirurangadi*: Avukkader Kutty Naha (ML)
109. *Thiruvalla*: P. Chacko (Con.)
110. *Thodupuzha*: C.A. Mathew (Con)
111. *Thrikkodavoor*: C.M. Stephen (Con)
112. *Thrikkodavoor (R)*: T. Krishnan (Con.)
113. *Trichur*: T.A. Dharmaraja Iyer (Con.)
114. *Trivandrum I*: E.P. Eapen (PSP)

115. *Trivandrum II*: Pattom A. Thanu Pillai (PSP)
116. *Ulloor*: Alukunju Shastri (PSP)
117. *Vadakkekara*: K.R. Vijayan (Con.)
118. *Vaikom*: P. S. Srinivasan (CPI)
119. *Varkala*: P. M. Shamsuddin (Con.)
120. *Varkala (R)*: K.Balakrishnan (CPI)
121. *Vazhoor*: V.K. Velappan (Con.)
122. *Vilappil*: P.-G. Sreedhar (PSP)
123. *Wadakkancherry*: K. Balakrishna Menon (PSP)
124. *Wadakkancherry (R)*: K. Kochukuttan (Con.)
125. *Wynad*: P.C. Balakrishnan Nambiar (Con.)
126. *Wynad (R)*: V. Mathura (Con.)
127. *Nominated*: C.F. Pereira

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Alleppey Dist. ..	711	13,75,772
Ambalapuzha ..	68	2,20,954
Chengannur ..	78	1,77,579
Karthigapally ..	74	1,82,910
Kuttanad .	117	1,33,038
Mavelikara ..	111	2,31,632
Shertalla	123	1,54,774
Thiruvalla ..	133	2,74,885
Cannanore Dist. ..	2,741	15,60,119
Cannanore . .	181	3,18,411
Hosdrug .	374	1,71,561
Kasargode	183	4,11,031
Tellicherry	594	3,69,580
North Wynad	276	59,580
Taliparamba .	509	2,29,956
Ernakulam Dist. ..	1,266	12,53,394
Alwaye ..	151	1,28,866
Cochin ..	53	26,000
Kanayannur .	125	3,19,567
Kunnathunad	162	1,87,196
Muvattupuzha .	255	2,53,007
Parur .. .	74	1,78,866
Thodupuzha .	362	1,59,892
Kottayam Dist. .	2,322	13,43,724
Changanacherry	102	2,02,441
Devicolam .	380	95,152
Kanjirapally .	134	1,13,463
Kottayam . ..	211	3,43,584
Meenachil . ..	279	2,79,087
Peermade . .	328	96,000
Udumbanchola .	413	31,160
Vaikom .. .	131	1,82,837
Kozhikode Dist.	2,042	20,36,779
Badagara .	214	2,64,208
Ernad	863	4,06,215
Kozhikode .	373	5,16,372
Quilandy	292	2,91,883
South Wynad ..	387	79,551
Tirur .. .	220	4,80,550
Palghat Dist. ..	1,982	15,94,393
Alathur .	219	2,12,704
Chittur	389	2,42,658
Ottapalam .	257	2,93,536
Palghat . ..	205	3,01,336
Perinthalamanna	609	2,81,968
Ponnani	162	2,61,971
Quilon Dist.	1,942	15,22,592
Karunagapally ..	88	2,56,578
Kottarakkara .	212	2,50,202
Kunnathur .	150	1,85,072
Pathanamthitta ..	926	2,51,779
Pathanapuram .	473	1,81,201
Quilon .. .	147	3,97,760
Trichur Dist. ..	1,149	13,71,899
Chowghat . ..*	98	2,61,103
Cranganore .	29	73,847
Mukundapuram	487	3,84,936
Talapally . .	258	2,76,262
Trichur .	246	3,75,741
Trivandrum Dist. ..	847	13,56,249
Chirayinkil	147	1,95,182
Nedumangad	228	2,52,312
Neyyaunkara ..	219	3,69,116
Trivandrum .	121	4,39 639

* figures of districts in January 1961.
** figures of taluks

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	2,49·50	2,53·22	2,56·33
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,54·50	5,36·61	5,21·08
Estate Duty	11·73	11·89	12 00
Taxes on Railway Fares	22·92	24·96	24·00
Land Revenue (net)	1,52 13	1,35·00	2,01·00
State Excise Duties	2,57·44	2,68 00	2,78 00
Stamps	1,34·00	1,55·25	1,61·79
Forest	3,45 28	4,25·00	4,50 00
Registration	34·48	42·25	44·86
Taxes on Vehicles	1,99 00	2,20 00	2,40·00
Sales Tax	8,00·00	8,50·00	9,30·00
Other Taxes and Duties	19·68	20·18	22 20
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	4·02	13 49	10 00
Debt Services	1,28·13	1,14 26	1,25·28
Civil Administration	7,92 62	7,97·01	3,73·43
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,39 41	1,23·80	34·73
Miscellaneous (net)	2,40·44	2,52 81	1,19·32
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	3,01·99	2,73 06	8,92 18
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	1,06·87	1,23 54	28·23
Extraordinary	0·68	1 08	1·08
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	42,94 82	46,21 41	47,25 51
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
	3,08·97	2,98·73	3,52 22
	1,16·32	1,05·75	1,22 67
	1,92·76	2,45·95	2,76·59
General Administration	1,56·14	1,58·76	1,63·18
Administration of Justice	89·19	90·90	94·56
Jails	34·01	33·12	36·60
Police	2,23·60	2,31·68	2,41·73
Ports and Pilotage	5·85	5·29	6·42
Scientific Departments	4·65	5·26	5·25
Education	14,73·30	16,21 00	18,09·68
Medical	3,11·92	3,01·75	3,45·69
Public Health	1,83·31	1,80 02	2,23·86
Agriculture and Rural Development	1,82·87	1,57·94	2,90 98
Animal Husbandry	31·71	30·10	41·13
Co-operation	26·22	25·18	27·62
Industries and Supplies	80·02	65·73	76·58
Miscellaneous Departments	2,74·33	3,21·56	3,01·49
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,36·19	3,79·60	4,46·28
Miscellaneous	3,20.05	3,41·32	3,59 62
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	1,42·72	1,55·50	1,79·20
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	44,94·12	47,55·14	54,01·35
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—) 1,99 30	(—) 1,33·73	(—) 6,75·84

MADHYA PRADESH

Area. 1,71,210 sq miles *Population* 2,60,71,637 *Capital: Bhopal*
Principal language: Hindi

Governor: H.V. Pataskar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
K.N.Katju	Chief Minister, General Administration, Home, Publicity, Planning and Development, Agriculture, Co-ordination and Anti-Corruption.
B A. Mandloi	Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Land Records, Land Reforms, Local Self-Government (Urban) and Commerce and Industry.
Shambhunath Shukla	Forests and Natural Resources.
S.D. Sharma	Education, Law and Tourism.
Mishrilal Gangwal	Finance, Separate Revenue, Economics and Statistics and Registration.
Shankarlal Tiwari . ..	Public Works, Irrigation (excluding Chambal Project), Electricity and Capital Project.
V.V. Dravid	Labour, Rehabilitation, Housing and Chambal Project.
Nareshchandra Singh	Tribal Welfare
Ganesh Ram Anant	Social Welfare, Co-operation and Local Self-Government (Rural).
Smt. Padmavati Devi ..	Public Health
A.Q. Siddiqui	Jails, Food and Civil Supplies.
Deputy Ministers	
Narsinghrao Dixit	Home
Keshotal Gomashta	Commerce and Industry.
Jagmohan Das	Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Land Records, Land Reforms and Local Self-Government (Urban).
Mathura Prasad Dube .	Finance, Separate Revenue, Economics and Statistics and Registration.
Shivbhanu Solanki	Tribal Welfare, Labour and Rehabilitation.
Sajjan Singh Vishnar	Forests, Natural Resources, Jails, Food and Civil Supplies.
Dashrath Jain	Public Works, Electricity and Capital Project.
Shyam Sunder Narain Mushran	Agriculture and Co-operation.
Sitaram Jajoo	Planning and Development and Publicity.
Govind Narain Singh .	Public Health, Social Welfare and Local Self-Government (Rural)
Vasant Rao Uike .	Education.

Chief Secretary
H S Kamath

MADHYA PRADESH HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice .. .. P V. Dixit
Puisne Judges . .. ..

Advocate-General .. ..

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman .. S P Mushran
Members .. J S. Dave, Lal Pradyuman Singh

*As on April 20, 1961.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: K.L. Dube — *Deputy Speaker* : A.S. Patwardhan

1. *Agar* : Madan Lal Bhandari (JS).
2. *Alirajpur (R)* : Chatrasingh Daryab Singh (Con.).
3. *Alot* : Devi Singh (Con.)
4. *Alot (R)* : Miya Ram (Con.)
5. *Akaltara* : Bhuwan Bhaskar Singh (Con.)
6. *Amarpatan* : Ramhit (JS)
7. *Ambah* : Ram Niwas (Con.)
8. *Ambikapur* : Brijbhusan Prasad Sinha (Con)
9. *Ambikapur (R)* : Prit Ram Kurre (Con.)
10. *Arang* : Lakhanlal Gupta (Con.)
11. *Arang (R)* : Jagmohandas Guru Gosai (Con.)
12. *Ashtagram* : [illegible] (Con.)
13. [illegible] (PSP)
14. [illegible] (JS.)
15. *Badnagar* : Kanhya Lal Bhurabhai Mehta (Con.)
16. *Badanwar* : Manohar Singh Mehta (Con.)
17. *Bahar* : Murlidhar Bhatialal Asanti (Con.)
18. *Bahar (R)* : Harsingh Bakhatsingh Uike (Con.)
19. *Balaghat* : Nandkishore Jaisraj Sharma (Con.)
20. *Balod* : Keshotal Gomastha (Con.)
21. *Baloda-Bazar* : Brijlal Verma (PSP)
22. *Baloda-Bazar (R)* : Bahadur (Con.)
23. *Banda* : Krishnanand Ramcharan (Con.)
24. *Bandhwagarh* : Chootelal Patel (Con.)
25. *Barghat* : Ravindranath Bhargava (Con.)
26. *Bargi* : Chandrika Prasad Tripathi (Con.)
27. *Badwah* : Virendrasingh Motisingh Mandloi (Con.)
28. *Badwani (R)* : Gulal (JS)
29. *Basna* : Virendra Bahadur Singh (Ind.)
30. *Bemetara* : Laxman Prasad Vaidya (Con.)
31. *Bemetara (R)* : Shivlal Kurre (Con.)
32. *Beohari* : Ram Kishore Shukla (Ind.)
33. *Beohari (R)* : Smt. Jhalkan Kumari (Con.)
34. *Berasia* : Bhagwan Singh (Con.)
35. *Berasia (R)* : Harikrishna Singh (Con.)
36. *Betul* : Deepchand Laxmichand Gothi (Con.)
37. *Betul (R)* : Mohakamsingh Sabsingh Uike (Con.)
38. *Bhainsdehi (R)* : Somdatta Deo Dhurve (Con.)
39. *Bhatapara* : Chakrapani Shukla (Con.)
40. *Bhatgaon* : Jitendra Vijay Bahadur Singh (Ind.)
41. *Bhatgaon (R)* : Moolchand Jangde (Con.)
42. *Bhilai* : Udairam (Con.)
43. *Bhilai (R)* : Gopal Singh (Con.)
44. *Bhind* : Narsinghrao Dixit (Con.)
45. *Bhoma* : Manohar Rao Jatar (Con.)
46. *Bhoma (R)* : Dipsingh (Con.)
47. *Bhopal* : Shakil Ali Khan (CPI)
48. *Bigora* : Laxman Singh Yadav (Con.)
49. *Bicchia (R)* : Baredi (Con.)
50. *Bijai-Raghogarh* : Kunjilal Swarnakar (Con.)
51. *Bijai-Raghogarh (R)* : Smt. Chandabai (Con.)
52. *Bijawar* : Smt. Gayatri Pumar (Con.)
53. *Bijawar (R)* : Hansraj (Con.)
54. *Bijapur (R)* : Bakaiya Ram (Con.)
55. *Bilaspur* : Shivdulare (Con.)
56. *Bindranawagarh* Shyamcharan Shukla (Con.)
57. *Bindranawagarh (R)* Smt. Shyamakumari Devi (Con.)
58. *Birendranagar* . Smt. Padmavati Devi (Con.)
59. *Budhni* : Smt. Surajkala Sahay (Con.)
60. *Burhanpur* . Abdul Qadar Siddiqui (Con.)
61. *Champa* : Ramkrishna Rathore (Con.)
62. *Chachaura* : Sagarsingh Sisodia (Con.)
63. *Chandrapur* : Smt. Jyotsna Devi (Ind.)
64. *Chandrapur (R)* : Vedram (Con.)
65. *Chhatarpur* : Dasrath Jain (Con.)
66. *Chhatarpur (R)* : Govind Das (Con.)
67. *Chhindwara* : Smt. Vidyawati Mehta (Con.)
68. *Chhindwara (R)* : Nokhelal Deharia (Con.)
69. *Chitrakote (R)* : Sukhadu (Con.)
70. *Chitrakote* : Kaushalendra Pratap Singh (Ind.)
71. *Chowki (R)* : Smt. Kanak Kumari Devi (Con.)
72. *Damoh* : Harishchandra Marothi (Con.)
73. *Dantewara (R)* : Shiv Ram Negi (Con.)
74. *Datia* : Shyam Sunderdas (Con.)
75. *Deori* : Baliprasad Mishra (Con.)
76. *Deosar* : Bhailal (Ind.)
77. *Deosar (R)* : Jagdeo Singh (PSP)

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha (HM), Independent (Ind.).

78. *Depalpur* · Nandlal Joshi (Con.)
79. *Depalpur (R)* : Sajjan Singh Vishnar (Con)
80. *Dewas* : Anant Sadhashiv Patwardhan (Con)
81. *Dewas (R)* : Bapulal Kishan Malviya (Con)
82. *Dhamda* : Ganeshram (Con.)
83. *Dhamtari* : Purshottamdas Patel (Con.)
84. *Dhamtari (R)* : Jhitakuram (Con)
85. *Dhar* : Vasant Sadashiv Pradhan (HM)
86. *Dharamjaigarh* : Chandrachud Prasad Singh Deo (Con)
87. *Dharamjaigarh (R)* : Ummed Singh (Con)
88' Dharsiwan Khubchand Baghel (PSP)
89 *Dindori* · Dwarika Prasad Bilthare (Con)
90. *Dindori (R)* : Akali Basori Bhoi (Con.)
91. *Dondi Lohara (R)* : Smt Jhamati Kumari Devi (Con.)
92. *Dongargaon* · Dhannalal Jain (Con.)
93 *Dongargarh* : Vijayalal (Con.)
94. *Dongargarh (R)* : Bhootnath (Con.)
95. *Durg* : Vishwanath Yadavrao Tamaskar (PSP)
96. *Gadarwara* : Kishorilal Paliwal (Con.)
97 *Gadarwara (R)* : Narmada Prasad (Con.)
98 *Garoth* : Vimal Kumar Chauradiya (JS)
99 *Garoth (R)* : Smt Saraswati Devi Sharda (Con.)
100. *Gharghoda* . Gauri Shankar Shastri (Con)
101. *Gharghoda (R)* · Lalit Kumar Singh (Con)
102 *Gird* : Murlidhar Vishwanath Ghule (Con)
103. *Gohad* · Smt. Sushila Devi Bhadauria (Con)
104 *Gategaon* : Shyam Sunder Narain Mushran (Con)
105. *Gaurela* : Mathura Prasad Dube (Con)
106. *Guna* : Daulat Ram (Con)
107. *Gurh* . Shivnath Prasad (JS)
108. *Gwalior* : Ramchandra Anant Sarvate (CPI)
109. *Harda* : Laxmanrao Bhikajee Naik (Con)
110 *Harda (R)* : Smt. Gulabbai Agnibhoj (Ind)
111 *Harsud* · Kalusingh Shersingh (Con.)
112. *Harsud (R)* : Ram Singh Galiva (Con.)
113. *Hatta* : Gaya Prasad Pandey (Con)
114 *Hatta (R)* . Kadorelal Chaudhary (Con)
115. *Hoshangabad* : Nanhelal Bhurelal (Con)
116. *Indore* · Vyankatesh Vishnu Dravid (Con.)
117. *Indore City Central* : Babulal Patodi (Con)
118. *Indore City East* : Homi Framroj Daji (CPI)
119. *Indore City West* : Mishrilal Gangwal (Con)
120. *Itarsi* : Hari Prasad Chaturvedi (Con)
121. *Jabalpur I* : Kunjilal Dube (Speaker)
122. *Jabalpur II* : Jagdish Narayan Awasthi (Con.)
123. *Jabalpur III* : Jagmohan Das (Con)
124 *Jagdalpur* : Vindesh Dutt Mishra (Ind)
125. *Jagdalpur (R)* : Derha Prasad (Con)
126. *Janjgir* : Lakheshwarlal Paliwal (Con)
127. *Jaora* : Kailash Nath Katju (Con.)
128. *Jashpur* : Vijaibhushan Singh Deo (Con.)
129. *Jashpur (R)* : Johan (Con)
130. *Jatara* : Kamta Prasad (Con)
131. *Jawad* : Virendra Kumar Sakhlecha (JS)
132. *Jhabua (R)* : Sursingh Mansingh (Con.)
133. *Jobat (R)* : Smt. Gangabai (Con.)
134. *Jaora* . Chhotelal Kashi Prasad (Ind.)
135. *Kanker* : Smt. Pratibha Devi (Con)
136 *Kanker (R)* : Visram (Con)
137. *Kannod* : Smt. Manjulabai Wagle (Con.)
138. *Karera* : Gautam Sharma (Con.)
139 *Katangi* : Ramniklal Amritlal Trivedi (Con)
140. *Katghora* : Banwarilal (Con)
141. *Katghora (R)* : Rudrasharan Pratap Singh (Con.)
142 *Kawardha* : Vishwaraj Singh (Ind)
143. *Keskal (R)* : Saradu (Con)
144. *Kahchrod* : Virendra Singh (HM)
145 *Khairagarh* : Rituparan Kishordas (Con)
146 *Khairalanjee* : Shankarlal Tiwari (Con.)
147· *Khandwa* : Bhagwantrao Mandloi (Con)
148. *Khandwa (R)* · Deokaran Balchand Patel (Con.)
149- *Khargone* · Ramakant Vishwanath Khode (Con)
150 *Khargone (R)* : Sawaisingh Mandloi (Con)
151. *Khilchipur* : Prabhudayal Chaube (Con)
152. *Khurai* : Rishabh Kumar (Con)
153. *Khurai (R)* : Bhadai Halke Chaudhari (Con)
154. *Kirnapur* : Tejlal Harischandra Tenbhare (Con)
155. *Kirnapur* : Motiram Udgoo (Con)
156 *Kaularas* . Vedehicharan Parashar (Con)
157. *Konta (R)* · Soyam Jogaiya (Con)
158 *Kota* · Kashiram Tewari (Con.)
159 *Kota (R)* : Smt. Suraj Kunwar Devi (Con)
160. *Kotma* : Smt. Hanraj Kunwar (Con)

161. *Kotma (R)* : Smt. Girija Kumari (Con.)
162. *Kukshi (R)* : Ratu Singh Ram
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166. *Lahar (R)* : Gokul Prasad Katrauha (Con)
167. *Lakhandon (R)* : Vasant Rao Uike (Con.)
168. *Lashkar* : Ram Niwas Bangad (Con.)
169. *Laundi* : Smt. Vidyawati Chaturvedi (Con)
170. *Lormi* : Ganga Prasad Upadhayaya (Ind.)
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174. *Maheshwar (R)* : Sitaram Sadho (Con)
175. *Mahidpur* : Rameshwar Dayal Mahadev Totla (Con.)
176. *Mahidpur (R)* : Durgadas Suryavanshi (Con.)
177. *Malhar* : Gopal Saran Singh (Con.)
178. *Majhauli* : Arjun Singh (Con)
179. *Manasa* : Sunderlal Patwa (JS)
180. *Manawar East* : Ranjit Singh (HM)
181. *Manawar West* : Shivbhanu Solanki (Con)
182. *Mandla* : Smt. Narayani Devi (Con)
183. *Mandsaur* : Shyam Sunder Patidar (Con.)
184. *Manendragarh* : Brijendralal Gupta (Con)
185. *Manendragarh (R)* : Raghuvar Singh (Con)
186 *Mangawan* : Rukmini Raman Pratap Singh (Con.)
187. *Masod* : Marotrao Lahanuji Deshmukha (PSP)
188. *Masturi* : Bashir Ahmad Kureshi (Con.)
189. *Masturi (R)* : Ganesh Ram Anant (Con.)
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(Con.)
195. *Morar* : Smt. Chandrakala Sahai (Con.)
196. *Morena* : Yashwant Singh Kushwah (Con.)
197. *Morena (R)* : Smt. Chamelibai Sagar (Con)
198. *Multai* : Anandrao Sonaji Lokhande (PSP)
199. *Mungaoli* : Khalaksingh Nandvanshi (HM)
200. *Mungeli* : Ambika Rao Keshar-wani (Ind.)
201. *Mungeli (R)* : Ramlal Ghasia Satnami (Ind)
202. *Murwara* : Ramdas Agarwal (Ind.)
203. *Narainpur (R)*: Mahipal Singh Toor Singh (PSP)
204. *Narsimhapur* : Smt. Sarla Devi Pathak (Con)
205. *Narsinghgarh* : Radhavallabh Vijayavargiya (Con.)
206 *Narsinghgarh (R)* : Bhanwarlal Jiwan (Con.)
207. *Nawagarh* : Visahoo Das (Con.)
208. *Nimuch* . Sitaram Surajmal Jaju (Con.)
209. *Niwari* : Lakshmi Narain Naik (PSP)
210 *Niwari (R)* : Nathuram Ahirwar (Con.)
211. *Niwas (R)* : Sahjoo (Con.)
Nohata : Kunj Bihari Lal (Con.)
Pagara (R) : Udayabhanu Shah (Con)
Pal : Kapildeo Narayan Singh (Con.)
215. *Pal (R)* : Bhandari Ram (Con.)
216. *Panagar* : Parmanand Mohanlal Patel (Con)
217. *Panna* : Devendra Vijay Singh (Ind.)
218. *Parasia* · Kashi Prasad Varma (Con.)
219. *Parasia (R)* : Phulbhanu Shah (Con.)
220. *Patan* : Nek Narayan Singh (Con.)
221. *Patan (R)* · Smt. Deva Devi (Con.)
222. *Pawai* : Narendra Singh (Con.)
223 *Pawai (R)* . Ramdas Chaudhari (Con)
224. *Pichhore (Gird)* . Brinda Sahay (Con)
225. *Pichhore (Gird) (R)* . Raja Ram Singh (Con)
226. *Pichhore (Shivpuri)* . Laxmi Narayan Gupta (HM)
227. *Pushparajgarh (R)* : Lalan Singh (Con)
228. *Raigarh* ; Ramkumar Agarwal (PSP)
229. *Raipur* : Sharda Charan Tewari (Con.)
230. *Rajgarh* : Ram Charan Dube (Ind.)
231. *Rajanandgaon* : J P L. Francis (PSP)
232. *Rajpur (R)* : *Mangilal Tejsingh* (Con)
233. *Rampur Baghelan* : Lal Govind Narayan Singh (Con.)
234. *Ratlam* : Smt. Suman Jain (Con.)
235. *Rehali* : Mani Bhai Jaber Bhai Patel (Con)
236. *Rewa* : Jagdish Chandra Joshi (Ind)
237. *Sabalgarh* : Bal Mukand Mudgal (Con.)
238. *Sabalgarh (R)* : Baboolal Maurya (Con.)
239. *Sagar* : Mohammed Shafi Mohammad Subrati (Con)
240. *Sakti* : Liladhar Singh (PSP)
241. *Sanchi* : Khuman Singh (Con.)
242. *Sanchi (R)* : Daulat Singh (Con.)
243. *Saraipali* : Jaideo Gadadhar Satpathi (Con.)

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Rajpur	506	1,16,365
Sendhwa	516	1,27,144
Panna Dist.	2,716	2,58,703
Ajaigarh	264	45,410
Panna	1,219	1,12,920
Pawai	1,306	1,00,373
Raigarh Dist.	3,841†	8,58,564
Gharghoda	519	1,10,270
Jashpur	1,766	1,59,716
Raigarh	495	1,97,328
Sarangarh	384	1,57,232
Udaipur	677	1,34,081
Raipur Dist.	8,214	16,40,006
Baloda Bazar	1,780	4,26,289
Bindhranawagarh	1,877	1,84,324
Dhamatari	1,591	2,76,290
Mahasamund	1,922	3,68,834
Raipur	1,115	3,84,269
Raisen Dist.	3,272	3,15,358
Baraily	520	70,401
Begumganj	351	41,390
Ghairatganj	361	28,260
Goharganj	672	45,824
Raisen	526	43,721
Silwani	499	35,584
Udaipura	322	50,178
Rajgarh Dist	2,383	4,27,523
Bilaora	440	75,962
Khilchipur	625	1,19,106
Narsingarh	517	93,588
Rajgarh	423	67,149
Sarangpur	349	71,718
Ratlam Dist.	1,727	3,83,894
Alot	373	72,077
Jaora	525	1,19,004
Ratlam	513	1,38,313
Sailana	476	54,500
Rewa Dist.	2,509	6,33,706
Huzur	707	1,86,056
Mauganj	694	1,70,465
Sirmour	526	1,57,977
Teonthar	586	1,19,208
Sagar Dist.	3,961	6,36,191
Banda	761	92,391
Khurai	985	1,52,163
Rehli	1,357	1,51,644
Sagar	1,170	2,39,993
Satna Dist.	2,823	5,55,603
Amar Patan	390	1,18,321
Maihar	413	89,523
Nagod	665	1,09,615
Raghuraj Nagar	1,272	2,38,144

†Figure furnished by the State Government.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Sehore Dist.	3,600	5,21,116
Ashta	555	83,108
Berasia	548	65,678
Budhni	415	37,325
Huzur	517	1,69,987
Ichhawar	429	34,829
Nasrullahganj	510	32,746
Sehore	607	97,443
Seoni Dist.	3,376	5,18,551
Lakhandon	1,460	1,90,984
Seoni	1,756	3,27,567
Shahdol Dist.	5,412	6,50,757
Bandhogarh	1,403	1,30,486
Beohari	1,051	1,06,457
Pushprajgarh	684	66,283
Sohagpur	2,281	3,47,531
Shajapur Dist.	2,388	4,33,216
Agar	565	90,327
Shajapur	698	1,41,317
Shujalpur	637	1,20,821
Susner	495	80,751
Shivpuri Dist.	3,986	4,76,092
Karera	784	1,15,841
Kolaras	857	92,146
Pichhore	890	1,28,613
Pohri	612	64,587
Shivpuri	760	74,905
Sidhi Dist.	4,060	4,64,302
Deosar	1,479	1,13,656
Gopadbanas	1,839	2,66,111
Singrauli	754	84,535
Surguja Dist.	8,623	8,22,041
Ambikapur	1,855	2,77,703
Baikunthpur	493	66,513
Bharatpur	1,224	24,100
Manendragarh	742	77,694
Pal	1,352	90,503
Samri	632	59,789
Surajpur	2,085	2,25,739
Tikamgarh Dist.	1,943	3,66,165
Jatara	776	1,28,796
Niwari	403	99,116
Tikamgarh	769	1,38,250
Ujjain Dist.	2,360	5,44,260
Barnagar	472	84,923
Khachraud	494	91,394
Mahidpur	437	73,277
Tarana	393	77,464
Ujjain	538	2,17,202
Vidisha Dist	2,839	3,89,161
Basoda	912	1,28,497
Kurwai	341	53,377
Lateri	381	30,442
Sironj	485	65,676
Vidisha	721	1,11,149

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	4,65 06	4,69·30	4,78·39
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,51·19	5,86·16	5,42·91
Estate Duty	13·59	15·46	15·46
Taxes on Railway Fares	1,05·20	1,14·59	1,14·59
Land Revenue (net)	9,93·50	9,65·36	9,79·61
State Excise Duties	4,03·09	4,80·00	5,10 00
Stamps	1,46·59	1,50·55	1,57·95
Forest	8,48·77	9,83·00	10,15·00
Registration	25·10	23·87	24 12
Taxes on Vehicles	1,70 16	1,80·00	1,85 00
Sales Tax	5,16·00	6,80·00	7,00·00
Other Taxes and Duties	1,57 00	1,57·30	2,06·30
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	64·74	70 00	80 00
Debt Services	1,94·40	2,15·85	2,21 79
Civil Administration	6,81·54	7,60 03	5,56 16
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	75·50	1,31·80	60·74
	1,07·58	2,88 45	1,12·21
	7,99 27	6,56 60	14,13 49
	2,24·22	2,02·44	6 00
Extraordinary	1,24·99	79·00	—
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	64,67·49	72,09 76	73,79 72
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	7,14 78	6,96 93	7,65 26
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	78 56	76·20	79 40
Debt Services (net)	4,67 10	4,49·14	5,50 17
General Administration	3,71·13	3,85·19	4,08 28
Administration of Justice	1,00·56	1,02 50	1,18·02
Jails	48·12	48 80	51·48
Police	6,17·29	6,33·43	6,70·81
Scientific Departments	6 07	5 14	9 46
Education	13,09·78	13,85 15	16,77 52
Medical	2,93·40	3,12·31	3,87·92
Public Health	2,15·12	2,74·15	6,02 48
Agriculture	2,49·42	2,38·92	2,42·70
Animal Husbandry	1,13·74	1,06·09	1,27 65
Co-operation	67·80	47·46	69·34
Industries and Supplies	1,42·77	1,27·76	1,56·27
Miscellaneous Departments	3,14·16	3,63·71	3 22·37
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,50 77	5,06·83	5 57·51
Miscellaneous	5,14·77	5,30 68	6,92·04
Extraordinary, including Community Projects NES, and Local Development Works.	4,55·10	4,29 67	5,38 08
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	65,30 44	67,20 06	80,26·76
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—) 62·95	(+) 89 70	(—) 6,47·04

MADRAS

Area : 50,132 sq. miles *Population* : 2,99,74,936 *Capital* : Madras
Principal language: Tamil

Governor. Bishnuram Medhi

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
K Kamaraj Nadar . .	Chief Minister, Planning and Community Development.
M. Bhaktavatsalam ..	Home including Courts and Prisons, Prohibition, Food and Agriculture.
C. Subramaniam .	Finance, Education, Information and Law.
M. A Manickavelu	Revenue and Public Health.
R. Venkataraman . ..	Industries, Labour, Co-operation, Commercial Taxes, Housing and Nationalised Transport.
P Kakkan	Public Works excluding Electricity and Harijan Welfare.
V. Ramaiah .	Electricity, Transport and Registration
Smt Lourdammal Simon	Local Administration and Fisheries.

Chief Secretary

R. A. Gopalaswami

MADRAS HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice . .	P. V. Rajamannar.
Puisne Judges .	P Rajagopalan, S R Ayyar, S. G. Pillai, M Ananthanarayanan, G. R. Jagadisan, K Veeraswami, K Srinivasan, T. Venkatadri, P Ramakrishna Ayyar, P. S. Kailasam, P. Kunhamed Kutti
Advocate-General	V K. Thiruvenkatachari

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman . ..	V R Mudaliar
Members	V R Nagarajan, A M Alla Pichai

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker. U. Krishna Rao *Deputy Speaker* B Bhaktavatsalu Naidu

1. *Adirampatnam* A R Marimuthu (PSP)	14. *Arkonam* S C Sidayappa Mudaliar (Con)
2 *Adutharai*: T R Ramamurta Thondaman (Con)	15 *Arni* B Doraisami Reddiar (Con)
3 *Alangudi*: V Arunachala Thevar (Con.)	16 *Aruppukkottai* S Sundara Bharati (INDC)
4 *Alangudi (R)*: V Chinniah (Con)	17 *Attur* M P Subramaniam (DMK)
5 *Alangulam*. S. Pandiaraj (Con)	18 *Attur (R)* T Irusappan (DMK)
6. *Ambasamudram*: Gomathisankara Deekshitar (Con)	19 *Authoor* M A B Arumugasamy (Con)
7 *Ambur* V. K Krishnamoorthy (Con)	20 *Avanashi* L. Marappa Goundar (Con)
8 *Ambur (R)*. S R Munusami (Ind)	21 *Basin Bridge*: Smt T N Anandanayaki (Con)
9 *Andanallur*. G Annamalai Muthuraja (Con)	22 *Bhavani* G G Gurumurthi (Con)
10. *Arantangi* S Ramasami Thevar (INDC)	23 *Bhavani (R)*. P. G Manickam (Con)
11. *Aravakurichi* . S Sadasivam (Con)	24 *Bhavanagiri*. S Samikannu Padayachi (Con)
12. *Arcot*. S Khadir Sheriff (Con)	
13. *Ariyalur* S Ramalinga Padayachi (Con)	

*As on April 20, 1961 Abbreviations . Indian National Congress (Con); Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Communist Party of India (CPI), Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), Indian National Democratic Congress (INDC), Independent (Ind)

25. *Bodinayakkanoor*: A. S Subbaraj (Con.)
26. *Chengam*: T. Karia Goundar (Con.)
27. *Chennimalai*: K. R Nallasivam (Ind)
28. *Cheyyar*. P. Ramachandran (Con.)
29. *Chidambaram*· G Vagheesam Pillai (Con)
30 *Chidambaram* (*R*). P. Arasan (Con)
31. *Chingleput*: M Muthuswami Nayagar (Con)
32. *Chingleput* (*R*) P. Appavu (Con.)
33. *Coimbatore I*: Smt Savitri Shanmugham (Con)
34. *Coimbatore II*. K. P. Palaniswami (Con)
35 *Coimbatore II* (*R*) N. Marudachalam (CPI)
36 *Colachel* Smt Lourdammal Simon (Con)
37. *Coonoor*: J Matha Gowdar (Con)
38 *Cuddalore* P R Sreenivasa Padayachi (Con)
39 *Dharapuram*· A Senapathi Goundar (Con)
40. *Dharmapuri*: M Kandasami Kandar (Con)
41 *Dindigul* M J. Jamal Moideen (Con)
42. *Egmore*· K. Anbazhagan (DMK)
43. *Erode*: V. S. Manickasundaram (Con)
44. *Gandarvakottai* R Krishnasami Gopalar (Con)
45. *Gingee*: M. Jangal Reddiar (INDC)
46 *Gopichettipalayam*: P G Karuthiruman (Con)
47 *Gudiyattam*: V. K. Kothandaraman (CPI)
48. *Gudiyattam* (*R*): T. Manavalan (Con)
49. *Gummidipundi*· Smt. Kamalambujammal (Con.)
50 *Harbour*: U. Krishna Rao (Speaker)
51. *Harur*: P. M. Munisamy Goundar (Con)
52. *Harur* (*R*): M. K. Mariappan (Con)
53. *Hosur*. K. Appavoo Pillai (INDC)
54 *Javankondan*: K. R. Viswanathan (Con.)
55. *Kadambur*: K. Ramasubbu (Con)
56 *Kadambur* (*R*): S. Sangli (Con)
57. *Kadayam*: D. S. Authimoolam (INDC)
58. *Kallakurichi*· C. Natarajan (DMK)
59. *Kallakurichi* (*R*): M. Anandan (DMK)
60. *Kancheepuram*: C. N. Annadurai (DMK)
61 *Kangayam*: K. G Palanisamy Goundar (Con)
62. *Kanyakumari*: T. S. Ramasami Pillai (Ind)
63. *Karaikudi*: M. A. Muthiah Chettiar (Con)
64. *Karur*: T. M. Nallaswamy (Con)
65. *Killiyoor*: A. Neeamony (Con)
66. *Kodaikanal*: M. Alagirisamy (Con)
67. *Koilpalayam*: C. Subramaniam (Con)
68 *Koilpatti*: V. Subbiah (INDC)
69. *Krishnagiri*: S. Nagaraja Mongar (Con.)
70. *Kulitalai*: M Karunanithi (DMK)
71. *Kumbakonam*: T. Sampath (Con)
72. *Lalgudi*: S. Lazar (Con)
73. *Madurai Central*: V. Sankaran (Con)
74. *Madurai East*. Smt. P K R. Lakshmikantam (Con)
75 *Madurantakam*: O Venkatasubba Reddi (Con.)
76 *Madurantakam* (*R*) P S Ellappan (INDC)
77 *Manamadurai* R. Chidambara Bharathi (Con)
78 *Manapparai*. N P M Chinnaya Kavundar (Con)
79 *Mannargudi*. T. S Swaminatha Odayar (Con)
80. *Mayuram*. G Narayanasami Naidu (Con.)
81. *Mayuram* (*R*): P. Jayaraj (Con.)
82. *Melur*: P. M. Periakaruppan Ambalam (Con.)
83. *Melur* (*R*). P. Kakkan (Con)
84 *Mettupalayam*· Smt. D. Raghupathi Devi (Con)
85 *Mettur*: K S Arthanareeswara Goundar (Con)
86 *Mudukulathur*: T. L. Sasivarana Thevar (INDC)
87 *Mudukulathur* (*R*): A Perumal (INDC)
88. *Musiri*: V. A. Muthiah (Con)
89 *Musiri* (*R*)· T V Sannasi (Con)
90. *Mylapore*: C. R. Ramasamy (Con.)
91. *Nagapattinam*: N. S Ramalingam (Con)
92. *Nagercoil* Chidambaranatha Nadar (Con)
93. *Nallur*: P Vedamanickam (Ind)
94. *Namakkal*: P Kolanda Goundar (Con)
95. *Namakkal* (*R*): M. P. Periasami (Con)
96 *Nambiyur*: K. L Ramaswamy (Con.)
97. *Nanguneri*: M. G Sankar (Con.)
98. *Nannilam*. M. D. Thagaraja Pillai (Con.)
99 *Nannilam* (*R*): M. C. Muthukumaraswamy (Con)
100. *Nellikuppam*: S Ramaswamy Padaachi (Con.)
101. *Nellikuppam* (*R*): S. Thangavelu (Con)
102. *Nilakkottai*: W. P. A. R. Chandrasekharan (Con.)
103. *Nilakkottai* (*R*)· Smt. A. S. Ponnamal (Con.)
104. *Ootacamund*. B K. Linga Gowder (Con.)
105. *Ottanchatram*: K. Karuthappa Gounder (Con)
106. *Padmanabhapuram*: Thompson Tharmaraj Daniel (Con.)
107. *Palani*. P. S K. Lakshmipathiraj (Con)

108 *Palladam*: P. S. Chinna Durai (PSP)
109 *Panjapatti*: Karunagiri Muthiah (Con.)
110. *Papanasam*: G. Venkatachala Nattar (Con)
111 *Papanasam (R)*: R Subramaniam (Con)
112 *Paramakudi*: K. Ramachandran (INDC)
113. *Pattukkottai*. R. Srinivasa Ayyar (Con)
114. *Pennagaram*: Smt. Hemalatha Devi (Con)
115 *Perambalur*: R. Krishnasamy Reddiar (Con.)
116 *Perambalur (R)*: K. Periannan (Con)
117. *Perambur*: S. Pakkirisami Pillai (Ind)
118 *Perambur (R)*: Smt. Sathiavanimuthu (DMK)
119. *Perundurai*. N. K Palanisami (CPI)
120 *Pollachi*: N Mahalingam (Con.)
121. *Pollachi (R)*: K. Ponnian (Con.)
122 *Polur*· S. M. Annamalai (DMK)
123 *Ponneri* V Govindaswami Naidu (Con)
124 *Ponneri (R)*: T P. Elumalai (Con.)
125. *Radhapuram*: A. V. Thomas (Con)
126 *Ramanathapuram*. R Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupati (Con)
127 *Rampet*· A E. Chandrasekhara Nayagar (Con)
128 *Rasipuram*: A Raja Goundar (Con)
129. *Saidapet*· A S Duraiswami Reddiar (Con.)
130 *Salem I*: A. Mariappan (Con)
131 *Salem II*: A. Rathnavel Gounder (Con)
132. *Sankarankoil*: A. R Subbiah Mudaliar (Con)
133. *Sankarankoil (R)*: P Urkavalan (Con.)
134. *Sankari*: K. S Subramania Goundar (Con)
135. *Sathiamangalam*. K. Gopala Koundar (INDC)
136 *Sattankulam*: S B Aditya (Ind)
137. *Sattur*: K. Kamaraj Nadar (Con.)
138 *Sendamangalam*: T Sivagnanam Pillai (Con)
139. *Sholinghur*: B. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu (Con)
140 *Sirkali*: C. Muthiah Pillai (Con)
141 *Sirkali (R)*: K B S. Mani (Con)
142 *Sivaganga*. D Subramania Rajkumar (INDC)
143 *Sivakasi*. S Ramasami Naidu (Con.)
144. *Sriperumbudur* M Bhaktavatsalam (Con.)
145 *Srirangam* K. Vasudevan (Con)
146. *Srivilkuntam*: A. P. C. Veerabahu (Con)
147 *Srivilliputur*. R Krishnasami Naidu (Con)
148. *Srivilliputtur (R)*. A. Chinnasami (Con)
149. *Sulur*: Smt K. O. Kulanthai Ammal (Con)
150. *Tanjore*: A Y. S. Parisutha Nadar (Con.)
151. *Taramangalam*: N. S Sundarajan (Con)
152. *Tenkasi*: K. Sattanatha Karayalar (Ind.)
153. *Theni*. N R. Thiagarajan (Con.)
154 *Theni (R)*: N M. Velappan (Con)
551. *Thiagarayanagar*. K. Vinayakam (Con.)
156. *Thirumangalam*. A.V P. Periavala Guruva Reddi (INDC)
157 *Thirmayam*: V. Ramaiah (Con)
158. *Thirupparankundram*: S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar (Con)
159. *Thiruthuraipundi* A. Vedaratnam Pillai (Con)
160 *Thiruthuraipundi (R)*: V. Vedayyan (Con.)
161 *Thiruttani*: S. Ranganatha Mudaliar (Con)
162. *Thousand Lights* A. V. P. Asaithambi (DMK)
163 *Thurinjapuram*. M. A. Manickavelu (Con)
164 *Tindivanam*. P. Veerappa Kounder (Ind)
165 *Tindivanam (R)*; M. Jagannathan (Ind.)
166. *Tiruchendur*· M. S Selvarajan (Con)
167 *Tiruchengode* T. M Kaliannan (Con)
168. *Tiruchengode (R)* R Kandasami (Con)
169. *Tiruchirapalli I*· E. P. Mathuram (Ind.)
170. *Tiruchirapalli II*: M. Kalayanasundaram (CPI)
171. *Tirukoilur*. S A. M. Annamalai Odayar (INDC)
172 *Tirukoilur (R)*· P Kuppusami (Con.)
173. *Tirukoshtiyur*· N. V. Chockalingam (Con)
174. *Tirunelveli*: Smt. Rajathi Kunjithapatham (Con)
175. *Tirunelveli (R)* M. K. Somasundaram (Con)
176 *Tiruppatur*: R. C. Samanna Goundar (Con)
177. *Tiruppur*: K. N Palanisami Goundar (Con.)
178. *Tiruvadanai*. S Ramakrishna Thevar (Con.)
179 *Tiruvallur*. N Ekambara Mudali (Con)
180. *Tiruvallur (R)*· V. S. Arunachalam (Con)
181. *Tiruvannamalai*. P. U. Shanmugam (DMK)
182 *Tiruvannamalai (R)*. P S. Santhanam (DMK)
183. *Tiruvayar*. R. Swaminatha Merkondar (Con)
184. *T. Palur*: T. K. Subbiah (Con.

185. *Triplicane*. K. S G Haja Shareef (Con.)
186. *Tuticorin*: R. J. Sundar Singh (Con.)
187. *Udamalpet*: S. T. Subbayya Gounder (Ind.)
188. *Uddanapalli*: M. Muni Reddi (INDC)
189. *Ulundurpet*: M. Kandasami Padayachi (Con.)
190. *Usilampatti*. P. K. Mookiah Thevar (INDC)
191. *Uthamapalayam*: K. Pandiaraj (Con.)
192. *Uttiramerur*: V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar (INDC)
193. *Vadamadurai*: T. Thiruvenkadasamy Naicker (INDC)
194. *Valavanur*: A Govindasamy Nayagar (DMK)
195. *Vaniyambadi*: A. A. Rasheed (Con.)
196. *Vedasandur*: Smt. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran (Con.)
197. *Veerapandy*: M R. Kandasamy Mudaliar (Con.)
198. *Vellore*: M. P Sarathi (DMK)
199. *Vilavankode*: M. William (Con.)
200. *Villupuram*: V. P Sarangapani (Con.)
201. *Vriddhachalam*: M. Selvaraj (DMK)
202. *Wandiwash*. M. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
203. *Wandiwash (R)* D. Dasarathan (Con.)
204. *Washermanpet*: M. Mayandi Nadar (Con.)
205. *Yercaud*. S. Lakshmana Gounder (Con.)
206 *Yercaud (R)*: M Kulandaisami Gounder (Con.)
207. *Nominated*. Smt. A. Suares

*MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

Chairman: P. V. Cherian — *Deputy Chairman*: V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder

1.	Abdul Hamid Khan	Legislative Assembly	35.	M. Seshachariar	Local Authorities
2.	N. Annamalai Pillai	,,	36.	S. P. Sivasubramania Nadar	,,
3.	A. J. Arunachalam	,,	37.	A. Somasundara Reddiar	,,
4.	T. S. *Arunachalam*	,,	38.	M. Subbiah Chetty	,,
5.	V. S Balasundaram	,,	39.	M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu	,,
6.	M. Ethirajulu	,,	40.	A K. Thangvel Mudaliar	,,
7.	A. Gajapathi Nayagar	,,	41.	P. B K. Thiagaraja Reddiar	,,
8.	L. S. Karayalar	,,	42.	G. Vijayarangan	,,
9.	A. Krishnaswamy Vandayar	,,	43	K. Balasubramania Ayyar	Graduates
10.	Mohammad Raza Khan	,,	44.	P. V. Cherian	,,
11.	T. Muthu Kannappan	,,	45.	A Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar	,,
12.	B. K. Nallasamy	,,	46.	S. K Sambandhan	,,
13.	N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar.	,,	47.	T. V. Sivanandam	,,
14.	P. T. Rajan	,,	48.	A. Sreenivasan	,,
15.	M. Rajagopala Pillai	,,	49.	A. Chidambaranathan	Teachers
16.	K. R. Ramaswamy	,,	50.	G. R. Damodaran	,,
17.	K. V. Ramaswamy	,,	51.	G Krishnamoorthy	,,
18.	A. Subramanyam	,,	52.	S. Natarajan	,,
19.	V. M. Surendra Ram	,,	53.	K M *Ramaswami Gounder*	,,
20.	R. Venkataraman	,,	54.	T. P. Srinivasavaradan	,,
21.	K. Ramakrishnan Achari	,,	55.	Smt. Jothi Venkatachalam	Nominated
22.	S. T. Aditya	Local Authorities	56.	Smt. S Manjubhashini	,,
23.	A. Chidambara Mudaliar	,,	57.	Smt. Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav	,,
24	I. A. Chidambaram Pillai	,,	58.	M Patanjali Sastri	,,
25.	K. M. Desikar	,,	59.	V. Ramalingam Pillai	,,
26.	T. V. Devaraja *Mudaliar*	,,	60.	O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar	,,
27.	T. Durairaj	,,	61.	V. Rangaswamy	,,
28.	T. Joghee Gowder	,,	62.	Smt. Saraswathi Pandurangam	,,
29.	K. Kamalakannan	,,	63.	Smt. K. B. Sundarambal	,,
30.	K. T. Kossiram	,,			
31.	P. Madurai Pillai	,,			
32.	V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder	,,			
33.	S R. P. Ponnuswamy Chettiar	,,			
34.	T. S. Sankaranarayan Pillai	,,			

*As on April 20, 1961.

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Chingleput Dist.	3,065†	18,53,619†
Chingleput	436	2,24,887
Kancheepuram	412	2,96,759
Maduranthakam	531	2,44,626
Ponneri	626†	2,62,910†
Saidapet	227	3,10,384
Sriperumbudur	306	2,05,739
Tiruttani	—	—
Tiruvallur	523†	3,08,314†
Coimbatore Dist.	6,018	31,54,296
Avanashi	493	2,72,536
Bhavani	572	2,35,170
Coimbatore	528	5,62,522
Dharapuram	854	3,23,307
Erode	599	4,39,641
Gobichettipalayam	1,129	3,94,267
Palladam	585	3,51,734
Pollachi	709	3,84,677
Udumalpet	555	1,90,442
Kanyakumari Dist.	643	8,26,380
Agasthiswaram	107	2,35,405
Kalkulam	229	2,87,519
Thovala	142	52,980
Vilavancode	167	2,60,476
Madras Dist.	49	14,16,056
Madurai Dist.	4,910	28,91,817
Dindigul	891	5,54,767
Kodaikanal	361	40,250
Madurai	268	5,64,505
Melur	484	2,24,211
Nilakkottai	410	2,77,187
Palani	625	2,72,002
Periyakulam	1,106	5,84 430
Tirumangalam	721	3,74 465
Nilgiris Dist.	984	3,11,729
Coonoor	241	1,40 017
Gudalur	279	45 598
Ootacamund	462	1,26,114
North Arcot Dist.	4,674†	28,59,157†
Arkonam	319†	2,28 083†
Arni	176	1 57,510
Chengam	652	1,79,128
Cheyyar	327	1,98,931
Gudiyatham	481†	3,48 914†
Polur	568	2,37,042
Tiruppattur	589†	3,37 111†
Tiruvannamalai	375	2,29,420
Vellore	432	3,82,988
Walajapet	395†	3,18,907†
Wandiwash	340	2,11,123
Ramanathapuram Dist.	4,849	20,80,519
Aruppukottai	615	2,42,777
Mudukalathur	647	1,58,125
Paramakudi	440	1,81,593
Ramanathapuram	334	1,63,979
Sattur	580	2,14,944
Sivaganga	657	2,32,952
Srivilliputtur	437	3 03,662
Tirupattur	567	2,56 863
Tiruvadanai	548	1,85,624
Salem Dist.	7,063	33,71,769
Attur	651	2,65,471
Dharmapuri	946	3,13,113
Harur	915	2,21,227
Hosur	1,168	2,70,687
Krishnagiri	688	2,87,359
Namakkal	682	4,23 834
Omalur	557	3 87 926
Rasipuram	316	1,85,906
Salem	377	5,21,220
Tiruchengode	603	4,75,287
Yercaud	148	19,739
South Arcot Dist.	4,204	27,76,767
Chidambaram	404	3 89,002
Cuddalore	448	4,39,082
Gingee	410	2,44 851
Kallakurichi	873	3,69,049
Tindivanam	561	3,18,106
Tirukoilur	584	3,82,221
Villupuram	352	3,16 989
Vriddhachalam	576	3,17 467
Tanjore Dist.	3 740	29,82,670
Arantangi	398	1,41,387
Kumbakonam	212	3,48,104
Mannargudi	301	2,48,830
Mayuram	282	3,21,493
Nagapattinam	240	2,61,236
Nannilam	291	2,48,487
Papanasam	228	2,16,498
Pattukkottai	698	4,01,818
Sirkali	171	1,63,891
Tanjore	421	3,81,984
Tiruthuraipundi	496	2,48,942
Tiruchirapalli Dist.	5,514	29,43,882
Alangudi	347	1,76,070
Karur	610	3,24,801
Kulathur	465	1,47,155
Kulittalai	913	4,05,847
Lalgudi	373	2,38,931
Musiri	675	3,63,680

*Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of taluks (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

†Figures do not include changes brought about under the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959

Unit	Area in sq miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq miles	Population
Perambalur	678	2,06,569	Nanguneri	705	3,02,819
Tiruchirapalli	328	4,69,145	Sankaranayinarkoil	635	3,19,145
Tirumayam	367	1,53,453	Shencottah	76	60,308
Udayarpalayam	749	3,98,231	Srivaikuntam	362	3,01,859
Tirunelveli Dist.	4,419	25,06,275	Tenkasi	403	3,22,351
Ambasamudram	498	2,65,046	Tiruchendur ..	323	2,74,084
Kovilpatti	1,086	3,66,261	Tirunelveli	325	2,94,402

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	6,10·00	6,10 00	6,25 00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,37·00	7,31 00	7,31·00
Taxes on Agricultural Income	1,50 00	1,37·00	1,37·00
Estate Duty	24·00	30 00	30·00
Taxes on Railway Fares	82 00	89·00	89·00
Land Revenue (net)	4,61·35	4,67·42	4,33·67
State Excise Duties	23·39	23·43	23·69
Stamps	4,27·63	4,83 22	4,83·22
Forest	1,35 84	1,90 14	1,79·11
Registration	87·03	1,02 02	1,02·02
Taxes on Vehicles	5,30·02	5,91·94	5,93·79
Sales Tax	15,85 51	18,02 97	18,62·40
Other Taxes and Duties	2,12·60	2,35 33	2,40 33
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,48 12	1,50 63	1,53·82
Debt Services	6,87 42	7,05·47	7,42 05
Civil Administration	14,45 36	15,04·27	6,75·04
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,19 69	1,25·23	1,09 43
Miscellaneous (net)	4,03·45	3,92 92	1,52·81
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	2,74·88	2,15 04	13,86 24
Extraordinary	2,41 94	3,41·93	·47
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	80,87·23	89,28 96	87,50·09
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
[illegible]	5,74 45	6,13·67	3,27·79
[illegible]	3,24 29	3,54 89	3,67·14
[illegible]	7,89·82	7,93·06	5,75·41
[illegible]	5,34·25	5,59 95	6,07·31
[illegible]	1,36·44	1,43·21	1,45·77
Jails	1,09·41	1,28·36	1,29 39
Police	5,50·00	5,89 63	5,98·17
Scientific Departments	2·92	4·28	3·35
Education	15,50 12	17,41·75	20,61·90
Medical	4,80 27	5,35·75	5,48·47
Public Health	2,07 36	2,83 95	2,17·22
Agriculture	3,12·33	3,33 95	4,20 62
Animal Husbandry	1,11 03	1,20 63	1,33 02
Co-operation	1,87·93	1,97·53	2,25·62
Industries and Supplies	4,88 88	3,13·22	3,34 10
Miscellaneous Departments	3,99·55	4,64 20	4,26 89
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6,19·79	7,41·36	8,05·52
Miscellaneous	4,09 44	4,95 82	4,10·51
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	3,32 60	3,91·03	6,97·12
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	81,20·88	88,06·24	90,35·32
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT(—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)33·65	(+)1,22·72	(—)2,85·23

MAHARASHTRA

Area : 1,18,530 sq. miles *Population* : 3,20,03,086 *Capital* : Bombay
Principal language . Marathi

Governor : Sri Prakasa

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Y. B. Chavan	Chief Minister, General Admnistration, Home, Planning and Industries
M. S Kannamwar .. .	Buildings and Communications
Shantilal H. Shah	Law, Judiciary and Labour
Vasantrao P. Naik	Revenue
B. G. Gadhe	Rural Development and Forests
S. K. Wankhede . ..	*Finance*
D. S. Desai	Education
S. G. Kazi .. .	Civil Supplies, Housing, Printing Presses, Waqfs and Fisheries.
T. S. Bharde	Co-operation
P. K. Savant	Agriculture
T. R. Naravane .. .	[illegible]
S. B. Chavan	
H. J. H. Taleyarkhan ..	[illegible]
D. Z. Palaspagar	[illegible]

Deputy Ministers	
Bhaskar R. Patel	Prohibition
Smt. Nirmala Raja Bhosale ..	Education
Devisingh V. Chauhan ..	Buildings and Communications
S. R. Patil	Sarvodaya, Forest Labourers Societies and Khar Land Development
G D. Patil	Planning, Industries and Labour
N. N. Kailas	Co-operation
M. D. Choudhari	Revenue
Y. J. Mohite	Home
Madangopal J. Agarwal .	Public Health
N. V. Deshmukh	Irrigation and Power
Narendra M. Tidke	Rural Development
Madhusudan A. Vairale ..	Agriculture

Chief Secretary
M. T. Mone

BOMBAY HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	H. K. Chainani
Puisne Judges	Y. S Tambe, B. N. Gokhale, S. P. Kotval, K. G. Datar, N. A. Mody, G. B Badkas, V. N. Tarkunde, D. V. Patel, V. S. Desai, K. K. Desai, V. A. Naik, S. G. Patwardhan, S. M. Shah, N. L. Abhyankar, M. G. Chitale, Y. V. Chandrachud
Advocate-General	H. M. Seervai

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	B. D Deshmukh (offg.)
Members	N L. Ahmad, P. S. Lawale, S. N. Mane.

*As on April 20, 1961.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: S. L. Silam — *Deputy Speaker*: Dindayal Gupta

1. *Achalpur*: Madhavrao Bhagwantrao Patil (Con)
2. *Ahmedpur*: Vasantrao Gangaram Pawar (Con)
3. *Ahmedpur* (R). Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble (Con)
4. *Ahmednagar North*. Prabhakar Kondaji Bhapkar (Ind.)
5. *Ahmednagar South*: Trimbak Shivram Bharde (Con)
6. *Akalkot* Chanusing Kalyansing Chandele (Con)
7. *Akola*: Madhusudan Atmaram Vairale (Con)
8. *Akot*: Niyazi Mahammad Subhan Saqui (Con)
9. *Alibag*· Dattatray Narayan Patil (PWP)
10. ·· -
11. .
12. .
13. *Ambegaon* Baburao Krishnaji Gholap (Con)
14. *Amgaon*: Smt Sushilabai Keshavrao Ingle (Con)
15. *Amravati*: Ku. Malitibai Wamanrao Joshi (Ind.)
16. *Armori*: Jagannath Temsa Mhashakhetri (Con.)
17. *Arvi*: Bapurao Marotrao Deshmukh (Con)
18. *Ashti*· Vishwanath Dagduji (Con)
19. *Aswa* Devisingh Venkatsingh Chauhan (Con)
20. ·· ··
21. '
22. · ·· ·
23. *Balapur*: Ghiyasuddin Kazi Syed Nasiruddin (Con)
24. *Bandra*· Purushottam Ganesh Kher (Con)
25. *Baramati*: Nanesaheb Babuji Jagtap (PWP)
26. *Baramati* (*R*)· Sambhaji Bandoba Londhe (RP)
27. *Barsi*: Shivaji Parasharam Arya (Con)
28. *Bassein*: Sadanand Gopal Warty (PSP)
29. *Basmath*: Rangaro Parasaramji Deshmukh (Con)
30. *Bhadravati*: Narain Harbaji Mathankar (Con)
31. *Bhandara*: Dada Dajiba Dhote (Con.)
32. *Bhandara* (*R*). Sitaram Jairam Bhambore (Con)
33. *Bhir*: Smt. Shantabai Kotecha (Con)
34. *Bhiwandi*: Bhalchandra Shivaram Patil (PWP)
35. *Bhiwandi* (*R*): Yeshwant Ganaji
36. *Bhokardhan*: Bhagwantrao Gadhe (Con)
37. *Bhor*· Jaysing Parasharam Mali (Ind)
38. *Bhudargad* Kaka Gopal Desai (CPI)
39. *Bhusaval*: Dattatray Sonu Bhirud (Con)
40. *Biloli*: Jayawantrao More (Con)
41. *Biloli* (*R*): Laxman Jajoji Dange (Con)
42. *Borivli* Iswarlal Pranjivandas Parekh (Con)
43. *Brahmapuri*: Murharirao Krishnarao Nagmoti (Con)
44. *Brahmapuri* (*R*) Govind Bajaji Mesram (Con)
45. *Buldana*: Smt Indirabai Ramrao Kotamkar (Con.)
46. *Byculla*· Bapurao Dhondiba Jagtap (Ind)
47. *Byculla* (*R*). Paljibhai Hamabhai Boricha (RP)
48. *Chalisgaon* Rajaram Bhila Sonawane (PSP)
49. *Chanda* Laxmanrao Krishnaji Wasekar (Con)
50. *Chandgad*: Narsing Bhujang Patil (PWP)
51. *Chandur*. Pundalik Balkrishna Chore (Con.)
52. *Chembur* Indravandanrai Manmohanrai Oza (Con)
53. *Chikhli*. Namdeo Punjaji Pawar (Con)
54. *Chiplun* Shankar Ganu Tambitkar (CPI)
55. *Chiplun* (*R*)· Gangaram Bhikaji Kambale (RP)
56. *Colaba*· Kalaram Shankar Dharia (Con)
57. *Dadar*. Trimbakrao Ramchandra Naravane (Con)
58. *Dahanu*: Shamrao Ramchandra Patil (Con.)
59. *Dahanu* (*R*). Shantu Devu Thakaria (Con)
60. *Dapoli*: Purshottam Vasudev Mandlik (PSP)
61. *Darwha*· Deorao Shioram Patil (Con)
62. *Daryapur*· Narayan Uttamrao Deshmukh (Con)
63. *Daryapur* (*R*) Kishanrao Narayan Khandare (Con)
64. *Deogad*: Jagannath Ramkrishna Tawade (PWP)
65. *Dharmabad*. Shankarrao Bhaorao Chauhan (Con.)
66. *Dhobi Talao*· Kailasnarayan Shivanarayan Narola (Con)
67. *Dhulia North*: Chundaman Anjnda Raundale (Con)
68. *Dhulia South*· Ramdas Bhagwan

69. *Digras*: Madhorao Baburao Mahindre (Con.)
70. *Dindori*: Fakirrao Sakharam Dhokhar (CPI)
71. *Dindori (R)*: Ramdas Pandu Bagul (CPI)
72. *Dongri*: Abdul Kadar Mohiuddin Hafizka (Con.)
73. *Erandol*: Sitaram Hirachand Birla (Con.)
74. *Gadhinglaj*: Dnyandeo Santaram Narvekar (PWP)
75. *Gargakhed*: Sakharam Gopalrao Nakhate (Con.)
76. *Gargakhed (R)*: Namdeo Devji Pagare (Con.)
77. [illegible]
78. [illegible]
79. *Girgaum*: Pralhad Keshav Atre (Ind.)
80. *Gondia*: Manoharbhai Babarbhai Patel (Con.)
81. *Goregaon* Puranlal Dharmabhau Rahangdale (PSP)
82. *Guhagar*: Dattatray Yeshwant Vilankar (JS)
83. *Hadgaon*: Smt. Anjanabai Jaiwantrao (Con.)
84. *Harkarargle*: Santaram Sakharam Patil (Ind.)
85. *Harkararrle (R)* Dadasaheb Malharrao Shirke (RP)
86. *Haveli*: Ram Dasharath Tupe (PSP)
87. *Haveli (R)*: Smt. Shevantibai Purushottam Chowre (Ind.)
88. *Hingaghat*: Keshaorao Moturam Zade (Con.)
89. *Hingoli*: Baburao Kondji Patil (Con.)
90. *Hingoli (R)*: Surajmal Narayan Choudhari (Con.)
91. *Igatpuri*. Punjaji Laxman Govardhane (CPI)
92. *Indapur*: Shankarrao Bajirao Patil (Con.)
93 *Jalamb*: Vithal Sadashiv Umarkar (Con.)
94 *Jalgaon*: Sadashiv Narayan Bhalerao (CPI)
95. *Jalna*: Rustomji Bezonji Jalnawala (Con.)
96 *Jalna (R)*: Dhondiraj Ganpatrao (Con.)
97. *Jamner*: Gajananrao Raghunathrao Garud (PSP)
98. *Jaoli*: Krishnarao Hanbhau Tarade (Con.)
99. *Jath*: Vijayasinharao Ramrao Dafle (Con.)
100 *Junnar*: T. B Mukane (Con.)
101. *Junnar*: Waramrao Anandrao Nayak (Con.)
102. *Junnar*: Shivaji Mahadu Kale (Con.)
103. *Kagal* Smt. Vimalabai Vasant Bagal (Ind.)
104. *Kaij*: Ramlingswamy Mahalingswami (Con.)
105. *Kaij (R)*: Govindrao Keroji Gaikwad (Con.)
106. *Kalam* Smt. Tarabai Marwag (Con.)
107. *Kalam (R)*: Revappa Krishna Mane (Con.)
108. *Kalmeshwar*: Sheshrao Krishnarao Wankhede (Con.)
109. *Kalwan (R)*: Naranbhai Lakshabhai Patel (Con.)
110 *Kalyan*: Krishnarao Narayan Dhulup (PWP)
111. *Kankavli*: Bhaskar Balkrishna Sawant (Con.)
112. *Kannad*. Baburao Manikrao Patil (Con.)
113. *Karad North* Yashwantrao Balwantrao Chavan (Con.)
114. *Karad South*: Yeshwantrao Jyaba Mohite (Con.)
115 *Kasba Peth*: Vishnu Dattatray Chitale (CPI)
116 *Katol*. Shankarrao Daulatrao Gedam (Con.)
117. *Kelapur*: Trimbak Dattatraya Deshmukh (Con.)
118. *Khamgaon*: Govinddas Ratanlal Bhatia (Con.)
119 *Khardlar*: Keshavrao Dhondge (PWP)
120 *Khatav*: Keshav Shankar Patil (PSP)
121 *Khed (Poona Dt.)* Tarachand Hirachand Wadgaonkar (PSP)
122. *Khed (Ratnagiri Dt.)* Jagannath Shivram Patne (RP)
123 *Kinwat* Uttam Baliram Rathod (Con.)
124 *Kolhapur*: Pandurang Bapurao Salokhe (Con.)
125 *Koregaon* Vishwasrao Vithalrao Mane (Con.)
126 Kumbharwada Bharushanker Manchharam Yagnik (Con.)
127 *Kurla* Smt Anjanabai Narhar Magar (Con.)
128 *Lanja*: Shashishekar Kashinath Ghale (Ind.)
129 *Latur*. Keshavrao Sitaram Sonawane (Con.)
130 *Madha*: Namdeo Mahadeo Jagtap (Con.)
131. *Madha (R)* Ganpat Laxman Sonavane (Con.)
132. *Mahad*. Digamber Vinayak Purohit (PSP)
133 *Mahalaxmi* Homi Jehangir Taleyarkhan (Con.)
134. *Mahim*: F. M. Pinto (PSP)
135 *Malegaon*: Hareen Ahmed Ansari (Con.)
136 *Malkapur*: Bhau Fakira Shelke (Con.)
137. *Malvan*: Shankarrao Narayanrao Mohite (Con.)
138. *Malwan*: Shridhar Balkrishna Manjrekar (JS)
139. *Mandvi (Greater Bombay Dt.)*: Salebhai Abdul Kadar (Con.)
140 *Mangaon*: Surendranath Govind Tipnis (PSP)
141. *Manmad (R)*: Tanaji Ganpat Gaikwad (RP)
142. *Manmad*: S. G. Misal (Con.)
143. *Manjgaon*: Safdar Ali Sajjadi (Con.)
144. *Maregaon*: Madhavrao Ganpatrao Mane (PSP)

145 *Matunga (R)*· Jagannath Ganpatrao Bhatankar (RP)
146. *Maval*. Ramchandra Kashinath Mhalgi (JS)
147. *Mazgaon*. Deorao Laxman Anande (Con)
148 *Mehkar*: Shankarrao Vithalrao Deshmukh (Con)
149. *Mehkar (R)*: Tulsiram Rodu Kakkal (RP)
150. *Melghat*: Smt Kokilabai Jagannath Gawande (Con)
151. *Miraj*. Gundu Dashrath Patil (Con)
152. *Morsi*: Smt. Hirabai Anandrao Solao (Con)
153. *Murbad*. Shantaram Balkrishna Thakare (PWP)
154 *Murtajapur*: Smt Kusum Wamanrao Korpe (Con)
155. *Murtajapur (R)*: Dagadu Zangoji Palaspagar (Con)
156 *Nagpada*: Vishvanath Rajanna Tulla (Con)
157. *Nagpur* Ardhendu Bhushan Hemendrakumar Bardhan (CPI)
158 *Nagpur (R)*· Punjabrao Hukam Shambharkar (RP)
159 *Nagpur I*. Madangopal Jodhraj Agrawal (Con)
160. *Nagpur II* Dandayal Nandram Gupta (Con)
161 *Nanded* Vithalrao Devidasrao Deshpande (CPI)
162 *Nandgaon* Bhaussaheb Sakharam Hiray (Con)
163 *Nasik* Vithalrao Ganpatrao Hande (PWP)
164 *Nasik (R)* S L. Kamble (RP)
165. *Nawapur (R)*. Abhramji Dongarsing Chaudhari (Con)
166 *Nilanga* Shripatrao Gyanurao (PWP)
167. *Niphad* Deoram Sayaji Wagh (CPI)
168 *North Sholapur* Smt. Nirmala Raje Vijaysingh Bhosale (Con)
169 *Omerga*: Vishwambharrao Namdeo Haralkar (Con)
170 *Osmanabad*. Udavrao Sahebrao Patil (PWP)
171. *Pachora* Onkar Narayan Wagh (PSP)
172 *Pathan*} Venkatrao Jadav (Con)
173 *Palghar*· Navnitrai Bhogilal Shah (PSP)
174. *Pandharpur* N P Patwardhan (PSP)
175 *Panhala* Babajirao Balasaheb Desai (Con)
176 *Panvel* Dinkar Balu Patil (PWP)
177 *Parbhani* Annaji Ramchandra Gavane (PWP)
178 *Parel*· Vyankatesh Appa Shenoy (PSP)
179 *Parle-Andheri* Shantilal Harjivan Shah (Con)
180 *Parner* Bhaskar Tukaram Auti (CPI)
181 *Parola* Srinivas Chunilal Marwadi (JS)
182 *Partur* Bhagwanrao Daulatrao Borade (Con)
183 *Patan (Satara Dt)* Daulatrao Shripatrao Desai (Con)
184 *Pathardi*: Narayan Ganpat Avhad (CPI)
185. *Pen*: Vasantrao Rajaram Raut (PWP)
186 *Pen (R)*: Govind Sonu Katkari (PWP)
187. *Phaltan (R)* Sadashivrao Marutirao Bandisode (RP)
188. *Phaltan*· Haribhau Vithalrao Nimbalkar (CPI)
189. *Poona Cantt*: Vithal N. Shivarkar (Con.)
190. *Purandhar*. Raghunathrao Anandrao Pawar (PWP)
191 *Pusad*· Vasantrao Phulsing Naik (Con)
192 *Pusad (R)*· Daulat Laxman Khadse (Con)
193 *Radhanagari* Dnyandeo Santaram Khandekar (Con)
194 *Rahuri*. Laxmanrao Madhavrao Patil (Con)
195. *Rajapur* Prabhat Mahadev Kulkarni (PSP)
196 *Rajura*· Ramchandra Ganapati Dhote (Con)
197 *Ramtek* Narendra Mahipati, Tidke (Con)
198 *Ratnagiri* Atmaram Vasudev Modak (PSP)
199. *Raver*. Madhukar Dhanaji Choudhari (Con)
200. *Raver (R)* Keshavrao Raghav Wankhade (Con)
201. *Renapur* Gangadharappa Chaudhary (Con)
202 *Roha* Pandurang Ramji Sanap (PWP)
203 *Sakoli* Adku Sonu Paulzagde (Con)
204. *Sakoli (R)* Nasikrao Khantadu Tirpude (Con)
205 *Sakri*. Shankarrao Chunduji Bedse (Ind)
206. *Sakri (R)* Rama Jirya Padvi (Ind)
207. *Sangmeshwar* Arjun Bapuji Vichare (PSP)
208 *Sangamner* Datta Appaji Deshmukh (Ind)
209. *Sangamner (R)* Narayan Ramji Navale (Con)
210 *Sangli*· Vasantrao Banduji Patil (Con)
211 *Sangola* Keshavrao Shripatrao Raut (Con)
212 *Sangola (R)* Maruti Mahadeo Kambale (Con)
213 *Saoli*. Marotrao Sambashio Kannamwar (Con)
214 *Saoner* Mohammad Abdulakhan Pathan (Con)
215 *Satara*. Vithal Nanasaheb Patil (Ind.)
216. *Sawantwadi* Smt Parvati Devi Khem Sawant Bhonsle (Con)
217. *Sewree*. S G Patkar (CPI)
218 *Shahada*· Vyankat Tanaji Dhobi (Con)
219. *Shahada (R)* Chandrasing Dhanka Bhandari (Con)

220. *Shahuwadi*: Tryambak Sitaram Karkhanis (PWP)
221. *Sheogaon*: Eknath Laxman Bhagwat (CPI)
222 *Shirala*: Yashwant Chandra Patil (PWP)
223. *Shirdi* Bhaskarrao Sadashiv Galande (CPI)
224 *Shirdi* (*R*): Arjun Giri Pawar (RP)
225. *Shirol*: Satgonda Revagonda Patil (PSP)
226. *Shivajinagar*: Jayant Shirdhar Tilak (Ind)
227. *Sholapur City North*: Keshavlal Veerchand Shah (Con)
228. *Sholapur City South*: Rajaram Savalaram Dhavale (Con)
229. *Shrigonda*. Nawasherwan Navrozji Satha (Ind)
230 Shrigonda (*R*): Ramchandra Devkaji Pawar (RP)
231 *Shukrawarpeth*: Sridhar Mahadeo Joshi (PSP)
232. *Sillod*. Nagorao Vishwanathrao Pathak (Con)
233. *Sindkheda*: Shankar Gorakh Sonawane (PSP)
234. *Sinnar* Shankar Kondaji Navale (Con)
235. *Sironcha* Narayansinh Sampatsinh Weakey (PSP)
236. *Sironcha* (*R*): Vishwesharrao (Ind)
237. *Sirur*: Shyamkant Damodar More (PSP)
238. *South Sholapur*: Shantirappa Basappa Basawanti (Con.)
239. *Taloda* (*R*): Gorji Surji Padvi (Con)
240. *Tasgaon*: Ganpati Dada Lad (PWP)
241. *Thana*: Dattatray Balkrishna Tamhane (PSP)
242. *Tirora*: Shaligram Ramratan Dixit (Con)
243. *Tuljapur*: Sahebrao Dadarao Hangargekar (Con)
244 *Tumsar*: mt. Manoramabai Makade (Con.)
245. *Ulhasnagar* Nevandram Vishindas Gurbani (Con)
246 *Umrer*: Sadashiv Rajaram Samarth (Con.)
247. *Umrer* (*R*) Anantram Dayal Choudhari (Con)
248 *Vaijapur*: Machhandranath Ramchandra Jadhav (Con.)
249. *Vengurla*: Narayan Mahadeo Chammankar (PSP)
250 *Vita* Bhagwanrao Nanasaheb More (PWP)
251. *Vita* (*R*): Pirajirao Tayapa Madhale (RP)
252. *Wai*: Dadasaheb Khasherao Jagtap (Con.)
253. *Walkeshwar*: Sayaji Laxman Silam (Speaker)
254 *Walva*: Nagnath Ramchandra Nayakvadi (Ind.)
255. *Wani* Shirdharrao Nathobaji Jawade (Con)
256. *Wani* (*R*) Kirtimantrao Bhujangrao (Con)
257 *Wardha* Mahadeo Tukaram Thakre (Con)
258 *Wardha* (*R*) Shankarrao Vithalrao Sonawane (Con)
259. *Washim* Jaisingrao Dinkarrao Rajurkar (Con)
260 *Washim* (*R*): Rambhau Chinkaji Salve (Con)
261 *Worli*. Ramchandra Dhondiba Bhandare (RP)
262 *Yawal*: Smt. Ramabai Narain Deshpande (Con)
263. *Yeola*: Dagu Shankar Kanade (PSP)
264 *Yeotmal*. Ramchandra Jagoba Kadu (Con)
265. *Nominated*. Norman R. Ferguson.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman. V. S. Page — *Deputy Chairman*: Ku. J. T. Sipahimalani

1.	K. M. Agarwal	Legislative Assembly	16.	B. V. Nayak	Legislative Assembly
2.	S. S. Agarwal	,,	17.	Nemichand Kisandas	,,
3.	M. S. Alshi	,,	18.	V. S. Page	,,
4	Y. D. Ambedkar	,,	19.	B. R. Patel	,,
5.	H. D. Awode	,,	20.	A. N. Patil	,,
6.	A. R. Bhat	,,	21.	N. D. Patil	,,
7.	R. S. Bhat	,,	22	Panditrao	,,
8	S. L. Benadhikar	,,	23.	V. G. Phatak	,,
9.	H. B. Bhide	,,	24.	A. C. P. Rebello	,,
10.	S. M. Dahanukar	,,	25.	Smt. M. R. Sarnaik	,,
11.	L. I. Fegade	,,	26	R. P. Samarth	,,
12	J. N. Korpe	,,	27.	P. K. Sawant	,,
13.	V. M. Madhavrao Katneshwarkar	,,	28.	B. D. Suryavanshi	,,
			29.	B. V. Shende	,,
14.	Mohamed Taher Habib	,,	30	S. M. Thorat	,,
15.	G. M. Nalavade	,,	31.	K. M. Veer	,,

*As on April 20, 1961.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Hingoli	730	1,27,279
Jintur	669	1,08,497
Kalamnuri	583	1,08,839
Parbhani .. .	547	1,50,023
Partur . ..	588	1,07,387
Pathri	618	1,42,272
Poona Dist.	6,032	19,50,976
Ambegaon .. .	402	98,880
Baramati ..	540	1,34,271
Bhor . ..	325	73,711
Dhond	516	89,162
Haveli .. .	515	1,80,653
Indapur .. .	586	1,12,304
Junnar	533	1,40,287
Khed	539	1,26,457
Maval	414	98,386
Mulshi	353	68,884
Poona City ..	68	5,94,083
Purandhar	426	1,03,399
Sirur	611	1,03,108
Vele	196	27,391
Ratnagiri Dist.	5,013	17,11,964
Chiplun	434	1,53,102
Dapoli	327	1,29,105
Deogad . ..	284	97,918
Guhagar	242	87,886
Kankavli	299	1,03,101
Khed	386	1,24,861
Kudal	317	1,01,545
Lanja	283	77,921
Malvan	256	1,29,814
Mandangad ..	160	48,956
Rajapur ..	496	1,46,541
Ratnagiri	358	1,59,377
Sangameshwar ..	499	1,48,331
Sawantwadi .	516	1,24,291
Vengurla	127	79,215
Sangli Dist. . ..	3,297	10,00,141
Jath . . .	874	1,08,270
Khanapur	846	1,83,441
Miraj	611	2,85,616
Shirala	246	79,416
Tasgaon	446	1,69,325
Walwa	300	1,74,073
Satara Dist. ..	4,041	11,75,309
Jaoli	345	71,086
Karad . .	406	2,07,913
Khandala .	203	48,095
Khatav ..	509	1,31,360
Koregaon .	365	1,15,689
Mahabaleshar ..	87	20,448
Man .. .	556	83,478
Patan ..	514	1,46,691
Phaltan ..	456	99,781
Satara ..	353	1,62,529
Wai	229	88,239
Sholapur Dist. .	5,811	15,05,316
Akalkot . ..	537	1,49,647
Barsi ..	628	1,86,777
Karmala .. .	622	1,00,089
Madha	597	1,22,174
Malsiras	588	1,22,830
Mangalwedha ..	441	70,008
Mohol . ..	550	1,02,114
North Sholapur .	284	3,25,632
Pandharpur ..	498	1,28,552
Shangola	610	1,03,990
South Sholapur ..	462	93,503
Thana Dist.	3,683†	12,80,749
Bassein	203	1,33,523
Bhivandi	264	1,13,632
Dahanu . ..	372	1,64,445
Jawhar .. .	310	67,400
Kalyan	279	2,73,261
Mokhada	242	39,140
Murbad	347	69,563
Palghar . ..	422	1,48,504
Shahpur .. .	635	99,019
Thana	84	1,17,078
Wada	284	55,184
Wardha Dist. ..	2,429	5,38,903
Arvi .. .	890	1,44,390
Hinganghat .. .	729	1,43,658
Wardha .. .	815	2,50,855
Yeotmal Dist. ..	5,246	9,31,982
Darwha	1,078	2,11,259
Kelapur	1,086	1,66,720
Pusad	1,285	2,21,577
Wani .. .	862	1,54,969
Yeotmal	908	1,77,457

†Figure furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	7,47 51	7,40·44	7,48 46
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	6,21 57	9,24·96	5,41 61
Estate Duty	36·11	35·48	35 00
Taxes on Railway Fares	1,42·51	1,55 22	1,47 00
Land Revenue (net)	7,33 22	7,04 95	6,92 85
State Excise Duties	65·96	67 19	65 71
Stamps	5,06 00	5,30 72	5,30 00
Forest .	5,41 03	5,01 96	5,23 95
Registration . ..	40 56	37 12	39 43
Taxes on Vehicles . .	4,52 60	5,40 72	4,14 38
Sales Tax .	27,00 00	30,93 82	31,97 87
Other Taxes and Duties	9,32 67	7,50 00	9,02 00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,13 60	98 09	1,09 23
Debt Services . ..	4,40 00	5,04 71	4,53 50
Civil Administration .	11,63 18	11,12 52	8,00 44
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	3,24 59	2,77 80	3,24·49
Electricity Schemes	(—) 01	(—) 24 23	10 07
Miscellaneous (net) .	3,04 19	4,71 82	6,24·94
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	52 63	55 42	9,00 90
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	1,78 17	2,62 66	—
Extraordinary	53	15	—
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	100,96 62	108,41 52	110,61·83
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
[illegible]	11,75 51	11,92·19	11,37 03
[illegible]	2,31 22	2,53·59	2,92 94
[illegible]	8,97 20	11,40 60	9,76·28
[illegible]	6,15·80	7,73·74	7,32 93
Administration of Justice	2,12 80	2,01·24	2,15 66
Jails	90 46	92·15	1,01 63
Police	10,20·54	9,92·21	10,74 70
Ports and Pilotage	17 94	15·42	27 50
Scientific Departments	11·56	8·58	18 32
Education	17,15·90	23,74·21	22,23 16
Medical	5,67·19	5,46·41	5,98 82
Public Health	2,64 98	2,35 06	3,07·77
Agriculture	2,12·21	2,05·85	2,51 34
Animal Husbandry	1,08 90	90·98	1,09·26
Co-operation	1,96·14	1,53 22	1,54·74
Industries and Supplies	1,84·87	1,73 40	1,59·65
Miscellaneous Departments	5,53·95	4,82·43	5,26·85
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,81 73	5,67·57	6,60 30
Electricity Schemes	·61	·61	·66
Miscellaneous	10,81·61	10,30 92	10,32 80
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	3,71·51	4,47·11	4,66 20
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	101,12 63	109,77 49	110,68·54
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)16 01	(—)1,35·97	(—)6·71

MYSORE

Area : 74,122 sq miles *Population*: 1,94,01,193 *Capital*: Bangalore
Principal language : Kannada

Governor : His Highness Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
B. D Jatti	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Commerce and Industries (excluding Cottage and Rural Industries)
Kadidal Manjappa	Revenue, Land Tenure and Records, Stamps and Registration, Evacuee Property and Displaced Persons and Civil Liaison
H K Veeranna Gowda	Public Works and Electricity
T Subramanya	Development, Rural Local Administration Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Town Planning and Housing
T Mariappa	Finance
H M Channabasappa	Home, Anti-corruption and Efficiency Audit.
K F Patil	Road Transport, Geology and Mines and Food
Mali Mariappa	Co-operation, Agricultural Debt Relief, Marketing, Warehousing and Weights and Measures.
K. K Hegde	Medical and Public Health
Anna Rao Ganamukhi	Education
N. Rachiah	Agriculture, Social Welfare, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.
H S Rudrappa	Forests, Game Sanctuaries and Conservation and Control of Wild Animals
B Vaikunta Baliga	Law, Welfare of Labour and National Employment Service
Veerendra Patil	Excise and Prohibition, Rural Industries ,Handicrafts and Handlooms
Deputy Ministers	
Smt Grace Tucker	Education
H C Linga Reddy	Planning and Development
M N. Naghnoor	Public Works and Electricity
Smt Leelavati V Magadi	Rural Industries
J H Shamsuddin	Finance
B Basavalingappa	Home

Chief Secretary

R J Rebello

MYSORE HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	S R Das Gupta
Puisne Judges	N. Srinivasa Rao, H Hombe Gowda, A R Somanatha Iyer, M. Sadasivayya, K S Hegde, A Narayana Pai, Ahmed Ali Khan, Mir Iqbal Hussain, B M Kalgate
Advocate-General	G R Ethirajulu Naidu

*PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

Chairman	K N Padmanabhaiah
Members	Pampa Gowda, M K. Appajappa

*As on April 20, 1961

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : S R. Kanthi

Deputy Speaker : L H Thimma Bovi

1. *Afzalpur* : Anna Rao Ganamukhi (Con)
2. *Aland* : Smt Lalita Bai (Con)
3. *Aland (R)* : Ramachandra Veerappa (Con)
4. *Anekal* : J C Ramaswami Reddy (Con.)
5. *Ankola* : R G Kamat (Con)
6. *Arkalgud* : Puttegowda (Ind)
7. *Arsikere* : A.R Karisiddappa (Con)
8. *Athani* : J B Pawar (Ind)
9. *Badami* : V.H. Patil (Con.)
10. *Bagalkot* : B T Murnal (Con)
11. *Bagewadi* Smt Sushilabai Hirachand Shah (Con)
12. *Baindur* Y Manjaya Shetty (Con.)
13. *Bangalore North* K V Byregowda (Con)
14. *Bangalore North (R)* Y Ramakrishna (Con)
15. *Bangalore South* A V Narasimhareddy (Con)
16. *Bangalore South (R)* B Basavalingappa (Con)
17. *Bangarapet* E Narayana Gowda (PSP)
18. *Basavanagudi* L S Venkaji Rao (Con.)
19. *Belgaum I* : V S Patil (Ind.)
20. *Belgaum II* N O. Samaji (Ind.)
21. *Belgaum City* B R. Sunthankar (Ind)
22. *Bellary* M. Gangappa (Ind)
23. *Belur* : B N Borannagowda (Con.)
24. *Belur (R)* : B. H. Lakshmaniah (Con)
25. *Belthangadi* : D. Ratnavaram Hegade (Con)
26. *Bhadravathi* : D T. Seetarama Rao (Con)
27. *Bhalki* : Balwant Rao (Ind.)
28. *Bhalki (R)* : B Sham Sunder (Ind)
29. *Bidar* : Maqsood Ali Khan (Con)
30. *Bijapur* : B. K. Nagur (Ind.)
31. *Bilgi* : R. M. Desai (Con)
32. *Bilgere* : G. M. Chinnaswamy (Ind.)
33. *Brahmavar* : B Jagajeevandas Shetty (Con.)
34. *Broadway* : Mahmood Shariff (Con.)
35. *Challakere* : A Bheemappa Naik (Con.)
36. *Challakere (R)* : T. Hanumaiah (Con.)
37. *Chamarajanagar* : U. M. Madappa (PSP)
38. *Chamarajanagar (R)* : B. Rachiah (Con.)
39. *Chamarajpet* : Smt. Lakshmidevi Rammanna (Con.)
40. *Chandrasekharapura* N. Huchamasthy Gowda (Con)
41. *Chharnapatna* : B K. Puttaramiya (PSP)
42. *Chennagiri* : Kundur Rudrappa (Con)
43. *Chickballapur* : S Muni Raju (Con)
44. *Chickballapur (R)* A Munyappa (Con)
45. *Chikmagalur* A M Basave Gowda (PSP)
46. *Chikmagalur (R)* : L H Thimma Bovi (Con.)
47. *Chicknaikanahalli* C K Rajaiahsetty (PSP)
48. *Chickpet* : G E Hoover (Ind)
49. *Chikodi* S D Kothavale (Con)
50. *Chincholi* : Veerendra Patil (Con)
51. *Chintamani* M C Anjaneya Reddy (Con)
52. *Chitradurga* G Sivappa (Con)
53. *Chitradurga (R)* G Duggappa (Con)
54. *Chitapur* : Smt Vijaya Raghavender Rao (Con.)
55. *Coordapoor* V Srinivas Shetty (PSP)
56. *Cubbonpet* : V. P. Deenadayalu Naidu (Con.)
57. *Davangere* : K. T Jambanna (PSP)
58. *Deodurg* : B. Sivanna Warad (Con)
59. *Dharwar* : M B. Inamati (Con)
60. *Dodballapur* T Siddalingaiya (Con.)
61. *Gadag* : K. P Gadag (Con)
62. *Gandasi* : Smt Dyavamma (Con)
63. *Gandhinagar* Smt Nagarathnamma (Con.)
64. *Gangavati* : B V. Desai (Con.)
65. *Gauribidanur* K H Venkata Reddy (PSP)
66. *Gokak I* : N. A. Karlingannavar (Con.)
67. *Gokak II* : A. R Panchagavi (Con.)
68. *Gubbi* : C. J. Muckkanappa (Ind)
69. *Gulbarga* : Mohamed Ali (Con.)
70. *Guledgud* : M. R Pattanashetti Con.)
71. *Gundlupet* : Smt. K. S. Nagarathnamma (Ind)
72. *Hadagalli* : M.M. Pateel (Con.)
73. *Hangal* : B.R. Patil (PSP)
74. *Harapanahalli* : M M. J. Sadyojathappaiah (PSP)
75. *Harapanahalli (R)* : M. Danappa (PSP)
76. *Harihar* : M. Ramappa (PSP)
77. *Hosakote* : S R. Ramiah (Con.)
78. *Hosakote (R)* : Smt. Rukmaniamma (Con.)
79. *Hassan* : K.T. Dasappa (Ind.)

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Lok Seva Sangh (LSS); Independent (Ind.)

80 *Haveri* Smt. Shiddavva Mallar (Con)
81 *Hebbur* : K. L. Narasimhiah (Con)
82. *Holenarasipur* : Y. Veerappa (PSP)
83 *Honawar* : J H. Shamsuddin (Con)
84. *Honnali* : H S. Rudrappa (Con)
85 *Honnali (R)* : A. S. Dudhya Naik (Con)
86 *Hosadurga* : B S. Shankarappa (PSP)
87. *Hospet* : R Nagan Gowda (Con.)
88 *Hirekerur* : G B Shankar Rao (Con.)
89. *Hiriyur* : K. Kenchappa (PSP)
90 *Hubli* : M R. Patil (Con)
91 *Hubli City* : F H Mohsin (Con)
92. *Hukeri* : M. P. Patil (Con)
93. *Hukeri (R)* : Smt. Champabai Bhogale Pirji (Con)
94 *Hulsur* : Madhav Rao (PSP)
95 *Humnabad* . M.S. Kamtikar (Con)
96 *Hungund* . S R. Kanthi (Speaker)
97. *Hunsur* : D. Devaraj Urs (Con)
98 *Hunsur (R)*: N. Rachiah (Con)
99 *Indi* . M K. Surpur (Con)
100 *Indi (R)* : J L. Kabadi (Con)
101. *Jamkhandi* . B D. Jatti (Con)
102 *Jewargi* : S Sharangowda (Ind)
103 *Kadur* : D H. Rudrappa (Con)
104. *Kalaghatgi* . B A. Desai (Ind)
105. *Kalgi* : S R. Patil (Con)
106 *Kalyani* : Smt Annapurna Bai Ragate (Con)
107 *Kanakapura* : M Linge Gowda (PSP)
108. *Kaup* : F X. Denis Pinto (Con.)
109 *Karkal* : K.K. Hegde (Con.)
110. *Karkal (R)* : Manjappa Ullal (Con)
111. *Karwar* . S D. Gaonkar (Con)
112 *Khanapur* : L B Bitje (Ind.)
113. *Kolar* : D Abdul Rasheed (Con)
114 *Kolar Gold Fields* : M C. Narasimhan (CPI)
115. *Kolar Gold Fields (R)* : C M Aru-
116
117.
(Con)
118. *Koppal* : M S. Patil (Con)
119. *Krishnarajanagar* : H M. Channabasappa (Con)
120 *Krishnarajapet* : M K Bomme Gowda (Con.)
121 *Kumta* : Smt. V V. Mirjankar (Con)
122 *Kundgol* T K Kambli (Con)
123 *Kunigal* . T N Mudalagirigowda (Con)
124 *Kurugodu* : Smt. Allum Sumangalamma (Con)
125 *Kushtagi* . E Pundlikappa (Con)
126 *Lingsugar* : Basangowda (Con)
127. *Maddur* : H.K. Veeranna Gowdh (Con)
128 *Madhugiri* : Mali Mariappa (Con)
129 *Madhugiri (R)* : R Channigaramiah (Con)
130. *Magadi* : T.D. Maranna (Con)
131. *Malavalli* : H. V. Veere Gowda (Con)
132. *Malavalli (R)* : M Mallikarjunaswamy (Con)
133. *Malleswaram* T. Parthasarthy (Ind.)
134. *Malur* . H C. Linga Reddy (Con)
135. *Mandya* : G. S Bommegowda (Ind)
136 *Mangalore I* B Vaikunta Baliga (Con)
137 *Mangalore II* : Gajanan Pandit (Con)
138 *Manvi* . Smt Basavarajeswari (Con)
139 *Mercara* : K Mallappa (Con)
140 *Molakalmuru* : S Nyalingappa (Con.)
141. *Muddebihal* . P.G Sidhanti (Con)
142. *Mudhol* : N B Shah (Con)
143. *Mulbagal* : B L Narayanaswamy (Ind.)
144 *Mulgabal (R)* : J. Narayanappa (Con.)
145 *Mundargi* . C S Hulkoti (Con)
146. *Mysore* K Puttaswamy (Con)
147. *Mysore City* : K Suryanarayana Rao (Con)
148. *Mysore City North* : A Mohamed Sait (Ind.)
149. *Nagamangala* : T. Mariappa (Con)
150. *Nanjanagud* : J B. Mallaradhya (PSP)
151 *Nargund* : A S. Patil (Con)
152 *Navalgund* R M Patil (Con)
153 *Nelamangala* : Alur Hanumanthappa (Con)
154. *Nelamangala (R)* : M Hanumanthaiah (Con)
155. *Nipani* : B D. Naik (Ind)
156. *Pandavapura* . B Chamaih (PSP)
157 *Paliyam* . G. Venkatagowda (Ind.)
158 *Panemangalore* . K. Nagappa Alva (Con)
159 *Parasgad* S B. Padaki (Ind)
160 *Periyapatna* K M Devayya (Con)
161 *Puttur* K Venkataramana Gowda (Con)
162 *Puttur (R)* : S Subbaya Naik (Con)
163. *Ramanagaram* . K Hanumanthaiya (Con)
164 *Ramdurg* M S Pattan (Ind)
165. *Raibag* V L. Patil (Ind)
166 *Raibag (R)* . S P Talwalkar (Ind)
167. *Raichur* Syed Easa (Con)
168. *Raichur (R)* : G. Bhimanna (Con)
169. *Ranibennur* K F Patil (Con)
170 *Ranibennur (R)* Smt Sambrani Yallawwa (Con)
171. *Ron* A J Doddameti (Con)
172 *Sadalga* B G Khot (Ind)
173. *Sagar* : D. Mookappa (Con)
174 *Sampagaon I* H V. Koujalgi (Con)
175 *Sampagaon II* . M N Naghnoor (Con)
176. *Sandur* M.Y. Ghorpade (Con)
177. *Sirsi* Mallappa Lingappa (Con)
178 *Sirsi (R)* . J.P. Sarwesh (Ind)

179. *Shahpur* : Y. Virupakshappa (Con.)
180 *Shiggaon* : R.C. Patil (Con.)
181. *Shimoga* : Smt. Rathnamma Madhav Rao (Con.)
182 [illegible]
183. [illegible]
184. [illegible]
185. [illegible]
186. [illegible]
187. [illegible]
188. [illegible]
189. [illegible]
190. [illegible]
191. [illegible]
192. *Sringeri* : K. Manjappa (Con.)
193. *Srirangapatna*: A.G Chunche Gowda (PSP)
194. *Surathkal* : K. Doomappa (Con.)
195. *Talikot* : K.A. Patil (PSP)
196. *Tarikere* : T.R. Parameshwaraiah (Con.)
197. *Thirthahalli* : A. R. Badri Narayan (Con.)
198 *Tiptur* : K.P. Revanasidappa (PSP)
199. *Tikota* : C.J. Ambli (Con.)
200. *T. Narasipur* : M. Rajasekhara Murthy (Con.)
201. *Tumkur* : G.N. Puttanna (PSP)
202. *Turuvekere* : T. Subramanya (Con.)
203. *Udipi* : U.S. Nayak (PSP)
204. *Ulsoor* : Smt Grace Tucker (Con.)
205. *Virajpet* : K.P. Karumbayya (PSP)
206. *Virupakshipur* : S. Kariappa (Con.)
207. *Yadgir* : B Nadagowda (Ind.)
208. *Yelburga* : Vacant
209. *Nominated* : F.W Corbett

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : K.V Narasappa — *Deputy Chairman* : B G. Deshpande

1.	Smt Abbasia Begum Mecci	Legislative Assembly
2.	H. Basappa	,,
3.	C.S Balakrishna Gowda	,,
4.	G C Boriah	,,
5.	K.S. Channappa	,,
6.	B. Chikkannaswamy	,,
7.	M P. Eswarappa	,,
8.	K. Kanthappa Shetty	,,
9.	Manik Rao Phulekar	,,
10.	G K. Mogali	,,
11.	Motensar Hegde Timmappa Manjappa	,,
12.	M. Mukunda	,,
13.	K.M. Nanjundappa	,,
14.	Narayanappa Konda	,,
15.	S S. Narayana Murthy	,,
16.	Raghavendrachar	,,
17.	S C. Sooryanarayana Chetty	,,
18.	V.S Timmareddi	,,
19.	Smt. S Veeramma	,,
20.	V. Venkatappa	,,
21.	G.V. Hallikere	,,
22.	Ayyangonda Lingan Gowda	Local Authorities
23.	Azeez Sait	,,
24.	K. Channabasavana Goud	,,
25.	S. Channiah	,,
26.	V.S. Chatnalli	,,
27.	S C. Edke	,,
28.	Haranahalli Ramaswamy	,,
29.	L.H Hire Goudar	,,
30	H F. Kattimani	,,
31.	T.N. Kempahonniah	Local Authorities
32.	P.M. Nadgouda	,,
33.	K V. Narasappa	,,
34.	S Narasapaya	,,
35	G.B. Patil	,,
36.	K. Rangappa	,,
37.	D C. Shah	,,
38.	K.T. Shamaiah Gowda	,,
39.	M.T. Srikantiah	,,
40.	R. Subbanna	,,
47.	S H. Thammaiah	,,
42.	C.H. Venkataramanappa	,,
43	G.V. Anjanappa	Graduates
44.	Balkrishna Gangadharrao Deshpande	,,
45.	Smt. M.R. Lakshamma	,,
46.	V.C. Pavate	,,
47.	M.V. Rama Rao	,,
48.	M.L. Sreekantiah	,,
49.	B V. Banumaiah	Teachers
50.	Keshav Rao Nitturkar	,,
51.	B.B Mamadapur	,,
52.	S. Mukunda Rao	,,
53.	V.R. Naidu	,,
54.	M.P.L. Sastry	,,
55.	K. Balakrishna Rao	Nominated
56.	S Champa	,,
57.	Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar	,,
58.	S C. Nandimath	,,
59.	Ramachandra Rao Junge	,,
60.	L. Ramiah	,,
61.	Smt. Sumitrabai Tatyasaheb Nimbalkar	,,
62.	Syed Abdul Rahman	,,
63.	Tejsingh Rathod	,,

*As on April 20, 1961.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	3,61·89	3,68·11	3,73 38
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	5,33·20	5,33 44	4,96·26
Estate Duty	13·25	17·47	16 92
Taxes on Railway Fares	56 34	61 37	55 63
Land Revenue (net)	4,66·10	4,58 84	4,84·54
State Excise Duties	3,01·16	2,94·67	2,95·11
Stamps	2,04·50	2,09·00	2,18 00
Forest	6,04·13	6,87·86	6,92·93
Registration	31·68	32 41	32·80
Taxes on Vehicles	3,10·00	3,45 00	3,65·00
Sales Tax	8,12·30	8,43·33	9,21·14
Other Taxes and Duties	1,98·00	2,25 56	2,38·87
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	38·48	45·98	9·39
Debt Services	2,80 34	2,92·55	2,63 82
Civil Administration	26,04·70	26,10·35	21,73·61
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,78·50	1,67·50	42 30
Miscellaneous (net)	2,34·98	2,20 45	1,39·38
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	6,10 47	7,34·83	18,19·95
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	1,84 42	1,84 55	15·37
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	80,24 44	83,33 27	86,54 40
[illegible]			
	8,47·31	8,96 61	8,78·74
	3,15 33	3,61·18	3,44 44
Debt Services (net)	4,18·54	4,35 83	4,34·02
General Administration	2,80 65	2,82 00	3,45·02
Administration of Justice	86 32	88 42	99·12
Jails	42 03	41 32	50·57
Police	3,35·78	3,72 45	4,05·12
Ports and Pilotage	9 09	8·23	4·30
Scientific Departments	8·79	11·71	15 82
Education	13,21 27	13,54·10	16,45·00
Medical	3,10·57	3,07·16	3,32·90
Public Health	2,32·67	2,12·50	2,77·23
Agriculture and Rural Development	3,61·64	3,75·29	3,58·49
Animal Husbandry	1,02 11	98 00	1,23·80
Co-operation	92·49	50·34	69·63
Industries and Supplies	17,58·68	17,96·25	18,31·81
Miscellaneous Departments	71·49	63·54	1,23·12
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,95·00	8,10 55	9,12·92
Miscellaneous	4,20·65	4,78·56	4,61·24
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works.	3,06·20	3,10·32	3,78 63
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	79,16·61	83,54·36	90,85·92
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)1,07·83	(—)21·09	(—)4,31·52

ORISSA†

Area: 60,162 sq. miles *Population*: 1,46,45,946 *Capital*: Bhubaneswar
Principal Language: Oriya

Governor: Y. N. Sukthankar

Chief Secretary
V. Ramanathan

ORISSA HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice .. .. .. R. L. Narasimham
Puisne Judges .. .. .. G. C. Das, S. B. Barman, Raj Kishore Das, J. K. Misra.
Advocate-General .. .. .. B. Mohapatra.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman .. .. .. G. B Mishra
Members .. .. M. L. Pandit, B C. Pattanaik

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND SUB-DIVISIONS**

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Balasore Dist. ..	2,495	11,06,012
Bhadrak	1,076	4,47,270
Nilgiri	263	78,730
Sadar	1,168	5,80,012
Bolangir Dist. ..	3,440	9,17,875
Bolangir	868	2,61,724
Patnagarh	727	1,57,415
Sonepur	882	2,41,413
Titlagarh	935	2,57,323
Cuttack Dist. ..	4,237	25,29,244
Athgarh	556	2,04,493
Jajpur	1,115	6,22,530
Kendrapara ..	977	5,26,472
Sadar	1,562	11,75,759
Dhenkanal Dist. ..	4,181	8,39,241
Angul	902	1,90,432
Athmalik	711	84,060
Hindol	312	67,926
Kamakhyanagar ..	865	1,76,563
Pal-Lahara	450	40,799
Sadar	598	1,86,711
Talcher	353	92,770
Ganjam Dist. ..	4,825	16,24,829
Berhampur	903	3,72,439
Chatrapur	827	4,71,528
Ghumsur	1,691	5,20,871
Parlakimedi ..	1,299	2,59,991
Kalahandi Dist. ..	5,099	8,53,731
Dharamgarh ..	2,177	4,14,904
Nawapara	1,312	2,19,850
Sadar	1,568	2,24,027
Keonjhar Dist.	3,208	5,88,441
Anandapur	539	1,63,719
Champua .	612	1,36,355
Sadar . .	2,065	2,88,367
Koraput Dist. .	9,864	12,69,534
Koraput Sadar	2,100	2,95,009
Nowrangpur	5,572	6,86,390
Rayagbada . .	2,203	2,88,135
Mayurbhanj Dist.	4,022	10,28,825
Bamanghaty	737	2,60,220
Kaptipada . .	418	1,45,142
Panchpir ..	761	1,83,444
Sadar .	2,105	4,40,019
Phulbani Dist. .	4,276	4,56,895
Baliguda ..	2,173	2,03,639
Baudh .. .	1,330	1,67,713
Khondmals	779	85,543
Puri Dist. .. .	4,002	15,72,262
Bhubaneswar .	225	1,63,562
Khurda ..	802	3,70,782
Nayagarh . ..	1,551	4,10,109
Sadar	1,472	6,85,866
Sambalpur Dist. ..	6,764	13,01,804
Bargarh	2,252	6,12,037
Deogarh	1,044	96,575
Kuchinda ..	944	1,01,447
Rairakhol	833	42,624
Sadar	1,692	4,48,821
Sundargarh Dist. ..	3,751	5,52,203
Bonai	1,296	1,05,491
Panposh	711	1,61,451
Sundargarh	1,781	2,85,261

† A proclamation was issued by the President on February 25, 1961, under Article 356 of the Constitution, taking over the administration of Orissa.

*As on April 20, 1961.

**Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of sub-divisions (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	2,62·47	2,66 61	2,68·86
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,96·88	2,37·27	3,03 89
Estate Duty	7·25	7 74	11·00
Taxes on Railway Fares	22·53	24 55	22·00
Land Revenue (net)	2,93 41	2,87 34	3,50·42
State Excise Duties	1,07·47	1,25·11	2,57·13
Stamps	58 41	61·78	62·08
Forest	2,52·94	2,80·90	2,96·89
Registration	17·50	17 52	21·25
Taxes on Vehicles	78·46	78 99	84·01
Sales Tax	2,57·29	2,90 35	3,34 35
Other Taxes and Duties	76 21	61 45	1,08·46
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	8·53	(—)12 02	65·19
Debt Services	66·73	66 78	72 30
Civil Administration	2,69·37	1,77 08	2,38·61
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	39·03	38 70	37 47
Multi-purpose River Schemes	1,73·00	1,59 74	1,70 76
Electricity Schemes	76·49	1,03 09	1,35 08
Miscellaneous (net)	1,32 95	1,52 69	72·55
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	12,59·87	13,86 79	11,85 06
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	50	2 27	2 64
Extraordinary	10 00	10 00	10 00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	36,67·29	38,24 73	41,10·00
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2,87 08	2,86 52	3,58 07
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	62·17	82·43	77 20
Debt Services (net)	2,95 88	3,24 77	3,54·89
General Administration	2,60 73	2,90 38	3,31·19
Administration of Justice	31·44	31 79	35·88
Jails	30 79	30·46	35·49
Police	2,14·10	2,08 47	2,27·64
Ports and Pilotage	2·07	1·58	1·36
Scientific Departments	88·37	32 07	88·12
Education	4,77·07	4,47·68	5,43·92
Medical	1,70·10	1,66·91	3,76·21
Public Health	88·63	1,02·30	90·32
Agriculture	1,15·31	1,14·54	1,77 00
Animal Husbandry	67·52	70·92	88·68
Co-operation	62·22	51·99	74·28
Industries and Supplies	78·09	72·01	75·03
Miscellaneous Departments	2,69·15	3,17·99	2,48·88
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	7,67·19	7,72·88	8,35·54
Electricity Schemes	46·35	45·15	49 45
Miscellaneous	2,55·28	4,54·25	2,56·15
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	3,46 05	3,27·10	4,03·65
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	40,17·59	42,59·19	45,28·93
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)3,50·30	(—)4,34·46	(—)4,18 93

PUNJAB

Area: 47,084 sq. miles *Population:* 1,61,34,890 *Capital: Chandigarh*
Principal languages: Punjabi and Hindi

Governor: N. V. Gadgil

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Partap Singh Kairon	Chief Minister, General Administration including Publicity, Elections, Law and Order, Transport, Integration, Tribal Areas, Medical and Health
Gopichand Bhargava	Finance, Planning, Statistics and Cottage Industries.
Mohan Lal	Industries, Food and Supplies, Local bodies (excluding Panchayats), Jails, Justice, and Labour
Kartar Singh	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forests
Gian Singh Rarewala	Irrigation and Power, Social Welfare and Scheduled Castes
Amar Nath Vidyalankar	Education, Printing and Stationery and Languages.
Gurbanta Singh	Community Development, Panchayats and Co-operatives.
Birendra Singh Rao	Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation, Sports and Games.
Surajmal	Public Works, Capital Project, and Housing
Deputy Ministers	
Yashwant Rai	Local Self-Government, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Harijan Welfare.
Smt. Parkash Kaur	Health, Medical and Social Welfare.
Yashpal	Education, Printing and Stationery and Languages.
Dalbir Singh	Community Projects and Irrigation and Power.
Banarsi Das	Jails, Food and Supplies
Pratap Singh	Forests.
Harbans Lal	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Law and Order
Niranjan Singh Talib	Public Works, Capital Project, Public Health Engineering and Housing
Chief Parliamentary Secretary	
Hans Raj Sharma	Publicity

Chief Secretary
E. N. Mangat Rai

PUNJAB HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	G. D. Khosla.
Puisne Judges	D. Falshaw, S. S. Dulat, Mehar Singh, Tek Chand, K. L. Gosain, S. B. Capoor, R. P. Khosla, A. N. Grover, I. D. Dua, D. K. Mahajan, Jagjit Singh Bedi, Shamsher Bahadur, P. C. Pandit, Gurdev Singh
Advocate-General	S. M. Sikri

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	J. S. Basur.
Members	Achhra Singh, P. S. Jain, Abdul Majid Khan, D. D. Kapila.

*As on April 20, 1961

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Gurdial Singh Dhillon — *Deputy Speaker*: Sarup Singh

1. *Abohar*: Sahi Ram (JS)
2. *Ajnala*: Achhar Singh Chhina (CPI)
3. *Amb*: Smt. Krishna Sethi (Con)
4. *Ambala Cantonment*: Dev Raj Anand (Con.)
5. *Ambala City*: Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Con)
6. *Amritsar City Civil Lines*: Sarup Singh (Ind.)
7. *Amritsar City East* Baldev Parkash (JS)
8. *Amritsar Sadar*. Waryam Singh (Con)
9. *Amritsar Sadar (R)*. Charan Singh (Con)
10. *Amritsar City West*· Balramdas Tandan (JS)
11. *Anandpur*· Balu Ram (Con)
12. *Bahadurgarh*: Sri Chand (Con)
13. *Barnala*. Kartar Singh Diwana (Con)
14. *Batala*· Gorakh Nath (Con)
15. *Beas*: Sohan Singh Jalalusman (Con)
16. *Bhagapurana* Gurmit Singh (Con)
17. *Bhagapurana (R)* Sohan Singh (Con)
18. *Bhatinda*: Harbans Lal (Con)
19. *Bhiwani*. Ram Kumar (Con.)
20. *Butana*: Chambal Singh (Con)
21. *Chandigarh*· Niranjan Singh Talib (Con)
22. *Dadri* Attar Singh (Con)
23. *Dadri (R)* · Sis Ram (Con)
24. *Dasuya*: Kartar Singh (Con)
25. *Dera Baba Nanak*. Waryam Singh (Con)
26. *Dera Gopipur* Mehar Singh (Con)
27. *Dharamsala* Hari Ram (Con)
28. *Dhariwal*· Harbans Singh (Con)
29. *Dhuri*· Jasdev Singh (Con)
30. *Dhuri (R)* Jangir Singh (CPI)
31. *Faridkot*· Mehar Singh (Con)
32. *Fatehabad*. Mani Ram Godara (Con)
33. *Fatehgarh* Joginder Singh (Con)
34. *Fazilka*: Radha Krishna (Con.)
35. *Ferozepur* Kundan Lal Bhandari (Con)
36. *Ferozepur Jhirka*. Mohammed Yasin Khan (Con)
37. *Ganaur* Lehri Singh (Con)
38. *Garhshankar*· Bhag Singh Canadian (CPI)
39. *Garhshankar (R)* Dasondha Singh (Con.)
40. *Gharaunda*· Multan Singh (Con)
41. *Gohana*: Bharat Singh (Ind.)
42. *Gohana (R)* Chajju Ram (Con)
43. *Gurdaspur* Prabodh Chander (Con)
44. *Gurdaspur (R)* Sunder Singh (Con.)
45. *Gurgaon*: Gajraj Singh (Con)
46. *Guru Har Sahai* Bhaktawar Singh (Con)
47. *Hamirpur*: Smt. Sarla Devi (Con)
48. *Hamirpur (R)*. Rup Singh (Con.)
49. *Hansi*. Saroop Singh (Con.)
50. *Harsi (R)*: Dalbir Singh (Con)
51. *Hasanpur*. Sumer Singh (Con)
52. *Hissar City*: Balwant Rai Tayal (Con)
53. *Hissar Sadar*· Smt Sneh Lata (Con)
54. *Hoshiarpur*· Balbir Singh (PSP)
55. *Hoshiarpur (R)*. Karam Chand (Con.)
56. *Jagadhri*. Amar Nath Vidyalankar (Con)
57. *Jagadhri (R)*· Ram Prakash (Con.)
58. *Jagraon*: Smt Har Parkash Kaur (Con)
59. *Jaitu* Smt. Jagdish Kaur (Ind)
60. *Jatusana*: Abhai Singh (Con)
61. *Jhajjar*. Sher Singh (Ind.)
62. *Jhajjar (R)* Phul Singh (Con)
63. *Jind*. Inder Singh (CPI)
64. *Jind (R)* Bhalla Ram (CPI)
65. *Jullundur City North-East*. Lal Chand Sabharwal (JS)
66. *Jullundur City South-West* Jagat Narain (Ind.)
67. *Kaithal* Smt Om Prabha Jain (Con)
68. *Kalanour* Nanhu Ram (Ind)
69. *Kangra*: Amar Nath (Con.)
70. *Kapurthala*: Harnam Singh (Con)
71. *Karnal* Ram Piara (Con)
72. *Kartarpur*: Karam Singh (Con)
73. *Kartarpur (R)* Gurbanta Singh (Con)
74. *Khalra*. Gurwaryam Singh (Ind)
75. *Kulu*· Raghbir Singh (Con)
76. *Kulu (R)*: Jit Ram (Con)
77. *Ludhiana City*· Lajpat Rai (JS)
78. *Ludhiana North* · Har Bhagwan Maudgil (Con)
79. *Ludhiana South*· *Ram Dayal Singh* (Con)
80. *Mantha*. Smt. Parkash Kaur (Con)
81. *Malerkotla* Chanda Singh (Con.)
82. *Malout*: Prakash Singh (Ind.)
83. *Malout (R)* *Teja Singh (Ind)*
84. *Mansa*· Harcharan Singh (Con.)
85. *Mansa (R)* : Kirpal Singh (Con)
86. *Moga* Jagraj Singh (Con)
87. *Mohindergarh*· Nihal Singh (Con)
88. *Mukerian*: Ralla Ram (Con)
89. *Mukerian (R)*. Guran Das (Con)
90. *Muktsar*. Harcharan Singh (Con.)
91. *Nabha*: Balwant Singh (Con)
92. *Nakodar*. Umrao Singh (Con)
93. *Nakodar (R)*. Sant Ram (Con)
94. *Naraingarh* Sadhu Ram (Con)

*As on April 20, 1961 Abbreviations · Indian National Congress (Con); Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Republican Party (RP), Independent (Ind)

95. *Naraingarh (R)*: Roshan Lal (Con)
96. *Narnaul*: Devki Nandan (Con.)
97. *Nawanshahr*: Harguranand Singh (Ind.)
98. *Nawanshahr (R)*: Jagat Ram (Con)
99. *Nuh*: Abdul Ghani (Ind)
100. *Nurmahal*. Darbara Singh (Con)
101. *Nurpur*: Ram Chandra (Con)
102. *Pakka Kalan*: Inder Singh Lehri (Con.)
103. *Pakka Kalan (R)* Dhanna Singh Gulshan (Ind.)
104. *Palampur*: Pratap Singh (Con)
105. *Palwal*· Gurudutt (Con)
106. *Palwal (R)*· Bhule Ram (Con)
107. *Panipat:* Parma Nand (Con)
108. *Pataudi:* Mohan Lal (Con)
109. *Pathankot:* Bhagirath Lal (Con)
110. *Patiala* Bhalindra Singh (Ind.)
111. *Patti*· Naram Singh Shahbazpuri (Con.)
112. *Pehwa;* Jagdish Chandra (Con.)
113. *Phagwara*· Hans Raj Sharma (Con)
114. *Phillaur*· Udham Singh (Ind)
115 *Phul*· Ram Nath Seth (Con.)
116. *Pundri* Bhag Singh (Con)
117. *Rai;* Hukam Singh (Con)
118. *Raikot* Pal Singh Romi (Con)
119. *Raikot (R)* Bhag Singh (Con.)
120. *Rajaund*, Baru Ram (JS)
121. *Rajpura* Prem Singh (Con)
122. *Rewari* Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)
123. *Rohtak:* Mangal Sen (JS)
124 *Rupar:* Sadhu Singh (Con)
125 *Rupar (R)*· Pratap Singh (Ind)
126. *Safidon* Sri Krishna (Con)
127. *Samana* Bhupender Singh Mann (Con.)
128. *Samana (R)*: Harchand Singh (Con)
129. *Sambhalka* Dharam Singh Rathi (Ind)
130 *Sampla*· Suraj Bhan (Con)
131. *Samrala*· Ajmer Singh (Con)
132. [illegible]
133. [illegible]
134. [illegible]
135. [illegible]
136. [illegible]
137 *Sirhind* Gian Singh Rarewala (Con.)
138 *Sirhind (R)* Mihan Singh Gill (Con)
139 *Sirsa;* Devi Lal (Con.)
140. *Sirsa (R)*· Kesra Ram (Con.)
141 *Sonepat* Sri Ram Sharma (Ind)
142. *Sri Govindpur* Gurbachan Singh Bajwa (Con)
143 *Sultanpur* Atma Singh (Ind)
144 *Sunam*· Mahesh Inder Singh (Ind)
145. *Sunam (R)* Pritam Singh Sahoke (Con)
146. *Tarn Taran* Gurdial Singh Dhillon (Speaker)
147. *Tarn Taran (R)* Niranjan Singh (Con)
148. *Thanesar* Banarsi Dass (Con)
149 *Thanesar (R)*. Ran Singh (Con)
150. *Tohana* Surajmal (Con)
151 *Tosham*· Chandar Bhan (Con)
152. *Una*. Ram Krishan (CPI)
153. *Zira* Gurdit Singh (Con)
154. *Zira (R)* Smt. Jaswant Kaur (Con.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman: S Kapoor Singh — *Deputy Chairman* Chand Ram

1.	Balwant Rai Ahluwalia	Legislative Assembly	26.	Kalyan Singh Chaudhri	Local Authorities
2.	Birender Singh		27.	Krishan Lal	,,
3.	Chand Ram	,,	28.	Kundan Lal	,,
4.	Des Raj	,,	29.	Lekhwati Jain	,,
5.	Durga Dass Khanna	,,	30	Prem Singh Lalpur	,,
6.	Gopi Chand Bhargava	,,	31.	Premsukh Das	,,
7.	Gurdit Singh Giani	,,	32.	Raghuvir Sharan Sharma	,,
8	Harinder Singh	,,	33.	Ranjit Singh	,,
9.	Hukam Singh	,,	34.	Tek Chand	,,
10	Kapoor Singh	,,	35.	Umraoi Singh	,,
11	Kartar Singh	,,	36.	Ila Rani Ahooja	Graduates
12.	Mukhi Ram Rattan	,,	37	Nand Lal	,,
13.	Mohan Lal	,,	38	Suraj Bhan	,,
14	Nihar Singh Maharaj	,,	39.	Virendra	,,
15	Prithvi Singh Azad	,,	40	Chaman Lal	Teachers
16.	Sahib Ram	,,	41.	Gurcharan Singh	,,
17.	Sultan Singh	,,	42.	Prem Chand Markanda	,,
18.	Yash Pal	,,	43	Ude Singh Mann	,,
19.	Brish Bhan	Local Authorities	44.	Ku. V. G. Bhan	Nominated
20	Darbari Lal Gupta	,,	45.	S F. Deane	,,
21.	Daya Krishan	,,	46	Smt. Gian Kaur Vidyarathi	,,
22.	Dina Nath Saggar	,,	47.	Jodh Singh Bhai	,,
23.	Gulab Singh	,,	48.	Smt Pritipal Kaur Wasu	,,
24	Gurbaksh Singh	,,	49.	Ram Dhan Sharma	,,
25.	Harindra Singh Sirohi	,,	50	Suraj Ram	,,
			51.	Yashwant Rai	,,

*As on April 20, 1961

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker. Gurdial Singh Dhillon — *Deputy Speaker*. Sarup Singh

1. *Abohar*: Sahi Ram (JS)
2. *Ajnala*: Achhar Singh Chhina (CPI)
3. *Amb*: Smt. Krishna Sethi (Con)
4. *Ambala Cantonment*: Dev Raj Anand (Con.)
5. *Ambala City*. Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Con)
6. *Amritsar City Civil Lines*: Sarup Singh (Ind.)
7. *Amritsar City East* Baldev Parkash (JS)
8. *Amritsar Sadar* Waryam Singh (Con)
9. *Amritsar Sadar (R)* Charan Singh (Con.)
10. *Amritsar City West* Balramdas Tandan (JS)
11. *Anandpur*: Balu Ram (Con)
12. *Bahadurgarh*: Sri Chand (Con)
13. *Barnala*: Kartar Singh Diwana (Con.)
14. *Batala*. Gorakh Nath (Con)
15. *Beas*: Sohan Singh Jalalusman (Con)
16. *Bhagapurana* Gurmit Singh (Con)
17. *Bhagapurana (R)* Sohan Singh (Con)
18. *Bhatinda*. Harbans Lal (Con)
19. *Bhiwani*: Ram Kumar (Con)
20. *Butana*: Chambal Singh (Con)
21. *Chandigarh*: Niranjan Singh Talib (Con)
22. *Dadri*: Attar Singh (Con)
23. *Dadri (R)* . Sis Ram (Con)
24. *Dasuya*. Kartar Singh (Con)
25. *Dera Baba Nanak*: Waryam Singh (Con)
26. *Dera Gopipur* Mehar Singh (Con.)
27. *Dharamsala*: Hari Ram (Con)
28. *Dhariwal*. Harbans Singh (Con)
29. *Dhuri*: Jasdev Singh (Con)
30. *Dhuri (R)*: Jangir Singh (CPI)
31. *Faridkot*: Mehar Singh (Con)
32. *Fatehabad*: Mam Ram Godara (Con)
33. *Fatehgarh* Joginder Singh (Con)
34. *Fazilka* Radha Krishna (Con.)
35. *Ferozepur* Kundan Lal Bhandari (Con)
36. *Ferozepur Jhirka* Mohammed Yasin Khan (Con)
37. *Ganaur*: Lehri Singh (Con)
38. *Garhshankar* Bhag Singh Canadian (CPI)
39. *Garhshankar (R)* Dasondha Singh (Con)
40. *Gharaunda*: Multan Singh (Con)
41. *Gohana*: Bharat Singh (Ind.)
42. *Gohana (R)* Chajju Ram (Con)
43. *Gurdaspur*. Prabodh Chander (Con)
44. *Gurdaspur (R)* Sunder Singh (Con)
45. *Gurgaon* Gajraj Singh (Con.)
46. *Guru Har Sahai*: Bhaktawar Singh (Con.)
47. *Hamirpur* Smt Sarla Devi (Con)
48. *Hamirpur (R)*: Rup Singh (Con)
49. *Hansi*. Saroop Singh (Con.)
50. *Harsi (R)*: Dalbir Singh (Con)
51. *Hasanpur* Sumer Singh (Con)
52. *Hissar City*: Balwant Rai Tayal (Con)
53. *Hissar Sadar*: Smt Sneh Lata (Con.)
54. *Hoshiarpur*. Balbir Singh (PSP)
55. *Hoshiarpur (R)* Karam Chand (Con.)
56. *Jagadhri*. Amar Nath Vidyalankar (Con)
57. *Jagadhri (R)*: Ram Prakash (Con.)
58. *Jagraon*: Smt. Har Parkash Kaur (Con)
59. *Jaitu* Smt. Jagdish Kaur (Ind)
60. *Jatusana*: Abhai Singh (Con)
61. *Jhajjar*: Sher Singh (Ind)
62. *Jhajjar (R)*: Phul Singh (Con)
63. *Jind*: Inder Singh (CPI)
64. *Jind (R)*: Bhalla Ram (CPI)
65. *Jullundur City North-East*. Lal Chand Sabharwal (JS)
66. *Jullundur City South-West*. Jagat Naram (Ind)
67. *Kaithol*. Smt. Om Prabha Jain (Con)
68. *Kalanaur*: Nanhu Ram (Ind)
69. *Kangra* Amar Nath (Con.)
70. *Kapurthala*. Harnam Singh (Con)
71. *Karnal* Ram Piara (Con)
72. *Kartarpur*: Karam Singh (Con)
73. *Kartarpur (R)* Gurbanta Singh (Con)
74. *Khalra* Gurwaryam Singh (Ind)
75. *Kulu*. Raghbir Singh (Con)
76. *Kulu (R)*. Jit Ram (Con)
77. *Ludhiana City*: Lajpat Rai (JS)
78. *Ludhiana North* . Har Bhagwan Mavdgil (Con.)
79. *Ludhiana South*. Ram Dayal Singh (Con)
80. *Mantha* Smt Parkash Kaur (Con)
81. *Malerkotla*. Chanda Singh (Con)
82. *Malout*: Prakash Singh (Ind)
83. *Malout (R)* Teja Singh (Ind)
84. *Mansa*. Harcharan Singh (Con)
85. *Mansa (R)* : Kirpal Singh (Con)
86. *Moga*: Jagraj Singh (Con)
87. *Mohindergarh*: Nihal Singh (Con)
88. *Mukerian*: Ralla Ram (Con.)
89. *Mukerian (R)*. Guran Das (Con.)
90. *Muktsar*: Hartharan Singh (Con)
91. *Nabha*: Balwant Singh (Con)
92. *Nakodar*. Umrao Singh (Con.)
93. *Nakodar (R)*: Sant Ram (Con)
94. *Naraingarh*: Sadhu Ram (Con)

*As on April 20, 1961 Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS), Republican Party (RP), Independent (Ind)

95. *Naraingarh (R)*: Roshan Lal (Con.)
96. *Narnaul*: Devki Nandan (Con.)
97. *Nawanshahr*: Harguranand Singh (Ind.)
98. *Nawanshahr (R)*: Jagat Ram (Con.)
99. *Nuh*: Abdul Ghani (Ind.)
100. *Nurmahal*: Darbara Singh (Con.)
101. *Nurpur*: Ram Chandra (Con.)
102. *Pakka Kalan*: Inder Singh Lehri (Con.)
103. *Pakka Kalan (R)*: Dhanna Singh Gulshan (Ind.)
104. *Palampur*: Pratap Singh (Con.)
105. *Palwal*: Gurudutt (Con.)
106. *Palwal (R)*: Bhule Ram (Con.)
107. *Panipat*: Parma Nand (Con.)
108. *Pataudi*: Mohan Lal (Con.)
109. *Pathankot*: Bhagirath Lal (Con.)
110. *Patiala*: Bhalindra Singh (Ind.)
111. *Patti*: Narain Singh Shahbazpuri (Con.)
112. *Pehwa*: Jagdish Chandra (Con.)
113. *Phagwara*: Hans Raj Sharma (Con.)
114. *Phillaur*: Udham Singh (Ind.)
115. *Phul* Ram Nath Seth (Con.)
116. *Pundri*: Bhag Singh (Con.)
117. *Rai*· Hukam Singh (Con.)
118. *Rajkot*: Pal Singh Romi (Con.)
119. *Rajkot (R)*· Bhag Singh (Con.)
120. *Rajaund*: Baru Ram (JS)
121. *Rajpura*· Prem Singh (Con.)
122. *Rewari*: Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)
123. *Rohtak*· Mangal Sen (JS)
124. *Ropar*: Sadhu Singh (Con.)
125. *Ropar (R)*: Pratap Singh (Ind.)
126. *Safidon*· Sri Krishna (Con.)
127. *Samana*: Bhupender Singh Mann (Con.)
128. *Samana (R)*: Harchand Singh (Con.)
129. *Sambhalka*: Dharam Singh Rathi (Ind.)
130. *Sampla*: Suraj Bhan (Con.)
131. *Samrala*: Ajmer Singh (Con.)
132. *Samrala (R)*: Jagir Singh (Con.)
133. *Sangrur*; Rajinder Singh (Con.)
134. *Sarhali*· Partap Singh Kairon (Con.)
135. *Sadhaura*: Dev Datt Puri (Con.)
136. *Simla*· Muni Lal (PSP)
137. *Sirhind*: Gian Singh Rarewala (Con.)
138. *Sirhind (R)*: Mihan Singh Gill (Con.)
139. *Sirsa*; Devi Lal (Con.)
140. *Sirsa (R)*: Kesra Ram (Con.)
141. *Sonepat*: Sri Ram Sharma (Ind.)
142. *Sri Govindpur*: Gurbachan Singh Bajwa (Con.)
143. *Sultanpur*: Attra Singh (Ind.)
144. *Sunam*: Mahesh Inder Singh (Ind.)
145. *Suram (R)*· Pritam Singh Sahoke (Con.)
146. *Tarn Taran*: Gurdial Singh Dhillon (Speaker)
147. *Tarn Taran (R)*: Niranjan Singh (Con.)
148. *Thanesar*: Banarsi Dass (Con.)
149. *Thanesar (R)*: Ran Singh (Con.)
150. *Tohana*· Surajmal (Con.)
151 *Tosham*· Chandar Bhan (Con.)
152. *Una*: Ram Krishan (CPI)
153. *Zira*. Gurdit Singh (Con.)
154 *Zira (R)*· Smt. Jaswant Kaur (Con.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman· S Kapoor Singh

Deputy Chairman: Chand Ram

1	Balwant Rai Ahluwalia	Legislative Assembly
2.	Birender Singh	"
3	Chand Ram	"
4	Des Raj	"
5.	Durga Dass Khanna	"
6	Gopi Chand Bhargava	"
7.	Gurdit Singh Giani	"
8.	Harinder Singh	"
9.	Hukam Singh	"
10	Kapoor Singh	"
11.	Kartar Singh	"
12.	Mukhi Ram Rattan	"
13.	Mohan Lal	"
14	Nihar Singh Maharaj	"
15.	Prithvi Singh Azad	"
16	Sahib Ram	"
17.	Sultan Singh	"
18	Yash Pal	"
19	Brish Bhan	"
20	Darbari Lal Gupta	Local Authorities
21	Daya Krishan	"
22.	Dina Nath Saggar	"
23.	Gulab Singh	"
24	Gurbaksh Singh	"
25.	Harindra Singh Sirohi	"
26.	Kalyan Singh Chaudhri	Local Authorities
27	Krishan Lal	"
28.	Kundan Lal	"
29.	Lekhwati Jain	"
30	Prem Singh Lalpur	"
31.	Premsukh Das	"
32.	Raghuvir Sharan Sharma	"
33.	Ranjit Singh	"
34.	Tek Chand	"
35.	Umrao Singh	"
36.	Ila Rani Ahooja	Graduates
37.	Nand Lal	"
38.	Suraj Bhan	"
39	Virendra	"
40	Chaman Lal	Teachers
41.	Gurcharan Singh	"
42	Prem Chand Markanda	"
43.	Ude Singh Mann	"
44.	Ku. V. G. Bhan	Nominated
45.	S. F. Deane	"
46	Smt. Gian Kaur Vidyarathi	"
47.	Jodh Singh Bhai	"
48	Smt Pritpal Kaur Wasu	"
49.	Ram Dhan Sharma	"
50.	Suraj Ram	"
51.	Yashwant Rai	"

*As on April 20, 1961

RAJASTHAN

Area: 1,32,150 sq. miles *Population*. 1,59,70,774 *Capital*: Jaipur
Principal languages: Rajasthani and Hindi

Governor: Gurmukh Nihal Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Mohan Lal Sukhadia	Chief Minister, General Administration, Political, Appointments, Planning and Development, Education, Mines and mineral-based Industries
Haribhau Upadhyaya	Finance, Community Development, Village Industries and Panchayats.
Ram Kishore Vyas	Home, Law and Transport.
Damodar Lal Vyas	Revenue, Devasthan Department, Relief and Rehabilitation and Famine Relief
Badri Prasad Gupta	Medical and Public Health, Stationery and Printing, Legislative Assembly and Elections and Labour.
Nathu Ram Mirdha	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Food.
Sampat Ram	Municipalities and Forests.
Bheekha Bhai	Irrigation except Rajasthan and Bhakra Canal Projects, and Ayurveda
Rikhab Chand Dharawal	Industries except mineral-based industries, Civil Supplies and Social Welfare
Harish Chandra	Buildings, Roads and Power.
Ramchandra Chaudhry	Excise and Taxation and Bhakra and Rajasthan Canal Projects.
Deputy Ministers	
Poonam Chand Vishnoi	Education and Finance
Daulat Ram	Agriculture and Irrigation
Barkatullah	Planning (Co-ordination), Power, State Enterprises and Technical Education

Chief Secretary

B Mehta

RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	Sarjoo Prasad
Puisne Judges	J. S. Ranawat, D S Dave, I N. Modi, D M Bhandari, J. Narayan, L. M Changani, C B Bhargava, B. P. Beri,
Advocate-General	G. C. Kasliwal

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	V. V. Narlikar
Members	L. L. Joshi, S L. Ahuja

*As on April 20, 1961.

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Ram Niwas Mirdha — *Deputy Speaker:* Niranjannath Acharya

1. *Abu* Dalpat Singh (RRP)
2. *Ahore:* Madho Singh (Con.)
3. *Ajmer City East:* Mahendra Singh Pawar (Ind)
4. *Ajmer City West:* Arjan Das (Ind)
5. *Aklera:* Sampatraj (Con.)
6. *Aklera (R):* Bhairon Lal (Con.)
7. *Alwar:* Chhotu Singh (Con.)
8. *Amber:* Sahdeo (Con)
9. *Amber (R)* Hari Shanker Sidhant Shastri (Con.)
10. *Asind:* Parasram Maidarng (Con.)
11. *Aspur:* Bhogi Lal Pandya (Con)
12. *Bagidora (R)* Nathuram (Con)
13. *Bairath:* Mukti Lal Modi (Ind)
14. *Bali* Moti (Ind)
15. *Bali (R)* Deva (Con.)
16. *Balotra:* Anope Singh (RRP)
17. *Balotra (R):* Rawatram Nahal (Con.)
18. *Bandikui* Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.)
19. *Banera:* Tejmal Bapna (Con.)
20. *Bansur.* Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.)
21. *Banswara (R)* Mogji (Ind)
22. *Baran:* Dalip Singh (Con)
23. *Baran (R).* Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.)
24. *Bari:* Subedar Singh (Con)
25. [illegible]
26. [illegible]
27. [illegible]
28. [illegible] (Con)
29. *Begum* Sugan Chand (Con.)
30. *Behror:* Chander Singh (JS)
31. *Bharatpur:* Hoti Lal (Ind.)
32. *Bhilwara:* Smt. Kamla Bai (Con)
33. *Bhim* Fateh Singh (JS)
34. *Bikaner City* Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.)
35. *Bilara:* Bhairon Singh (Con)
36. *Bundi.* Brijsundar Sharma (Con)
37. *Chhabra* Daya Krishna (JS)
38. *Chhabra (R)* Dhanna Lal Hant (Con.)
39. *Chittorgarh:* Lal Singh Saktawat (Con)
40. *Chohtam:* Vali Mohammed (Con)
41. *Churu* Mohar Singh (Ind)
42. *Churu (R):* Rawata (Con.)
43. *Dag:* Harishchandra (Con)
44. *Dag (R)* Ramchandra (Con)
45. *Danta Ramgarh* Madan Singh (JS)
46. *Dausa* Ram Dhan (Ind)
46. *Dausa (R)* Gajja (Ind.)
48. *Deedwara* Motilal Chaudhury (Con)
49. *Deeg.* Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con)
50. *Degana* Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con)
51. *Dholpur:* Bahadur Singh (Con.)
52. *Dudu* Narendra Singh (RRP)
53. *Dudu (R)* Laduram Sulaniya (JS)
54. *Dungargarh:* Daulat Ram (Con.)
55. *Dungarpur (R):* Balmukand (Ind)
56. *Fatehpur:* Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Con.)
57. *Gangapur:* Ridhi Chand (Ind.)
58. *Gangapur (R):* Prithvi Raj (Ind.)
59. *Ganganagar:* Dev Nath (Con.)
60. *Ghatol* Harideo Joshi (Con.)
61. *Gogurda (R)* Laxman (Con.)
62. *Guda Malandi:* Ramdhan (Con)
63. *Gudha:* Shiv Nath Singh (Con)
64. *Hanumangarh:* Ram Chandra Chowdhary (Con)
65. *Hawamahal:* Ramkishore Vyas (Con)
66. *Hindoli.* Bhanwarlal (Con)
67. *Hindoli (R):* Modulal (Con)
68. *Jaisalmer:* Hukam Singh (Ind)
69. *Jalore:* Narpat Singh (RRP)
70. *Jalore (R)* Amrit Lal Yadava (Con)
71. *Jamwa Ramgarh* Doongarsi Dass (Ind)
72. *Jamwa Ramgarh (R)* Ram Lal Bansiwal (Con.)
73. *Jayal* Manak Chand (Con)
74. *Jhalrapatan* Jayendra Singh (Con)
75. *Jhunjhunu:* Narottam Lal Joshi (Con)
76. *Jodhpur City I* Anand Singh (Con)
77. *Jodhpur City II* Barkatullah Khan (Con)
78. *Johri Bazar:* Satish Chandra Agarwal (JS)
79. *Kama* Nathi Singh (Ind.)
80. *Kapasin* Bhawani Shankar (Con)
81. *Kapasin (R)* Jai Chand (Con)
82. *Kararpur:* Smt. Satwant Kaur (Con.)
83. *Karauli:* Brijendrapal (Ind)
84. *Karauli (R)* Umed Lal (Con.)
85. *Kekri* Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con)
86. *Kekri (R)* Hazarilal Bakolia (Con)
87. *Kharchi:* Benaram (Ind)
88. *Kharchi (R):* Manroop (Ind.)
89. *Khetri* Shis Ram Ola (Con)
90. *Khetri (R)* Mahadeo Prasad Narka (Con.)
91. *Kishangarh* Purshottam Lal (Con.)
92. *Kisharpole* Smt. Chandra Kala (Con)
93. *Kotah* Rameshwar Dayal (Con)
94. *Kotputli* Ram Karan Singh (JS)
95. *Kumbhalgarh:* Shri Manohar (Con)
96. *Kushalgarh (R)* Heera (Ind.)
97. *Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.)* Bhola Nath (Con)
98. *Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt) (R):* Gokul Chand (Con.)

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); All India Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP); Independent (Ind.).

99. *Lachmangarh* (*Sikar Dt.*)· Kishan Singh (Con.)
100. *Ladnu:* Ram Niwas Mirdha (Speaker)
101. *Lalsot*. Prabhu Lal (Ind.)
102. *Lalsot* (*R*)· Nathu Lal (Ind.)
103. *Lunt:* Poonam Chand (Con.)
104. *Lunkaransar* Bhimsen (Con.)
105. *Mahwa*· Chuttan Lal (Con.)
106. *Mahwa* (*R*) Gopi Sahai (Con.)
107. *Malpura* Damodarlal Vyas (Con.)
108. *Mandal*· Shivcharan Dass (JS)
109. *Mandal* (*R*)· Kalu (*JS*)
110. *Mandalgarh*· Ganapati Lal Verma (Con.)
111. *Mandawa*. Lachhu Ram (CPI)
112. *Maruda*· Narain Singh (Con.)
113. *Mavli*: Janardhan Rai (Con.)
114. *Merta* Gopal Lal (Con.)
115. *Nagaur* Natheram Mirdha (Con.)
116. *Nasirabad*· Jwala Prasad (Con.)
117. *Nathdwara* Kishan Lal (Con.)
118. *Nawalgarh* Sri Ram (Ind.)
119. *Nawan*· Kishanlal Shah (Con.)
120. *Nawan* (*R*) Jeth Mal (Con.)
121. *Neem-Ka-Thana* Gyan Chand Modi (Con.)
122. *Neem-Ka-Thana* (*R*) Narayan Lal (Con.)
123. *Nimbahera* Sri Niwas Sharda (Con.)
124. *Nohar* Ram Kishan Bhambhu (Ind.)
125. *Nohar* (*R*) Dharampal (Con.)
126. *Nokha* Rawatmal Parikh (Con.)
127. *Nokha* (*R*) Roop Ram (Ind.)
128. *Osian* Parsh Ram (Con.)
129. *Pali*. Mool Chand (Con.)
130. *Phalasia* (*R*) Vidyasagar (Con.)
131. *Phalodi* Kesari Singh (RRP)
132. *Phalodi* (*R*) Suraj Mal (RRP)
133. *Phulera* P K Choudhari (Con.)
134. *Pipalda* Rikhab Chand Dhariwal (Con.)
135. *Pipalda* (*R*) Ram Narayan (JS)
136. *Pilani* Smt. Sumitra (Con.)
137. *Pratapgarh* Amritlal Payaka (Con.)
138. *Pratapgarh* (*R*) Amra Meena Rawat (Con.)
139. *Pushkar:* Smt. Prabha (Con.)
140. *Raipur* Shanker Lal (Con.)
141. *Raisinghnagar* Chuni Lal (Con.)
142. *Rajgarh* Raghubir Singh (RRP)
143. *Rajgarh* (*R*) Hari Kishan (Con.)
144. *Rajakhera*. Mahendra Singh (Ind.)
145. *Rajsamand* Niranjannath Acharya (Con.)
146. *Ramgarh* Smt. Ganga Devi (Con.)
147. *Ranwara* Mangal Singh (RRP)
148. *Ratangarh* Kishna Ram (Ind.)
149. *Sagwara* (*R*) Bhika Bhai (Con.)
150. *Salumber* Sohan Lal (Con.)
151. *Salumber* (*R*) Phoolabhai (Con.)
152. *Sanchore* Lakshmi Chand (RRP)
153. *Sarada* (*R*) Devilal (Con.)
154. *Sardar-shahar* Chandan Mal Baid (Con.)
155. *Sawai Madhopur* Abid Ali (Con.)
156. *Sawai Madhopur* (*R*) Mangi Lal (Con.)
157. *Shahpura* Ram Prasad Ladha (Con.)
158. *Shahpura* (*R*) Kana (Con.)
159. *Sikar*. Jagdish Prasad (JS)
160. *Singrawar* Ramdeo Singh (Con.)
161. *Sirohi* Mohabbatsingh (Con.)
162. *Sirohi* (*R*) Veera Ram (RRP)
163. *Sojat*· Teja Ram (Con.)
164. *Sri Madhopur* Bhairon Singh (JS)
165. *Sujangarh* Smt. Shanno Devi (Ind.)
166. *Suratgarh*· Rajaram (Con.)
167. *Tijara* Ghasi Ram Yadav (Con.)
168. *Tijara* (*R*) Sampat Ram (Con.)
169. *Tonk*· Narain Singh (Con.)
170. *Tonk* (*R*) Laloo Ram (Con.)
171. *Udaipur* Mohan Lal Sukhadia (Con.)
172. *Umara*· Sardar Singh (RRP)
173. *Vallabhnagar* Gulabsingh (Con.)
174. *Vallabhnagar* (*R*) Hari Prasad (Con.)
175. *Weir* Mansingh (Ind.)
176. *Weir* (*R*) Tej Pal (Con.)

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS*

Unit	Area in Sq miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq miles	Population
Ajmer Dist.	3,283	8,26,000	**Alwar Dist.**	3,241	8,62,000
Ajmer	914	3,82,000	Alwar	705	1,80,000
Arain	215	25,000	Bansur	256	62,000
Beawar	612	1,77,000	Behror	282	1,08,000
Kekri	894	1,34,000	Kishangarh	288	78,000
Kishangarh	245	52,000	Lachhmangarh	450	1,46,000
Rupnagar	204	27,000	Mandawar	223	69,000
Srwar	239	29,000	Rajgarh	384	1,05,000

[illegible] thousand) are on the basis of the 1951 survey. Figures of [illegible] nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

[illegible] provisional pending final revision [illegible] ne nearest unit) are those furnished

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Thanagazi .. .	347	57,000
Tijara .. .	264	57,000
Banswara Dist. .	1,946	3,57,000
Bagidora ..	328	70,000
Banswara . ..	440	83,000
Gadhi .. .	271	67,000
Gatole .. .	498	71,000
Khushalgarh .	409	66,000
Barmer Dist.	10,174	4,77,000
Barmer ..	4,309	2,14,000
Chottan .. .	1,532	90,000
Pachpadra ..	1,284	71,000
Shiv	2,448	41,000
Siwana	760	61,000
Bharatpur Dist.	3,127	9,07,000
Bari .. .	395	61,000
Baseri ..	385	63,000
Bayana ..	310	72,000
Bharatpur .	368	1,40,000
Deeg .	193	63,000
Gird (Dholpur)	231	1,31,000
Kamen	284	84,000
Nadabai	173	55,000
Nagar . .	181	55,000
Rajakhera	151	45,000
Rupbas .	213	64,000
Weir	237	74,000
Bhilwara Dist.	4,034	7,28,000
Asind .	431	83,000
Banera . .	282	50 000
Bhilwara	359	1,06,000
Hurda	254	40,000
Jahazpur	427	74,000
Kotri..	368	60,000
Mandal	475	79,000
Mandalgarh .	610	75,000
Raipur	210	40,000
Sahara	228	52,000
Shahpura . ..	404	61,000
Bikaner Dist. ..	10,501	3 42,000
Bikaner	3,912	1,96 000
Lunkaransar ..	3,143	40 000
Magra (Kolayat) .	1,344	35,000
Nokha	1,320	71,000
Bundi Dist.	2,158	2,81,000
Bundi	316	62,000
Hindoli	452	51,000
Nainwa	439	56 000
Patan . ..	457	72,000
Talera	509	40 000
Chittorgarh Dist. ..	4,033	5,87,000
Achanara	226	31,000
Bansadri	214	43 000
Begun	381	45 000
Bhadesar . .	236	47,000
Bhainsrorgarh .	634	28 000
Chittorgarh	326	61,000
Chhotisadri	268	40,000

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Dungla .. .	230	42,000
Gangrar .. .	279	47,000
Kanera ..	86	7,000
Kapasin	200	46,000
Nimbahera .	207	43,000
Pratapgarh . .	671	69,000
Rashmi .	187	35,000
Churu Dist.	6,412	5,23,000
Churu .	683	83,000
Dungargarh	463	52,000
Rajgarh .	1,000	87,000
Ratangarh .	396	76,000
Sardarshahar	1,860	77,000
Sujangarh	1,070	1,04,000
Taranagar	781	44,000
Dungarpur Dist.	1,460	3,08,000
Aspur .	288	63,000
Dungarpur	689	1,45,000
Sagwara .	483	1,00,000
Ganganagar Dist.	7,998	6,30,000
Anupgarh	1,300	28,000
Bhadra .	669	66,000
Ganganagar	539	1,33,000
Karanpur	317	68,000
Nohar .	1,678	84,000
Padampur	324	58,000
Raisinghnagar	510	45,000
Sadulgarh	1,154	1,04,000
Suratgarh	1 480	44,000
Jaipur Dist.	5,393	15,24,000
Amber .	402	1,30,000
Bairath .	451	1,02,000
Bassi	266	72,000
Baswa	246	92,000
Chaksu .	362	60,000
Dausa	343	95,000
Dudu .	496	55,000
Jaipur .	192	3,27,000
Jamwa Ramgarh	548	1,08,000
Kotputli .	287	94 000
Lalsot .	325	85,000
Phagi .	441	50,000
Phulera	573	1,18 000
Sanganer .	306	70,000
Sikrai . .	216	66,000
Jaisalmer Dist. .	14,908	1,11,000
Fatehgarh .. .	1,692	16,000
Jaisalmer	3,620	22,000
Nachna .. .	1,350	9,000
Pokran	2,500	40,000
Ramgarh	2,800	11,000
Sam	4,100	13,000
Jalore Dist.	4,916	4,24 000
Abore . ..	802	83,000
Jalore	750	1,06,000
Jaswantpura ..	1,360	1,50,000
Sanchore	1,219	85 000

Unit	Area in sq miles	Population
Jhalawar Dist. ..	2,405	4,04,000
Aklera .	239	41,000
Bakani .. .	216	38,000
Dag .. .	251	35,000
Gangdhar .. .	185	32,000
Jhalrapatan . .	270	54,000
Khanpur .	329	58,000
Monoharthana	223	42,000
Pachpahar	177	33,000
Pirawa	399	71,000
Jhunjhunu Dist.	2,282	5,89,000
Chirawa .. .	483	1,28,000
Jhunjhunu	633	1,41,000
Khetri	605	1,39,000
Udaipurwati .	601	1,81,000
Jodhpur Dist.	8,773	6,72,000
Bilara ..	1,112	1,27,000
Jodhpur	1,606	2,78,000
Osian .	1,461	93,000
Phalodi .	3,127	91,000
Shergarh	1,700	83,000
Kotah Dist. .	4,794	6,70,000
Anta .. .	207	32,000
Atru	330	47,000
Baran . ..	239	59,000
Barod .	160	24,000
Chabra	310	41,000
Chechat ..	159	21,000
Chhipabarod .	327	46,000
Digod .	189	26,000
Itawa . .	148	21,000
Kanwas .	270	25,000
Kishanganj	594	36,000
Ladpura .. .	558	1,19,000
Mangrol ..	174	33,000
Pipalda .	294	43,000
Ramganjmandi	134	28,000
Sangod ..	197	35,000
Shahbad .. .	592	34,000
Nagaur Dist.	6,883	7,64,000
Deedwana .. .	649	88,000
Degana	809	83,000
Jayal .	896	62,000
Ladnu	487	66,000
Merta .. .	808	92,000
Nagaur	1,712	1,41,000
Nawa .	560	97,000
Parbatsar ..	865	1,35,000
Pali Dist. . ..	4,793	6,61,000
Bali	834	1,54,000
Desuri	710	1,10,000
Jaitaran	519	69,000
Karchi .. .	600	93,000
Pali	1,024	95,000

Unit	Area in sq miles	Population
Raipur ..	414	65,000
Sojat	572	75,000
Sawai Madhopur Dist.	4,070	7,65,000
Bamanwas	267	49,000
Borli (Malarna)	418	68,000
Gangapur	258	73,000
Hindaun	236	91,000
Karauli	690	1,05,000
Khandar	416	38,000
Mahwa .	186	63,000
Nadoti	240	44,000
Sapotra . ..	501	56,000
Sawai Madhopur	637	1,02,000
Toda Bhim	208	76,000
Sikar Dist. .	3,027	6,77,000
Danta Ramgarh	513	1,04,000
Fatehpur	413	88,000
Lachmmangarh	460	92,000
Neem-ka-thana	560	1,00,000
Sikar .	615	1,47,000
Sri Madhopur	472	1,46,000
Sirohi Dist. ..	1,978	2 90,000
Abu Road .	304	53,000
Pindwara .	434	62,000
Reodhar	473	58,000
Shoeganj .	345	50,000
Sirohi	453	67,000
Tonk Dist.	2,755	4,01,000
Aligarh	358	52,000
Duni	470	63,000
Malpura .	655	64,000
Niwai .	398	58,000
Toda Raisingh	315	50,000
Tonk	575	1,14,000
Udaipur Dist. .	6,805	11,91,000
Amet	194	40,000
Bhim	229	55,000
Bhopalsagar	158	32,000
Deogarh	262	37,000
Girwa	665	1,89,000
Gogunda	346	53,000
Kherwada	414	69,000
Kotra	704	44,000
Kumbhalgarh	348	60,000
Lasadia ..	562	55,000
Mavli	299	80,000
Nathdwara ..	359	95,000
Phalasia . .	579	44,000
Railmagra	219	49,000
Rajsamand	229	62,000
Salumber . ..	395	70,000
Sarada	397	69,000
Vallabhnagar ..	418	90,000

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	2,95·75	2,87 42	292 76
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,49·80	3,58 45	3,36·83
Estate Duty	10·66	10·66	12·00
Taxes on Railway Fares	88·71	88·71	92 00
Land Revenue (net)	8,15·00	8,12·64	8,95·00
State Excise Duties	3,99·00	4,05 00	4,65·00
Stamps	98·00	98·50	1,24 00
Forest	82·00	82·50	92·00
Registration	12·40	12·00	12·50
Taxes on Vehicles	1,00 00	1,00·00	1,16 00
Sales Tax	3,85 00	3,70·00	4,71·00
Other Taxes and Duties	90 00	96 00	1,28·00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	70·26	67 08	69·00
Debt Services	97·75	1,09 05	1,35·00
Civil Administration	7,16 88	7,01 47	3,62 39
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	55·60	62·49	70·64
Miscellaneous (net)	2,07·90	2,90·68	75·30
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	3,20 19	3,20 31	8,11 14
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	1,03 05	1,14 60	9 60
Extraordinary	2,82·01	1,63·25	2,63·12
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	45,79·96	45,50·81	48,33 28
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,64 90	3,78·40	3,73 92
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	78·30	78·77	79 52
Debt Services (net)	4,29·67	3,66·29	3,11 65
General Administration	2,61 01	2,55·77	2,67 71
Administration of Justice	52·85	55 22	55·22
Jails	33·57	34·69	34 49
Police	4,35·00	4,68·04	4,63·90
Scientific Departments	24·89	29·90	33·86
Education	9,87 31	10,15·39	12,27·37
Medical	3,13·73	3,13·64	3,63 79
Public Health	1,91·57	1,91·44	2,12·65
Agriculture and Rural Development	1,46·34	1,32·52	1,70·88
Animal Husbandry	83·40	81·73	1,26·72
Co-operation	72·17	40·31	63·82
Industries and Supplies	66·53	59·65	54·63
Miscellaneous Departments	2,26·42	2,13 97	2,22·98
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,36·63	2,52 07	2,56·83
Miscellaneous	4,25·41	4,35·12	3,79·31
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)15·74	(—)93·52	(—)92·85

*Includes probable economies amounting to Rs. 25·00 lakhs.

UTTAR PRADESH

Area: 1,13,454 sq. miles *Population*: 6,32,15,742 *Capital*: Lucknow
Principal language. Hindi

Governor: B Ramakrishna Rao

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Chandra Bhanu Gupta ..	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Industries, Power, Information, Food and Civil Supplies, Health, Harijan Welfare and Forests.
Hukum Singh Visen . ..	Justice, Revenue and Relief and Rehabilitation.
Charan Singh	Home and Agriculture.
Jugal Kishore	Education and Social Welfare.
Smt. Sucheta Kripalani ..	Community Projects, Village and Small-Scale Industries and Labour.
Girdhari Lal	Public Works
Hargovind Singh	Finance, Registration and Statistics
Ministers of State	
Mangla Prasad	Co-operation.
Muzaffar Hasan	Transport
Ram Murti . ..	Irrigation
Sita Ram	Excise.
Algurai Shastri	Forests, Economics and Statistics.
Deputy Ministers	
Jawahar Lal Rohatgi	Harijan Welfare and Charitable Endowments.
Rauf Jafri .. .	Information and Industries.
Shanti Prapanna Sharma ..	Power and Power Projects
Smt Prakashwati Sood ..	Social Welfare.
Ram Swarup Yadav ..	Education.
Wasi Naqvi . ..	Labour and Community Projects
Dharam Singh	Public Works.
Udai Shankar ..	Revenue.
Parliamentary Secretaries	
Ram Narain Pandey	Attached to the Chief Minister
Kripa Shanker	Attached to the Transport Minister

Chief Secretary
Govind Narain

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice . .. M. C Desai.
Puisne Judges .. V Bhargava, R N. Gurtu, N. Beg, B Mukherji, A. N Mulla, V D Bhargava, B Upadhya, V G. Oak, [illegible]
Advocate-General [illegible]

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman . .. . . Radha Krishna
Members . .. .. S. N M. Tripathi, Girish Chandra, M. S. Bisht, M. H. Faruqui.

*As on April 20, 1961.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: A. G. Kher — *Deputy Speaker*: R. N. Tripathi

1. *Afzalgarh*: Shiv Ram (JS)
2. *Aggota*: Jagbir Singh (Ind.)
3. *Agra City I*: Adi Ram Singhal (Con.)
4. *Agra City II (R)*: Chhatrapati Ambesh (Con.)
5. *Agra City II*: Deokinandan Vibhav (Con.)
6. *Ahraura*: Raj Narain Singh (Con.)
7. *Akbarpur*: Ramdulare Mishra (Con.)
8. *Akbarpur*: Devi Prasad Misra (SP)
9. *Akbarpur (R)*: Smt. Ramrati Devi (Con.)
10. *Allahabad City South*: Kalyan Chandra Mohiley (PSP)
11. *Allahabad City North*: Kailash Narain Gupta (Con.)
12. *Aligarh*: Amrit Ram Verma (Con)
13. *Aligar*: Bhup Kishore (PSP)
14. *Almora*: Govind Singh (JS)
15. *Amethi*: Rama Kant Singh (Con.)
16. *Amroha*: Ram Kumar (Ind.)
17. *Aman*: Madan Gopal Vaidya (Con.)
18. *Anupshahr*: Din Dayalu Sharma (Con.)
19. *Anupshahr (R)*: Dharam Singh (Con.)
20. *Ayola*: Nawal Kishore (Con.)
21. *Atisha*: Smt. Amola Devi (Con.)
22. *Atrauli*: Nek Ram Sharma (Con.)
23. *Auraiha*: Padmakar Lal Shrivastava (PSP)
24. *Auraiya*: Bhawan Lal (SP)
25. *Auraiya (R)*: Shakh Lal (Con.)
26. *Azamgarh*: Vishram Rai (PSP)
27. *Babina*: Ram Sanehi Bhartiya (Con.)
28. *Bachhrawan*: Chandrika Prasad (Con.)
29. *Bachhrawan (R)*: Rameshwar Prasad (Con.)
30. *Badrinath*: Ghanshyam (Con.)
31. *Bah*: Mahendra Rajadhiraj Singh (Ind.)
32. *Baghpat*: Raghubir Singh (Con.)
33. *Bahraich South*: Badloo Ram (PSP)
34. *Bahraich North*: Zaigham Haider (PSP)
35. *Bahrin*: Ram Murti (Con.)
36. *Baijoi*: Bachi Singh (PSP)
37. *Balia*: Gauri Shankar (PSP)
38. *Balrampur*: Din Dayal Karan (Con.)
39. *Balrampur (R)*: Dashrath Prasad (JS)
40. *Banaras*: Ramesh Chandra Sharma (Con.)
41. *Bareilly Cantonment*: Mohammad Hussain (Con.)
42. *Bareilly City*: Jagdish Saran Agarwal (Con.)
43. *Bara Banki (R)*: Natha Ram Rawat (SP)
44. *Bara Banki*: Bhagwati Prasad Varma (SP)
45. *Baraona*: M. Abdul Sami (Con.)
46. *Baraut*: Acharya Digambar (Ind.)
47. *Barri*: Udai Shankar (Con.)
48. *Basti West*: Ram Lakhan Misra (Con.)
49. *Barda*: Phalwan Singh (Con.)
50. *Bangarga West*: Prabhoo Dayal (Con.)
51. *Bangarga East*: Mohd. Sulaiman Adami (Con.)
52. *Basti East*: Obaidur Rahman (Con.)
53. *Basti East (R)*: Sohan Lal Dasaiya (Con.)
54. *Bangaon*: Ganesh Prasad Pandey (Con.)
55. *Bangaon (R)*: Smt. Jasoda Devi (Con.)
56. *Banskh West*: Sheo Mangal Singh (Con.)
57. *Banskh East*: Ram Lachhan Tewari (Con.)
58. *Bhartkara (R)*: Ghasi Ram Jatav (Con.)
59. *Bharthana*: Meharban Singh (Con.)
60. *Bhanpur*: Bhagwati Prasad Dubey (Con.)
61. *Bhawan*: Ghayasur Ali Khan (PSP)
62. *Bhinsara*: Vishal Singh (Con.)
63. *Bhognipur*: Ram Saroop Varma (SP)
64. *Bhogaon*: Ganesh Chandra Kachhi (Con.)
65. *Beniput*: Awdhesh Chandra Singh (Con.)
66. *Biror*: Smt. Chandrawati (Con.)
67. *Bilaspur West (R)*: Narain Das (Con.)
68. *Bilaspur West*: Braj Basi Lal (Con.)
69. *Bilaspur East*: Avadhesh Pratap Singh (Ind.)
70. *Bilgram*: Chandra Has Misra (Con.)
71. *Bisalpur*: Abdul Rauf Lari (PSP)
72. *Biswan*: Suresh Prakash Singh (Con.)
73. *Biswan (R)*: Ganeshi Lal (Con.)
74. *Bilari*: Jagdish Narain (Con.)
75. *Bilari (R)*: Mahi Lal (Con.)
76. *Bilhaur*: Smt. Braj Rani Misra (Con.)
77. *Bilhaur (R)*: Murli Dhar (Con.)
78. *Bilsra*: Gajendra Singh (PSP)
79. *Bisauli (R)*: Keshav Ram (Con.)
80. *Bisauli*: Shiv Raj Singh Yadav (Con.)
81. *Bisalpur (R)*: Behari Lal (PSP)
82. *Bisalpur*: Murendra Pal Singh (PSP)
83. *Bhowpura*: Baboo Ram (Con.)
84. *Budaun*: Tika Ram (SP)
85. *Budhna*: Kamruddin (Con.)
86. *Bulandshahr*: Raghuraj Singh (PSP)
87. *Chail (R)*: Gokul Prasad (Con.)
88. *Chail*: Syed Muzaffar Hasan (Con.)
89. *Chandauli*: Kamlapati Tripathi (Con.)
90. *Chandauli (R)*: Ram Lakhan (Con.)
91. *Chandpur*: Nardeo Singh Dayanvi (Con.)
92. *Chanda*: Hamid Ullah Khan (Con.)
93. *Chhata*: Rambet Singh (Con.)
94. *Chhibramau*: Kewal Singh Bhadauriya (PSP)

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); Samyukta Socialist Party (SP); Independent (Ind.)

95. *Chillupar* . Smt Kailashwati (Con.)
96. *Chunar* : Onkar Nath (Con)
97. *Dadri* : Smt. Satya Wati Devi Rawal (Con)
98. *Dalmau* : Sheo Shanker Singh (Ind.)
99. *Danpur*: Mohan Singh Mehta (Con.)
100 *Dasna* · Mahmood Ali Khan (Con.)
101. *Dataganj* : Harish Chandra Singh (Con)
102. *Debai* . Humamat Singh (JS)
103. *Deraprur* : Shiva Ram Panday (Con)
104. *Deoband* : Yashpal Singh (Ind.)
105. *Deoband (R)*· Hardeva (Con)
106. *Dehra Dun* . Brij Bhushan Saran (Con)
107. *Deoprayag* . Smt Vinay Laxmi Suman (Con)
108 *Deoria North* . Mohammad Faruq Chisti (Con.)
109 *Deoria South* Deep Narain Mani Tripathi (Con)
110. *Dhampur* : Khub Singh (Con)
111 *Dhampur (R)* : Girdhari Lal (Con.)
112 [illegible]
113
114. [illegible] Kishori (Con)
115 *Diaba* : Ram Nath Pathak (Con)
116 *Etah* · Ganga Prasad Varma (Ind)
117 *Etawah* . Bhuvanesh Bhushan Sharma (JS)
118 *Etmadpur (R)* . Ganga Dhar (Con)
119 *Etmadpur* : Ram Singh Chauhan (Con)
120 *Faizabad* : Madan Mohan Varma (Con)
121 *Fakharpur (R)* . Mahadev Prasad (Con)
122. *Fakharpur* Partab Bahadur Singh (Ind)
123. *Faridpur* : Nathu Singh (Con)
124 *Faridpur (R)* : Sundar Lal (Con)
125. *Farrukhabad* : Ram Krishan Saraswat (Con)
126 *Fatehabad* · Lakshmi Narain Bansal (Con)
127. *Fatehpur* · Sheoraj Bali Singh (Con)
128 *Fatehpur (R)* · Smt. Sukhrani Devi (Con.)
129 *Fatehpur Sikri* · Swami Visheswaranand (Ind.)
130 *Firozabad* · Jagannath Lahari (Con.)
131. *Ganga Salan* : Jagmohan Singh Negi (Con)
132. *Gangiri* . Shri Niwas (Con)
133 *Garotha* : Lachman Rao Kadam (Con)
134 *Garwara* : Nageshwar Prasad (Con)
135 *Ghatampur (R)* · Jwala Prasad (Con)
136 *Ghatampur* Brij Behari Mehrotra (Con.)
137 *Ghaziabad* : Teja Singh (Con.)
138 *Ghazipur* : Pabbar Ram (CPI)
139 *Ghiror* : Jaideo Singh (Ind)
140. *Ghosi* . Jharkande Rai (CPI)
141. *Goverdhan* Acharya Jugal Kishore (Con)
142. *Gonda North* . Ram Abhilakh Tiwari (Con)
143. *Gonda South* . Raghav Ram Panday (Ind)
144. *Gonda South (R)* Ganga Prasad (Con)
145. *Gondwa* · Rajendra Singh (JS)
146. *Gopalpur* . Mukti Nath Rai (Con)
147. *Gorakhpur* : Istafa Hussain (Con)
148 *Gunnaur* : Jamuna Singh (PSP)
149. *Gyanpur* : Bechan Ram Gupta (Con.)
150 *Gyanpur (R)* Vachan Ram (Con)
151. *Haidergarh* : Jang Bahadur Varma (SP)
152 *Haidergarh (R)* · Bajrang Behari Lal Rawat (SP)
153. *Hamirpur* . Surendra Dutta Bajpai (Con)
154 *Hapur* · Lutf Ali Khan (Con)
155 *Hapur (R)* : Veer Sen (Con.)
156. *Hardoi (R)* · Bulaqi Ram (Con)
157. *Hardoi* . Mahesh Singh (Con.)
158 *Hardwar* Shanti Prapanna Sharma (Con.)
159. *Harora* · Jai Gopal (Con)
160. *Harora (R)* : Smt. Shakuntala Devi (Con)
161. *Harraiya West* : Ran Bahadur Singh (Con)
162. *Harraiya East* Sita Ram Shukla (Ind.)
163. *Hasanganj (R)* · Bhikha Lal (CPI)
164. *Hasanganj* : Sajiwan Lal (CPI)
165 *Hasanpur* · Jagdish Prasad (Con)
166 *Hasanpur (R)* . Sukhan Lal (Con)
167. *Hastinapur* : Bishambar Singh (Con)
168 *Hata* . Surya Bali Panday (Con)
169 *Hathras* : Nand Kumar Deo Vashishta (Con)
170. *Hathras (R)* : Hardayal Singh (Con)
171 *Iglas* : Lakhmi Singh (Ind)
172 *Ikauna (R)* . Raj Kishore Rao (Con)
173. *Ikauna* · Sheo Saran Lal (Con)
174. *Islamnagar* : Kailash Kumar Singh (Con.)
175. *Issauli* . Gaya Bux (JS)
176 *Jalalabad* : Hardayal Singh (SP)
177 *Jalaun* . Govind Narain Tiwari (PSP)
178 *Jalesar (R)* . Chiranji Lal Jatav (Con)
179 *Jalesar* : Raghuvir Singh (PSP)
180 *Jamaur* Dev Narain Bhartiya (SP)
181 *Jansath* . Ahmad Baksh (Con)
182. *Jansath (R)* : Ram Dass (Con.)
183. *Jasrana* . Ram Swrup Yadav (Con.)
184. *Jaswant Nagar* . Abhe Ram Yadav (SP)
185. *Jaywant Nagar* : Bhagwati Singh (PSP)
186. *Jaunpur* : Yadvendra Dutt Dubey (JS)
187. *Jhansi* : Atmaram Govind Kher (Speaker)

188. *Jwalapur*: Said Ahmad Ansari (Con)
189. *Kadipur*: Kashi Prasad Pandey (Con)
190. *Kadipur (R)* Shankar Lal (Con)
191. *Kaimganj*: Sultan Alam Khan (Con.)
192. *Kaisarganj*. Hukum Singh Visen (Con)
193. *Kalpi (R)*: Gharib Das (Ind.)
194 *Kalpi*· Virendra Shah (Ind)
195. *Konch*: Chittar Singh (Con)
196 *Kannauj (R)*: Dwarika Prasad Dhore (CPI)
197. *Kannauj* Hori Lal Yadav (PSP)
198 *Kanpur City I*. Uma Shankar Shukla (Con)
199. *Kanpur City II* Brahma Datt Dixit (Con)
200 *Kanpur City III*: S A. Hasan (Con.)
201. *Kanpur City IV*. S G Datta (Con)
202 *Kanpur City* Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con)
203. *Kanpur Rural* Moti Lal Awasthi (SP)
204. *Kanth*: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con)
205 *Kantit*: Aziz Imam (Con)
206 *Kantit (R)*· Ram Krishna Jaiswar (Con)
207. *Karanda*. Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con)
208 *Karchana*· Ku Kamal Kumari
209. ·
210 ·
211. ·
212. ·
213. *Kashipur*: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.)
214. *Kasganj*. Kali Charan Agrawal (Con)
215. *Kaswar Raja*· Raj Behari Singh (Con.)
216 *Kaswar Sarkari*: Raj Narain Singh (SP)
217. *Katehar*: Lok Nath Singh (Con)
218 *Kedarnath*: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.)
219. *Kerakat (R)*. Ram Samjhawan (Con)
220 *Kerakat*: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con)
221. *Kotana*: Charan Singh (Con)
222. *Kewal*: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con)
223 *Khaga*: Vasudeo Dixit (Con)
224. *Khairabad*. Tambeshwar Prasad (JS)
225. *Khairagarh*: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind)
226 *Kairana*: Virendra Verma (Con)
227. *Khalilabad (R)*: Smt. Genda Devi (Con.)
228. *Khalilabad*. Raja Ram Sharma (Con.)
229 *Khajuha*: Shabbir Hasan (Con)
230. *Khera Bajehra*: Room Singh (SP)
231. *Kheri*: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP)
232. *Khurja (R)*· Bhim Sen (Con)
233. *Khurja* Chattar Singh (SP)
234. *Kishanpur (R)*: Jageshwar (Con)
235. *Kishanpur*: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con)
236. *Kithore (R)*: Hari Singh (Con.)
237. *Kithore*: Smt. Shraddha Devi Shastri (Con)
238. *Koil (R)* Ram Prasad Deshmukh (Con)
239. *Koil* Mohanlal Gautam (Con)
240 *Kolasiah*: Udai (CPI)
241. *Konhaur*: Ruknuddin Khan (Con)
242. *Kopachit*· Mandhata Singh (Con.)
243. *Kopaganj* A Latif Nomani (Con.)
244. *Kunda (R)*: Gaya Prasad (SP)
245 *Kunda*· Nand Ram (SP)
246 *Laharpur*· Pratap Bhan Prakash Singh (Ind.)
247 *Lalitpur*: Ram Nath Khera (Ind)
248 *Lalitpur (R)* Gajju Ram (Con)
249 *Lalganj* Tej Bahadur (CPI)
250. *Lalganj (R)*: Dhani Ram (Con)
251 *Lambhua*· Smt. Prabhavati Devi Misra (Con)
252 *Landsdowne*: Ram Prasad Nautiyal (Con)
253 *Lucknow Cantonment (R)* Basant Lal (Con)
254 *Lucknow Cantonment*· Shyam Manohar Misra (Con)
255 *Lucknow City Central*: Mahavir Prasad Srivastava (Con)
256 *Lucknow City East*. Triloki Singh (PSP)
257 *Lucknow City West* Syed Ali Zaheer (Con)
258 *Machhlishahr* Rauf Jafri (Con)
259 *Magahar*· Keshbhan Rai (Con)
260 *Mahadeva*: Baldeo Singh (Ind)
261. *Mahaich*: Kamta Prasad Vidyarthi (Con)
262 *Mahoba*: Braj Gopal Saxena (Con)
263 *Mahoba (R)* Mohan Lal (Con)
264 *Maharajganj*. Amar Nath Misra (PSP)
265. *Maharajganj (R)*. Duryodhan (PSP)
266 *Mahul (R)* Murli Dhar (Con)
267. *Mahul*: Ramvachan Yadav (Con)
268. *Mahuli* : Dhanushdhari (Con)
269. *Mainpuri*: Malkhan Singh (JS)
270. *Malihabad*· Ram Pal Trivedi (Con.)
271. *Maniram*: Keshava Pandey (Con)
272. *Manjhanpur (R)*. Jawahar Lal (Con)
273 *Manjhanpur*: Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna (Con)
274 *Mankapur*: Raghvendra Pratap Singh (Ind)
275. *Mat*: Lakshmi Raman Acharya (Con)
276 *Mat (R)*: Shyam Lal (Con)
277. *Mathura* Sri Nath (Con)
278. *Mariahu* Smt. Tara Devi (Con)
279. *Mau*: Sudama Prasad Goswami (Con)
280 *Mau (R)*: Smt. Beni Bai (Con)
281. *Maudaha*: Smt. Rajendra Kumari (PSP)
282. *Meerut Cantonment* Smt Prakashvati Sood (Con.)
283. *Meerut City*: Kailash Prakash (Con)
284. *Meja (R)*: Jokhai (Con.)

285 *Meja*· Mangla Prashad (Con)
286 *Mirzapur* Amresh Chandra Pandey (Con)
287 *Misrikh*· Avdhesh Kumar Sinha (SP)
288. *Misrikh (R)*: Moolchand (SP)
289. *Modinagar*. Vichitra Narain Sharma (Con)
290 *Moghalsarai*· Shyam Lal Yadav (Con.)
291 *Mohammadabad (R)* : Raghubir (CPI)
292. *Mohammadabad*: Vijai Shanker Singh (Con)
293 *Mohammadabad Gohna*. Chandrajit Yadav (CPI)
294. *Mohammadabad Gohna (R)*· Sri Nath (Con)
295 *Mohmadi* Jagdish Narain Datta Singh (JS)
296 *Mohmadi (R)*. Mana Lal (JS)
297. *Mohanlalganj (R)* Khayali Ram (PSP)
298 *Mohanlalganj*. Ram Saran Yadav (PSP)
299. *Moradabad City*. Halimudin (Ind)
300. *Moradabad Rural*: Khamani Singh (Ind.)
301. *Mussoorie* Gulab Singh (Con)
302. *Muzaffarabad*: Mahmud Ali Khan (Con)
303 *Muzaffarnagar*· Dwarka Prasad (Con)
304. *Musafirkhana* Gur Prasad Singh (Con)
305 *Musafirkhana (R)*: Ram Bali (Ind)
306 *Nagar*: Kripa Shankar (Con)
307. *Nagar (R)*: Ram Lal (Con)
308 *Nagina* Govind Sahai (Con)
309. *Naintal*. Narayan Datt Tewari (PSP)
310. *Najibabad* Atiqul Rahman (Con)
311. *Nakur*: Data Ram (Con)
312. *Nanpara* Budhi Lal (Con)
313. *Naugarh* Mathura Prasad Pandey (Con)
314. *Narani*. Gopi Krishna Azad (Con)
315 *Natthupur*. Ram Sunder Pandey (PSP)
316 *Nawabganj*. Sheoraj Bahadur (PSP)
317. *Nidhpur*: Shamsul Islam (Con)
318 *Nighasan*: Surat Bahadur Shah (PSP)
319 *Nizamabad*. Chandra Bali Brahmchari (Con)
320. *Padrauna North*: Chandrade (Con)
321. *Padrauna East*: Genda Singh (PSP)
322. *Padrauna South* Ramayan Rai (PSP)
323. *Padrauna West*: Brij Narain (PSP)
324 *Paharapur*: Lachhmi Narain Dube (Ind)
325. *Pali*: Hari Har Baksh Singh (Con.)
326. *Pratapganj (R)*: Babu Lal Kusumesh (Con)
327. *Pratapgarh*: Smt. Vindumati Das (Con)
328 *Patti (R)*· Ram Kinkar (Con)
329. *Patti*. Harkesh Bahadur (Con)
330 *Pauri*· Chandar Singh (Con.)
331. *Pharenda West*: Gauri Ram Gupta (Con)
332 *Pharenda East* Dwarika Prasad Pandey (Con)
333. *Phulpur (R)* Sukhi Ram Bhartiya (Con.)
334. *Phulpur* Shiv Murti (Con.)
335. *Powayan (R)* Kamlesh Chandra (Con)
336 *Powayan*· Surendra Singh (Ind)
337 *Pilibhit*· Niranjan Singh (Con)
338 *Piparaich* Achhaiber Singh (Con.)
339. *Piparaich (R)* Ram Surat Prasad (Con)
340 *Pithoragarh (R)* Kushi Ram (Con.)
341 *Pithoragarh* Narendra Singh Bisht (Con)
342 *Pratapgarh North* Ramadhar Tewari (Con.)
343 *Pratapgarh South* Bhagwati Prasad Shukla (Con)
344 *Purwa* Parmeshwardin Verma (Con)
345. *Rae Bareli North* Yamuna Prasad Shukla (JS)
346 *Rampur*· Aslam Khan (Ind)
347. *Ranikhet South*· C B Gupta (Con)
348. *Ranikhet North* Hari Datt Kandpal (Con)
349 *Rath*. Doogar Singh (Con)
350 *Rari* Ram Lakhan Singh (Con)
351 *Rasra*. Ganga Prasad Singh (Con.)
352 *Rasra (R)* Ram Rattan (Con)
353. *Rawain* Ram Chandar Uniyal (Con)
354 *Robertsganj* Anand Brahma Shah (Ind)
355. *Robertsganj (R)*· Shoobh Nath (Con.)
356 *Rokha*: Wasi Naqvi (Con)
357 *Roorkee*: Din Dayal Shastri (Con)
358. *Rudauli*: Mukut Behari Lal Agarwal (JS)
359 *Sadabad* Tika Ram (Ind)
360. *Sadullahnagar*· Raghuram Tej Bahadur Singh (Ind)
361 *Safipur (R)*: Mulla Prasad (CPI)
362. *Safipur*. Sheo Gopal Tewari (Con)
363. *Saeri* Indu Bhushan Gupta (Ind)
364 *Saharanpur*. Manjurul Nabi (Con)
365. *Salaswan*· Ulfat Singh (Ind)
366 *Salawar*: Turmal Singh (Con)
367. *Sadpur*: Atma Ram Pandey (Con)
368 *Salempur West*: Ugrasen (SP)
369. *Salempur South*. Sheo Bachan Rao (Con.)
370 *Salempur East*. Ayodhya Prasad Arya (Con.)
371. *Salon*: Smt. Sunita Chauhan (Con)
372. *Salon (R)*: Ram Prasad (Con)
373. *Sambhal*: Mahmood Hussain Khan (Ind)
374 *Sandila*: Mohan Lal Verma (PSP)
375. *Sandila (R)*· Shambhoo Dayal (PSP)
376 *Sardhana*. Fateh Singh Rana (Con)
377. *Sardhana (R)*: Ramji Lal Sahayak (Con)
378. *Sareeni*: Guptar Singh (Con)
379. *Sarju*: Smt. Saraswati Devi Shukla (Con.)
380. *Shadiabad*: Jamuna Singh (PSP)
381. *Shadiabad (R)*: Dev Ram (Con.)
382. *Shahabad (R)*. Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki (Con.)

383 *Shahabad* Smt Vidya Vati Bajpai (Con)
384. *Shahabad (R)*: Baldeo Singh Arya (Con)
385. *Shahabad*: Kalyan Rai (Con)
386 *Shahganj*: Shripal Singh (Ind)
387. *Shahganj (R)* Mata Prasad (Con)
388. *Shahjahanpur*: Darshan Singh (Ind)
389 *Shamsabad*. Rajendra Singh Yadav (PSP)
390 *Sheopur*: Lal Bahadur (Con.)
391 *Shikarpur (R)*· Badam Singh (Con)
392 *Shikarpur*. Rajendra Datt (Con)
393 *Shikohabad* Layaqat Singh (Ind)
394 *Siana*: Irtaza Hussain (Con.)
395 *Sidauli* Tarachand Maheshwari (Con)
396 *Sidauli (R)* Baiju Ram (Con)
397 *Sidhuwa Jobna*· Raj Deo (Con)
398 *Sidhuwa Jobna (R)*. Sheo Prasad (Con)
399 *Sikandra Rao*· Malkhan Singh (Con)
400 *Sikandrabad* Ram Chandra (Con)
401 *Sikandarpur*: Jagan Nath Chaudhary (Con)
402 *Silhat* Ramji Sahai (Con)
403 *Silhat (R)* Sita Ram (Con)
404 *Sirauli*. Dharam Datt Vaidya (Con)
405 *Siahpura* Chhotey Lal Paliwal (Con)
406 *Sitapur*· Harish Chandra Asthana (Con)
407. *Srinagar (R)*: Chhedi Lal (PSP)
408 *Srinagar*: Bansi Dhar Shukla (PSP)
409. *Saraon West*. Parmanand Sinha (Con.)
410 *Saraon East* Sangram Singh (Con)
411. *Saur Tanda*. Mahmood Ali Khan (Con)
412 *Sultanpur*· Krishna Varma (Con.)
413. *Surhurpur*: Ram Narain Tripathi (Ind)
414 *Tappal* Devdatta Singh (Con)
415 *Tanakpur* Pratap Singh (PSP)
416 *Tanda*: Jai Ram Varma (Con)
417 *Tanda (R)* Sukhram Das (Con)
418 *Tarabganj* Sitla Prasad (Con)
419 *Tehri*. Surat Chand (Con)
420 *Thakurdwara* Kishan Singh (Con)
421. *Tilhar*. Balak Ram (SP)
422 *Tilpur*· Madan Pandey (PSP)
423 *Tulshipur*· Dharampal Singh (Con)
424. *Ujhani* Sri Krishan Goyal (Con)
425 *Unnao* Khazan Singh (PSP)
426 *Usehat* Mobarak Ali Khan (Ind)
427 *Utraula*· Ali Jarrar Jaffry (Con)
428 *Varanasi City South* Sampurnanand (Con)
429. *Varanasi City North* Mohammad Abdussamad (Con)
430 *Zamania* Bashist Narain Sharma (Con.)
431 *Nominated* A C Grice

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman: Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar *Deputy Chairman*. Nizamuddin

1	Abdus Salam Shah	Legislative Assembly	25	Ram Dhari Pandey	Legislative Assembly
2	Ajai Kumar Basu	"	26	Ram Kumar Shastri	"
3	Algurai Shastri	"	27.	*Ram Nandan Singh*	"
4.	Balak Ram Vaish	"	28	Smt Savitri Shyam	"
5.	Banshi Dhar Shukla	"	29	Shafiq Ahmad Khan Tatari	"
6	Deep Narain Verma	"	30	Shanker Rao	"
7.	A. J. Faridi	"	31	Smt. Shakuntala Srivastava	
8	Ganesh Dutt Paliwal	"	32.	Smt Shanti Devi	"
9	Har Govind Singh	"	33.	Smt Shanti Devi Agarwal	"
10	Ishaq Sambhali	"	34.	Shiv Kumar Paliwal	"
11.	Jagdish Prasad Dwivedi	"	35.	Shiv Narain	"
12	Khushal Singh	"	36	Shiv Prasad Singh	"
13	Krishna Chandra Joshi	"	37.	Smt Shivarajwati Nehru	"
14	Kunwar Guru Narain	"	38.	Uma Shankar Singh	"
15.	Kunwar Mahabir Singh	"	39	Smt Vidyavati Rathor	"
16.	Lal Suresh Singh	"	40.	Abdul Majid	Local Authorities
17	Maharaj Singh Bharti	"	41	Abdur Rauf Khan	"
18	Mohammad Shahid Fakhiri	"	42.	Banwarilal	"
19	Nathu Ram	"	43	Chiranji Lal Paliwal	"
20	Naurang Singh	"	44	Girdhari Lal	"
21.	Nizamuddin	"	45.	Harcharan Agarwal	"
22.	Pratap Chandra Azad	"	46	Indra Singh Nayal	"
23	Prithvi Nath	"			
24	Puran Chand Vidyalankar	"			

*As on April 20, 1961.

285. *Meja* Mangla Prashad (Con)
286. *Mirzapur*. Amresh Chandra Pandey (Con)
287. *Misrikh*. Avdhesh Kumar Sinha (SP)
288. *Misrikh (R)*. Moolchand (SP)
289. *Modinagar* Vichitra Narain Sharma (Con)
290 *Moghalsarai*: Shyam Lal Yadav (Con.)
291 *Mohammadabad (R)* : Raghubir (CPI)
292 *Mohammadabad*. Vijai Shanker Singh (Con)
293. *Mohammadabad Gohna* Chandrajit Yadav (CPI)
294. *Mohammadabad Gohna (R)* Sri Nath (Con)
295 *Mohmadi* Jagdish Narain Datta Singh (JS)
296 *Mohmadi (R)*· Mana Lal (JS)
297. *Mohanlalganj (R)* Khayali Ram (PSP)
298. *Mohanlalganj*· Ram Saran Yadav (PSP)
299 *Moradabad City*. Halimudin (Ind.)
300 *Moradabad Rural*: Khamani Singh (Ind)
301. *Mussoorie*· Gulab Singh (Con)
302 *Muzaffarabad* Mahmud Ali Khan (Con)
303. *Muzaffarnagar* Dwarka Prasad (Con)
304 *Musafirkhana*· Gur Prasad Singh (Con)
305 *Musafirkhana (R)* Ram Bali (Ind)
306 *Nagar*. Kripa Shankar (Con)
307 *Nagar (R)* Ram Lal (Con)
308 *Nagina* Govind Sahai (Con)
309 *Naimital* Narayan Datt Tewari (PSP)
310 *Najibabad* Atiqul Rahman (Con.)
311 *Nakur*· Data Ram (Con.)
312 *Nanpara* Budhi Lal (Con.)
313 *Naugarh* Mathura Prasad Pandey (Con)
314 *Narainl* Gopi Krishna Azad (Con)
315 *Natthupur* Ram Sunder Pandey (PSP)
316 *Nawabganj* Sheoraj Bahadur (PSP)
317 *Nidhipur* Shamsul Islam (Con)
318 *Nighasan* Surat Bahadur Shah (PSP)
319. *Nizamabad* Chandra Bali Brahmchari (Con)
320 *Padrauna North* Chandrade (Con)
321. *Padrauna East*: Genda Singh (PSP)
322 *Padrauna South* Ramayan Rai (PSP)
323 *Padrauna West* Brij Narain (PSP)
324 *Paharapur* Lachhmi Narain Dube (Ind.)
325. *Pali*: Hari Har Baksh Singh (Con.)
326. *Pratapganj (R)*· Babu Lal Kusumesh (Con)
327. *Pratapganj*· Smt. Vindumati Das (Con)
328. *Patti (R)*: Ram Kinkar (Con)
329 *Patti*. Harkesh Bahadur (Con)
330 *Pauri*: Chandar Singh (Con)
331. *Pharenda West*: Gauri Ram Gupta (Con)
332 *Pharenda East* Dwarika Prasad Pandey (Con.)
333. *Phulpur (R)*. Sukhi Ram Bhartiya (Con)
334. *Phulpur* Shiv Murti (Con)
335. *Powayan (R)*: Kamlesh Chandra (Con.)
336. *Powayan* Surendra Singh (Ind.)
337 *Pilibhit*· Niranjan Singh (Con)
338 *Piparaich* Achhaiber Singh (Con.)
339. *Piparaich (R)* Ram Surat Prasad (Con)
340 *Pitharagarh (R)*· Kushi Ram (Con)
341 *Pitharagarh* Narendra Singh Bisht (Con.)
342 *Pratapgarh North* Ramadhar Tewari (Con)
343. *Pratapgarh South* Bhagwati Prasad Shukla (Con)
344 *Purwa* Parmeshwardin Verma (Con)
345 *Rae Bareli North* Yamuna Prasad Shukla (JS)
346 *Rampur*. Aslam Khan (Ind)
347 *Ranikhet South* C. B Gupta (Con)
348. *Ranikhet North* Hari Datt Kandpal (Con)
349. *Rath*: Doogar Singh (Con)
350 *Rari*. Ram Lakhan Singh (Con)
351 *Rasra* Ganga Prasad Singh (Con)
352 *Rasra (R)* Ram Rattan (Con)
353 *Rawain* Ram Chandar Uniyal (Con)
354. *Robertsganj* Anand Brahma Shah (Ind.)
355 *Robertsganj (R)* Shoobh Nath (Con.)
356 *Rokha*. Wasi Naqvi (Con)
357 *Roorkee*. Din Dayal Shastri (Con)
358 *Rudauli* Mukut Behari Lal Agarwal (JS)
359 *Sadabad* Tika Ram (Ind)
360 *Sadullahnagar*· Raghuram Tej Bahadur Singh (Ind)
361 *Safipur (R)*· Mulla Prasad (CPI)
362. *Safipur* Sheo Gopal Tewari (Con)
363 *Saeri*. Indu Bhushan Gupta (Ind)
364 *Saharanpur*. Manjurul Nabi (Con)
365. *Sahaswan*· Ulfat Singh (Ind)
366 *Sahawar* Tirmal Singh (Con)
367. *Saidpur*: Atma Ram Pandey (Con)
368 *Salempur West* Ugrasen (SP)
369. *Salempur South*· Sheo Bachan Rao (Con)
370 *Salempur East* Ayodhya Prasad Arya (Con)
371 *Salon*· Smt. Sunita Chauhan (Con)
372 *Salon (R)* Ram Prasad (Con)
373 *Sambhal*: Mahmood Hussain Khan (Ind)
374. *Sandila*. Mohan Lal Verma (PSP)
375. *Sandila (R)* Shambhoo Dayal (PSP)
376. *Sardhana*. Fateh Singh Rana (Con)
377. *Sardhana (R)*: Ramji Lal Sahayak (Con)
378 *Sareeni*· Guptar Singh (Con)
379. *Sarju*: Smt. Saraswati Devi Shukla (Con)
380. *Shahabad*: Jamuna Singh (PSP)
381. *Shahabad (R)*· Dev Ram (Con)
382. *Shahabad (R)*: Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki (Con.)

383 *Shahabad*. Smt. Vidya Vati Bajpai (Con.)
384. *Shahabad (R)*: Baldeo Singh Arya (Con.)
385. *Shahabad*: Kalyan Rai (Con)
386. *Shahganj*. Shripal Singh (Ind)
387. *Shahganj (R)*: Mata Prasad (Con.)
388. *Shahjahanpur*· Darshan Singh (Ind.)
389 *Shamsabad* Rajendra Singh Yadav (PSP)
390
391
392
393.
394
395.
(Con)
396. *Sidauli (R)*: Baiju Ram (Con)
397 *Sidauwa Jobna*: Raj Deo (Con)
398 *Sidhuwa Jobna (R)* Sheo Prasad (Con.)
399 *Sikandra Rao*: Malkhan Singh (Con.)
400 *Sikandrabad*. Ram Chandra (Con)
401. *Sikandarpur*: Jagan Nath Chaudhary (Con)
402. *Silhat*· Ramji Sahai (Con)
403. *Silhat (R)*: Sita Ram (Con.)
404 *Sirauli*. Dharam Datt Vaidya (Con.)
405. *Siahpura*· Chhotey Lal Paliwal (Con)
406 *Sitapur* Harish Chandra Asthana (Con)
407. *Srinagar (R)*: Chhedi Lal (PSP)
408 *Srinagar*. Bansi Dhar Shukla (PSP)
409. *Saraon West*: Parmanand Sinha (Con)
410. *Saraon East* Sangram Singh (Con)
411. *Saur Tanda*. Mahmood Ali Khan (Con)
412 *Sultanpur*· Krishna Varma (Con.)
Surkurpur: Ram Narain Tripathi (Ind)
Tappal Devdatta Singh (Con)
Tanakpur Pratap Singh (PSP)
Tanda: Jai Ram Varma (Con.)
Tanda (R) Sukhram Das (Con)
418 *Tarabganj*· Sita Prasad (Con)
419 *Tehri* Surat Chand (Con)
420 *Thakurdwara*· Kishan Singh (Con)
421 *Tilhar*. Balak Ram (SP)
422. *Tilpur*· Madan Pandey (PSP)
423 *Tulsipur* Dharampal Singh (Con)
424 *Ujhani*. Sri Krishan Goyal (Con)
425 *Unnao*: Khazan Singh (PSP)
426. *Usehat*: Mobarak Ali Khan (Ind)
427 *Utraula*: Ali Jarrar Jaffry (Con)
428 *Varanasi City South*: Sampurnanand (Con)
429 *Varanasi City North*. Mohammad Abdussamad (Con)
430 *Zamania* Bashist Narain Sharma (Con)
431. *Nominated*. A C Grice

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman: Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar *Deputy Chairman* Nizamuddin

1.	Abdus Salam Shah	Legislative Assembly	
2	Ajai Kumar Basu	,,	
3	Algurai Shastri	,,	
4.	Balak Ram Vaish	,,	
5.	Bansi Dhar Shukla	,,	
6.	Deep Narain Verma	,,	
7.	A. J. Faridi	,,	
8.	Ganesh Dutt Paliwal	,,	
9.	Har Govind Singh	,,	
10	Ishaq Sambhali	,,	
11.	Jagdish Prasad Dwivedi	,,	
12.	Khushal Singh	,,	
13.	Krishna Chandra Joshi	,,	
14	Kunwar Guru Narain	,,	
15.	Kunwar Mahabir Singh	,,	
16.	Lal Suresh Singh	,,	
17.	Maharaj Singh Bharti	,,	
18	Mohammad Shahid Fakhri	,,	
19.	Nathu Ram	,,	
20.	Naurang Singh	,,	
21.	Nizamuddin	,,	
22.	Pratap Chandra Azad	,,	
23	Prithvi Nath	,,	
24	Puran Chand Vidyalankar	,,	
25	Ram Dhari Pandey	Legislative Assembly	
26	Ram Kumar Shastri	,,	
27.	Ram Nandan Singh	,,	
28.	Smt Savitri Shyam	,,	
29	Shafiq Ahmad Khan Tatari	,,	
30	Shanker Rao	,,	
31	Smt. Shakuntala Srivastava	,,	
32	Smt. Shanti Devi	,,	
33	Smt. Shanti Devi Agarwal	,,	
34	Shiv Kumar Paliwal	,,	
35	Shiv Narain	,,	
36.	Shiv Prasad Singh	,,	
37.	Smt Shivarajwati Nehru	,,	
38.	Uma Shankar Singh	,,	
39	Smt Vidyavati Rathor	,,	
40.	Abdul Majid	Local Authorities	
41.	Abdur Rauf Khan	,,	
42.	Banwarilal	,,	
43	Chiranji Lal Paliwal	,,	
44	Girdhari Lal	,,	
45	Harcharan Agarwal	,,	
46	Indra Singh Nayal	,,	

*As on April 20, 1961.

47	Jagannath Acharya	,,
48	Jagannath Singh	,,
49	Jai Bahadur Singh	,,
50	Keshav Datt	,,
51	Smt. Kudsia Begam	,,
52.	Kunwar Devendra Pratap Singh.	,,
53.	Kunwar Rananjaya Singh	,,
54.	Lallu Ram Dwivedi	,,
55	Madan Mohan Lal	,,
56	Madhava Prasad Tripathi	,,
57	Mahmood Aslam Khan	,,
58.	Smt Mohsina Khalil Kidwai.	,,
59	Nawab Singh Yadev	,,
60	Nawal Kishore Gurudeva	,,
61	Onkar Singh	,,
62	Pitamber Das	,,
63	Prem Chandra Sharma	,,
64	Pyare Lal Gupta	,,
65	Raghu Vinayak Dhulekar	,,
66.	Ram Ghulam	,,
67	Ram Lakhan	,,
68	Ram Naram Pandey	,,
69	Ram Nath	,,
70	Ram Surat Singh	,,
71	Saktu Mal	,,
72	Shiv Nath Katju	,,
73	Shiv Nath Singh	,,
74	Shiv Prasad Gupta	,,
75	Shugan Chand	,,
76	Sultan Singh	,,
77	Tej Naram Trivedi	,,
78.	Telu Ram	,,
79.	Braj Pal Sharan Rastogi	Graduates
80	Devendra Swarup	,,
81.	Ishwari Prasad	,,
82.	Kalka Prasad Bhatnagar	,,
83.	Kripa Shankar Hajela	,,
84.	Nirmal Chandra Chaturvedi.	,,
85.	Pushkar Nath Bhatt	,,
86.	Shyamnarayan	,,
87	Virendra Swarup	,,
88.	Hari Krishna Awasthi	Teachers
89	Hridaya Narayan Singh	,,
90.	Kanhaiya Lal Gupta	,,
91.	Laxmi Narayan Gupta	,,
92	Madan Mohan	,,
93	Smt. Maya Chowdhry	,,
94	Piare Lal Srivastava	,,
95	Rameshwar Singh	,,
96	Shyam Behari Viragi	,,
97	Balwant Singh	Nominated
98	Hayatullah Ansari	,,
99	Krishna Deva Prasad Gaur	,,
100	Mohammed Nasser	,,
110	M.J Mukerjee	,,
102	Purushottam Das Tandon	,,
103	Raja Ram Shastri	,,
104.	Ramagya Pande	,,
105	Smt. Rani Ram Kumar Bhargava	,,
106	C M Sukhia	,,
107	Smt Tara Agarwal	,,
108	Vacant	,,

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS*

Unit	Area in sq miles	Population
Agra Dist.	1,861	15,01,391
Agra	219	5,11,609
Bah	338	1,51,863
Etmadpur	278	2,05,156
Fatehabad	241	1,39,566
Firozabad	203	1,99,211
Kheragarh	308	1,44,677
Kiraoli	273	1,49,309
Aligarh Dist.	1,941	15,43,506
Atrauli	351	2,69,697
Hathras	291	2,76,813
Iglas	214	1,43,086
Khair	402	2,37,331
Koil	355	3,68,621
Sikandara Rao	337	2,27,958
Allahabad Dist.	2,800	20,48,250
Chail	303	5,48,408
Handia	297	2,43,177
Karchhana	521	2,54,983
Manjhanpur	274	1,64,022
Meja	658	2,06,446
Phulpur	289	2,27,128
Sirathu	233	1,59,780
Soraon	264	2,44,306
Almora Dist.	2,721	6,77,949
Almora		3,14,249
Champawat		94,951
Ranikhet		2,68,749
Azamgarh Dist.	2,221	21,02,423
Azamgarh	313	3,47,726
Ghosi	364	3,58,923
Lalganj	384	3,14,815
Mohammadabad	358	3,69,240
Phulpur	441	4,00,170
Sagri	350	3,11,549
Bahraich Dist.	2,620	13,46,335
Bahraich	931	5,23,101
Kaisaraganj	683	4,20,910
Nanpara	1,022	4,02,324

* ... of districts
... nuary 1961.
... of tehsils

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Ballia Int.	1,241*	11,54,657
Ballia	445	4,72,419
Bansdih	374	3,53,197
Rasra	421	3,71,651
Banda Dist.	2950	7,90,247
Baberu ..	610	1,85,663
Banda	614	1,89,285
Karwi ..	877	1,82,093
Mau .. .	317	77,489
Naraini (Gewat)	533	1,55,717
Bara Banki Dist. .	1,714	12,64,224
Fatehpur ..	520	3,32,995
Haidergarh ..	290	2,39,567
Nawabganj ..	360	3,05,778
Ramsanehighat	544	3,5[illegible],904
Bareilly Dist. .	1,591	12,69,233
Aonla ..	317	2,39,591
Baheri .. .	359	2,03,990
Bareilly .	441	5,36,190
Faridpur .	244	1,49,533
Nawabganj	221	1,39,924
Basti Dist. .	2,921	23,57,603
Basti .	614	5,20,430
Basti .	553	5,06,309
Domariaganj	515	4,37,483
Harraiya . .	500	3,54,376
Khalilabad ..	565	5,21,945
Bijnor Dist. ..	1,556	9,84,196
Bijnor	422	2,73,492
Dhampur .. .	451	3,41,434
Nagina .. .	457	1,67,468
Najibabad . ..	431	2,01,802
Bulrampur Dist. ..	1,995	12,51,152
Balrampur	390	2,92,675
Bulrampur	454	3,20,372
Domariaganj	419	2,41,350
Gonda	359	1,90,122
Tulsipur	422	2,31,733
Bulandshahr Dist. ..	1,517	14,99,584
Anupshahr	456	3,85,745
Bulandshahr ..	575	4,55,701
Khurja	459	3,40,139
Sikandrabad ..	521	3,17,231
Chanoli Dist.	3,523	2,16,972
Chanoli		53,678
Joshimath		12,429
Karan Prayag ..		1,09,257
Uttarmath ..		41,528
Dehra Dun Dist. ..	1,221	3,62,005
Chakrata	447	59,752
Dehra Dun ..	742	3,02,253

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Deoria Dist. ..	2,08[illegible]	21,02,627
Deoria	493	5,20,605
Hata ..	546	4,84,634
Padrauna	559	5,48,667
Salempur	495	5,31,669
Etah Dist. .. .	1,715	11,24,351
Aliganj ..	517	2,99,015
Etah	482	3,09,851
Jalesar .. .	333	1,45,068
Kasganj	487	3,70,317
Etawah Dist. ..	1,663	9,70,695
Auraiya	415	2,41,093
Bharthana	417	2,33,551
Bidhuna .	429	2,15,993
Etawah . .	4[illegible]	2,80,058
Faizabad Dist. .	1,705	14,81,706
Akbarpur	524	4,41,190
Bikapur ..	450	3,49,457
Faizabad .	355	3,66,5[illegible]
Tanda .	350	3,24,5[illegible]
Farrukhabad Dist.	1,64[illegible]	12,52,641
Chhibramau ..	418	2,52,251
Farrukhabad	465	3,79,509
Kaimganj .. .	362	2,14,160
Kannauj	393	2,44,421
Fatehpur Dist. .	1,625	9,[illegible],[illegible]
Fatehpur .	642	3,59,151
Khaga	455	2,74,67[illegible]
Khajuha	514	2,76,[illegible]
Garhwal Dist. ..	2,178	4,22,655
Lansdowne	1,056	2,61,[illegible]
Pauri ..	961	1,53,5[illegible]
Ghazipur Dist. ..	1,368	11,41,273
Ghazipur	554	4,58,237
Muhammadabad .	313	2,45,[illegible]46
Saidpur	428	3,67,[illegible]90
Gonda Dist. ..	2,829	18,77,[illegible]42
Gonda	619	4,84,032
Tarabganj	663	4,43,032
Utraula	1,549	9,[illegible],[illegible]78
Gorakhpur Dist ..	2,49[illegible]	22,33,588
Basgaon	531	5,52,1[illegible]
Gorakhpur . ..	635	8,23,662
Maharajganj ..	692	4,81,652
Pharenda	565	3,81,[illegible]74
Hamirpur Dist. ..	2,775	6,55,429
Chaibari	159	33,451
Hamirpur	416	1,09,316
Kulpahar	591	1,22,5[illegible]2

*Figure furnished by the State Government.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Mahoba	354	90,034
Maudaha . ..	604	1,44,816
Rath	655	1,54,820
Hardoi Dist.	2,320	13,61,562
Bilgram	588	3,24,319
Hardoi ..	632	3,87,734
Sandila .. .	555	3,34,654
Shahabad	539	3,14,855
Jalaun Dist .	1,762	5,53,239
Jalaun .	514	2,13,388
Kalpi	480	1,19,202
Konch . .	409	1,30,604
Orai .	358	92,045
Jaunpur Dist.	1,543	15,17,173
Jaunpur .	288	3,43,378
Kirakot .	246	2,58,285
Machhlishahr	344	2,79,986
Mariahu	320	3,07,058
Shahganj	361	3,28,466
Jhansi Dist.	3,888	8,87,607
Garautha	594	1,08,688
Jhansi	482	2,32,642
Lalitpur	1,059	1,87,061
Mahroni	887	1,27,293
Mau Ranipur	424	1,19,260
Moth	438	1,02,663
Kanpur Dist.	2,357	19,39,867
Akbarpur	368	1,88,897
Bhognipur	380	1,87,396
Bilhaur	387	2,10,605
Derapur	403	2,08,480
Ghatampur	423	2,12,326
Kanpur	418	9,32,163
Kheri Dist. .	2,972	10,58,343
Lakhimpur	1,053	4,37,556
Muhamdi	663	3,04,325
Nighasan	1,251	5,16,462
Lucknow Dist.	977	11 28,101
Lucknow	387	7,45,758
Malihabad .	327	2,14,687
Mohanlalganj .	275	1,67,656
Mainpuri Dist. .	1,680	9,93,890
Bhongaon .	459	2,83,778
Jasrana (Mustafabad)	317	1,71,813
Karhal .. .	218	1,16,767
Mainpuri .	386	2,12,611
Shikohabad .	294	2,08,921
Mathura Dist. .	1,467	9,12,264
Chata	407	1,78,240
Mat .	331	2,00,876
Mathura .	410	3,15,047
Sadabad	308	2,18,101
Meerut Dist. ..	2,322	22,81,217
Baghpat ..	400	4,17,317
Ghaziabad .	445	4,25,187
Hapur .	407	3,70,854
Mawana	421	2,78,163
Meerut	286	4,85,235
Sardhana ..	341	3,04,461
Mirzapur Dist. .	4,372	10,17,289
Chunar	562	2,54,021
Dudhi	988	1,18,856
Mirzapur	1,186	4,32,098
Robertsganj .	1,633	2,12,314
Moradabad Dist.	2,288	16,60,955
Amroha	383	2,93,198
Bilari	333	2,94,951
Hasanpur .	569	2,38,678
Moradabad	316	3,68,476
Sambhal	475	3,41,521
Thakurdwara	240	1,24,131
Muzaffarnagar Dist.	1,683	12,21,767
Budhana .	288	2,64,962
Jansath	440	2,80,264
Kairana	438	3,13,748
Muzaffarnagar	468	3,62,794
Naintal Dist.	2,626	3,35,441
Haldwani	1,279	97,572
Kashipur	189	51,205
Kichha ..	820	91,978
Naintal	433	94,659
Pilibhit Dist	1,352	5,04,428
Bisalpur	365	2,10,384
Pilibhit	466	2,06,817
Puranpur .	512	87,227
Pithoragarh Dist. .	2,789	2,22,776
Dharchula .	—	23,519
Didihat	—	85,219
Munsiari	—	25,155
Pithoragarh	—	88,883
Pratapgarh Dist	1,460	11,10,734
Kunda	543	3,85,522
Patti	467	3,38,907
Pratapgarh	437	3,86,305
Rae Bareli Dist.	1,758	11,56,704
Dalmau	472	3,28,804
Maharajganj	464	2,92,608
Rae Bareli . .	375	2,50,065
Salon . ..	444	2,85,227
Rampur Dist. .	895	5,43,324
Bilaspur . ..	205	38,230
Huzur	180	2,39,711

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Milak	156	93,251
Shahabad	167	91,803
Suar	130	50,176
Tanda	61	30,153
Saharanpur Dist. .	2,132	13,53,366
Deoband .. .	385	2,66,960
Nakur	430	2,27,913
Roorkee	706	4,10,787
Saharanpur	626	4,47,976
Shahjahanpur Dist.	1,762	10,04,378
Jalalabad .. .	361	2,04,222
Pawayan . ..	591	2,27,729
Shahjahanpur ..	395	3,07,735
Tilhar	413	2,64,692
Sitapur Dist. ..	2,236	13,80,472
Biswan .. .	558	3,23,359
Misrikh .. .	596	3,26,149
Sidhauli	542	3,41,556
Sitapur .. .	511	3,89,408
Sultanpur Dist.	1,714	12,82,160
Amethi	366	2,41,541
Kadipur .. .	439	3,15,658
Musafirkhana ..	397	3,05,189
Sultanpur	508	4,19,772
Tehri Garwhal Dist.		3,05,897
Deo Prayag ..	—	1,29,143
Pratap Nagar ..	—	90,481
Tehri	—	86,273
Unnao Dist. ..	1,774	10,76,055
Hasanganj	440	2,67,104
Purwa . .	551	3,25,162
Safipur	409	2,39,945
Unnao .. .	402	2,34,844
Uttar Kashi ..	2,592*	1,02,246
Bhatwari	—	14,940
Dunda .. .	—	37,353
Puraula ..	—	23,587
Rajgarhi .. .	—	26,336
Varanasi Dist.	1,962	19,78,634
Bhadohi .. .	418	3,88,471
Chakia .. .	474	1,14,467
Chandauli .	510	4,32,230
Varanasi .	596	10 43,466

*Figure furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	12,40·70	12,45 92	12,64·00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	9,27·56	15,05 00	14,08 72
Estate Duty	37 55	49 07	48 93
Taxes on Railway Fares	2,37 50	2,58 70	2,34 50
Land Revenue (net)	21,27·98	21,50 83	21,85·15
State Excise Duties	5,66 09	6,05 80	6,22·16
Stamps	3,80 00	3,90 00	3,90 00
Forest	5,62 21	6,23·46	6,24·92
Registration	83 99	78·92	78·78
Taxes on Vehicles	2,59 53	2,76 93	3,00 60
Sales Tax	7,68 60	10,19·00	10,21 00
Other Taxes and Duties	8,05·69	6,40 34	9,35 12
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,97 55	1,75 43	2,12 11
Debt Services	4,42 84	4,80 34	4,55 80
Civil Administration	22,51 93	22,33 21	23,35 85
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	2,19 76	1,96 18	66 45
Miscellaneous (net)	4,47 08	5,55 45	1,96 19
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	5,16 65	3,98 79	21,82 50
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	4,39 28	4,35 46	11
Extraordinary	5,77 19	5,36 19	—
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	130,89 68	138,55 02	145,62 98
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
[illegible]	12,41 85	12,91 11	11,40 97
[illegible]	5,95 47	5,97 81	7,05 84
[illegible]	15,36 19	16,62 54	18,40 71
[illegible]	7,29 52	7,87 47	10,52·91
Administration of Justice	1,82 56	1,89 73	1,87·59
Jails	1,56 81	1,54 90	1,58·51
Police	9,86·01	10,55 58	10,51·77
Scientific Departments	14 61	14 66	17·19
Education	17,27 28	17,78 77	21,17 19
Medical	4,65 36	4,41 24	5,13 55
Public Health	2,26 41	2,26·84	4,25 33
Agriculture	4,09 88	4,23 43	5,04 42
Animal Husbandry	1,95 85	1,86·10	2,46 19
Co-operation	2,04 46	1,88 72	1,89 29
Industries and Supplies	5,82 47	5,25 70	6,80 18
Miscellaneous Departments	9,44·01	10,36 92	12,83·87
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,80 23	6,30 65	6,46·87
Electricity Schemes	1,35 25	1,26 70	1,54 45
Miscellaneous	12,99 40	14,37·62	14,58·37
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	11,09 61	12,69 90	10,37·32
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	133,23 23	138,26 39	154,12·52
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (−) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(−)2,33 55	(+)29 63	(−)8,49·54

WEST BENGAL

Area: 33,928 sq miles *Population*: 2,63 02,386 *Capital* Calcutta
Principal language: Bengali

Governor · Ku. Padmaja Naidu

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
B. C. Roy	Chief Minister, Home (excluding Police and Civil Defence) Finance, Development, Cottage and Small-scale Industries and Co-operation
P. C. Sen	Food, Relief, Supplies and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation
A K. Mukherji	Irrigation and Waterways
K. N Das Gupta	Public Works
B Mazumdar	Commerce and Industries and Tribal Welfare
R. Ahmed	
K Mookerjee	
I. D. Jalan	
S P. Barman	Excise
Abdus Sattar	Labour
H N. Chaudhuri	Education
T. K Ghosh	Agriculture and Food Production, Forests and Fisheries
Ministers of State	
A B Roy	Health
Smt. P. Mukerjee	Jails and Social Welfare
S Bhattacharyya	Land and Land Revenue
J. Kolay	Publicity and Parliamentary Affairs
Deputy Ministers	
S. Bandyopadhyay	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forests
S. C Ray Sinha	Transport
S. K A. Meerza	Commerce and Industry
S M Misra	Education, Local Self-Government and Panchayats
C Roy	Co-operation, Cottage and Small-scale Industries
Mohd. Zia-ul Haque	Health
R. Pramanik	Relief and Supplies
Smt M. Banerjee	Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation
C. C. Mahanty	Food.
N Gurung	Labour
T. Wangdi	Tribal Welfare
A S Naskar	Home (Police)
A Ghosh	*Food, Relief and Supplies*
Parliamentary Secretaries	
K. K. Hembram	Development and Labour
S N Singha Deo	Health
N. Majhi	Forests and Fisheries
A Chowdhury	Development
S Mia	Relief

Chief Secretary

R. Gupta

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	S. C Lahiri
Puisne Judges	P B Mukherjee, J P. Mitter, H. K. Bose, R. S. Bachawat, D. N Sinha, P. N Mookerjee, S K. Sen, D. Mookerji, G. K. Mitter, P. C. Mullick, N K. Sen, S K. Datta, U. C. Law, B. K. Bhattacharya, B. N. Banerjee, A. N Ray, S P. Mitra, S K. Niyogi, D N. Das Gupta, K. C. Sen, P. Chatterjee, A. C. Roy.

*As on April 20, 1961.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman . .. . B Das Gupta

Members . .. .. . *B.K. Sinha, P C Rakshit*

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Bankim Chandra Kar *Deputy Speaker* Ashutosh [Mallick

1 *Alipore* Som Nath Lahiri (CPI)
2 *Alipur Duars* Piyush Kanti Mukherjee (Con)
3 *Amta East* Gabinda Charan Maji (PSP)
4 *Amta West* Arabinda Roy (Con)
5 *Arambagh* Radhakrishan Pal (Con)
6. *Arsa* Sagar Chandra Mahato (Ind)
7 *Asansol* Shib Das Ghatak (Con)
8 *Ausgram* Kanailal Das (Con)
9 *Baduria* Md Ziaul Haque (Con)
10. *Bagnan* Ranjit Kumar Ghosh Chowdury (Con)
11 *Balarampur* Bhim Chandra Mahato (Ind.)
12 *Ballygunge* Jnanendra Mazumdar (CPI)
13 *Balurghat* Dhirendra Nath Banerjee (Ind)
14 *Balurghat (R)* Hakat Mardi (Con)
15. *Bally* Monilal Basu (Con)
16 *Balagarh* Bijoy Krisan Modak (CPI)
17 *Bankura* Anath Bandhu Roy (Con)
18 *Bankura (R)* Sishuram Mondal (Con)
19 *Bara Bazar* Iswar Das Jalan (Con)
20 *Baruipur* Khagendra Kumar Roy Choudhury (CPI)
21 *Baruipur (R)* Gangadhar Naskar (CPI)
22 *Baranagar* Jyoti Basu (CPI)
23 *Barasat* Chitto Basu (Ind)
24 *Basirhat* Profullanath Banerjee (Con.)
25 *Behala* Rabindra Nath Mukhopadhyaya (CPI)
26 *Beliaghata (R)* Rama Shanker Prasad (CPI)
27 *Beliaghata* Jagat Bose (CPI)
28 *Belgachia* Ganesh Ghosh (CPI)
29 *Beldanga* Parimal Ghosh (Con)
30. *Berhampore* Bejoy Kumar Ghosh (Con)
31 *Bharatpur* Goalbadan Trivedi (Con)
32 *Bhagabangola* Hafijur Rahman Kazi (Con)
33 *Bhadereswar* Bomkes Majumdar (Con)
34 *Bhagabanpur* Basanta Kumar Panda (PSP)
35 *Bhagabanpur (R)* Bhikari Mandal (Con)
36 *Bhatar* Smt Abhalata Kunda (Con)
37. *Bhatpara* Sitaram Gupta (CPI)
38 *Bangar* A K N Ishaque (Con.)
39 *Bhowanipur* Siddhartha Shankar Roy (Ind)
40 *Bijpur* Niranjan Sen Gupta (CPI)
41 *Binpur* Sudhir Kumar Pandey (CPI)
42 *Binpur (R)* Jamadar Hasda (CPI)
43 *Bishnupur* Provash Chandra Roy (CPI)
44 *Bishnupur (R)* Rabindra Nath Roy (CPI)
45 *Bolpur* Amarendra Nath Sarkar (Con.)
46 *Bongaon* Ajit Kumar Ganguli (CPI)
47 *Bongaon (R)* Manindra Bhusan Biswas (Con)
48 *Bow Bazar* Bidhan Chandra Roy (Con)
49 *Budge Budge* Bankim Mukherjee (CPI)
50 *Burdwan* Benoy Krishna Chowdhury (CPI)
51. *Burtola North* Sudhir Chandra Roy Choudhury (PSP)
52 *Burtola South* Amarendra Nath Basu (Ind.)
53 *Canning* Smt Sakila Khatoon (Con)
54 *Canning (R)* Khagendra Nath Naskar (Con)
55. *Chandernagore* Hirendra Kumar Chattopadhyaya (Ind)
56 *Chakdah* Suresh Chandra Banerjee (PSP)
57 *Chhatna.* Ram Lochan Mukherjee (Con)
58 *Chhatna (R)* Kamalakanta Hembram (Con)
59 *Chinsurah* Bhupati Mazumdar (Con)
60 *Chopra* Mohammad Afaque Chowdury (Con)
61 *Chowringhee* Bijoy Singh Nahar (Con)
62 *Contai North* Natendra Nath Das (PSP)
63 *Contai South.* Ras Behari Pal (Con)
64. *Cooch Behar* Maziruddin Ahmed (Con)

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations . Indian National Congress (Con); Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Communist Party of India (CPI), Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); All-India Forward Bloc (Marxist) (FBM); Independent (Ind.).

65. *Cooch Behar* (*R*) Satish Chandra Roy Singha (Con.)
66. *Cossipore:* Deben Sen (PSP)
67. *Dantan* Charu Chandra Mahanty (Con.)
68. *Darjeeling:* Deo Prakash Rai (Ind.)
69. *Daspur*· Bhaniranjan Panja (Con.)
70. *Debra*· Mohini Mohar Pati (Con.)
71. *Deganga*· Rafiddin Ahmed (Con.)
72. *Deganga* (*R*) Atul Krishna Roy (Con.)
73. *Dhaniakhali* (*R*): Radha Nath Das (Con.)
74. *Dhaniakhali.* D. N. Mukherjee (Con.)
75. *Dinhata* Bhawani Prasanna Talukdar (Con.)
76. *Dinhata* (*R*)· Umesh Chandra Mandal (Con.)
77. *Diamond Harbour*· Ramanuj Halder (PSP)
78. *Domjur:* Tarapada De (CPI)
79. *Dum Dum* . Pabitra Mohan Roy (PSP)
80. *Egra* Bhuban Chandra Kar Mahapatra (PSP)
81. *Ekbalpur* Narendra Nath Sen (Con.)
82. *Englishbazar* Santi Gopal Sen (Con.)
83 *Entally:* Abu Asad Md Obaidul Ghani (CPI)
84. *Falakata*· Jagadananda Roy (PSP)
85. *Falta*· Khagendra Nath Das (Con.)
86. *Farakka* Mohammad Giasuddin (Con.)
87 *Fort:* Smt. Maitreyee Bose (Con.)
88 *Galsi* (*R*)· Pramatha Nath Dhigar (FBM)
89 *Galsi:* Phakir Chandra Ray (Ind.)
90 *Gangarampur*· Satindra Nath Basu (Con.)
91. *Gangarampur* (*R*) Lakshan Chandra Hasda (Con.)
92. *Garden Reach:* Shaikh Abdulla Farooqui (CPI)
93. *Garhbeta:* Saroj Roy (CPI)
94 *Garhbeta* (*R*)· Smt. Tusar Tudu (Con.)
95. *Ghatal* (*R*): Harendra Nath Dolui (Con.)
96 *Ghatal*· Lakshman Chandra Sarkar (Con.)
97. *Golapokhar:* Mazaffar Hussain (Con.)
98. *Gopiballavpur*· Surendra Nath Mahata (Con.)
99 *Gopiballavpur* (*R*)· Jagatpati Harsda (Con.)
100. *Habra*· Tarun Kanti Ghosh (Con.)
101. *Harischandrapur:* Razi Elias (Ind.)
102. *Harkharpara:* Hazi A Hameed (Con.)
103. *Haringhata* (*R*): Pramatha Panjan Thakur (Con.)
104 *Haringhata* Samarajit Bandyopadhyay (Con.)
105. *Haroa*· Jahangir Kabir (Con.)
106. *Hasnabad* Hemanta Kumar Ghosal (CPI)
107. *Hasnabad* (*R*): Rajkrishna Mondal (Con.)
108 *Hirapur.* Taher Hossian (Ind.)
109 *Howrah North*· Samar Mukhopadhyay (CPI)
110 *Howrah West*· Bankim Chandra Kar (Con.)
111 *Howrah East.* Beni Chandra Dutta (Con.)
112. *Howrah South* Kanailal Bhattacharjee (Ind.)
113 *Itahar*· Basanta Lal Chatterjee (CPI)
114 *Jagatballavpur* Brindabon Behari Basu (Ind.)
115. *Jalangi*· Golam Soleman (Con.)
116 *Jalpaiguri*· Khagendra Nath Das Gupta (Con.)
117. *Jalpaiguri* (*R*)· Sarojendra Deb Raikut (Con.)
118 *Jamuria:* Amarendra Mondal (PSP)
119 *Jamuria* (*R*) Baidyanath Mondal (Con.)
120 *Jangipur* Shyampada Bhattacharjee (Con.)
121 *Jangipur* (*R*) Kuber Chand Haldar (Con.)
122. *Jangipara* Kanai Lall Dey (Con.)
123. *Jangipara* (*R*) Biswanath Saha (Con.)
124. *Jorabagan* Nepal Ray (Con.)
125 *Jhalda*· Debendra Nath Mahato (Con.)
126. *Jhargram* Mahendra Mahata (Con.)
127. *Jorebungalow* Bhadra Bahadur Hamal (CPI)
128. *Jorasanko* Anandilall Poddar (Con.)
129 *Joyanagar* Subodh Banerjee (Ind.)
130. *Joyanagar* (*R*) Renupada Halder (Ind.)
131. *Kakdwip*· Smt Maya Banerjee (Con.)
132. *Kalighat* Smt. Manikuntla Sen (CPI)
133. *Kalna.* Haro Krishna Konar (CPI)
134 *Kalna* (*R*) Jamadar Majhi (CPI)
135. *Kalimpong* Narbahadur Gurung (Ind.)
136. *Kalchini* (*R*) Deverdra Nath Brahmamandal (Con.)
137 *Kalchini.* Smt. Anima Hoar (Con.)
138. *Kaliachak:* Mihibur Rahman Choudhury (Con.)
139. *Kardi* (*R*) : Sudhir Mandal (Con.)
140. *Kardi:* Vacant
141. *Karimpur:* Bijoylal Chattopadhyaya (Con.)
142. *Karandighi.* Phanis Chandra Sinha (Con.)
143. *Kashipur:* Ledu Majhi (Ind.)
144 *Kashipur* (*R*): Budhan Majhi (Con.)

145 *Katwa*· Tarapada Chaudhury (Con)
146 *Kharba* Golam Yazdani (Ind)
147. *Khanakul* (*R*)· Panchanan Digpal (Con)
148 *Khanakul* Prafulla Chandra Sen (Con.)
149 *Kharagpur* Narayan Chobey (CPI)
150 *Khargapur Local* Mrityunjoy Jana (Con)
151. *Kharagpur Local* (*R*): Krishan Prasad Mandal (Con)
152. *Khardah* Satkari Mitra (PSP)
153 *Kotugram* Abdus Sattar (Con)
154. *Kotugram* (*R*) Sankar Das (Con)
155. *Kotulpar*· Jagannath Kolay (Con)
156 *Krishnagar*· Jagannath Majumdar (Con)
157. *Kulti* Banarshi Prasad Jha (PSP)
158 *Kulpi* Hansadhwaj Dhara (Con)
159 *Labpur* Radhanath Chattoraj (CPI)
160 *Lalgola* Kazem Ali Meerza (Con)
161 *Magarahat* (*R*) Ardhendu Shekhar Naskar (Con)
162 *Magrahat* Abul Hashem (Con)
163 *Mahestola*· Sudhir Chandra Bhandari (CPI)
164 *Mahishadal* Praffula Chandra Ghosh (PSP)
165. *Mahishadal* (*R*) Mahatab Chand Das (Con)
166 *Mainaguri* (*R*) Jameswar Ray (Con)
167. *Malda* Nikunja Behari Gupta (Con)
168 *Malda* (*R*) Matla Murmu (Con)
169 *Mal*· Budhu Bhagat (Con)
170. *Mal* Mangru Bhagat (CPI)
171 *Monteswar* Bhakta Chandra Roy (Ind.)
172 *Maniktola* Ranendra Nath Sen (CPI)
173 *Manbazar* (*R*) Chaitan Majhi (Ind)
174 *Manbazar* Satya Kinkar Mahato (Ind)
175 *Mathurapur* (*R*) Brindaban Gayan (Con.)
176 *Mathurapur*. Bhushan Chandra Das (Con)
177. *Mathabhanga* (*R*) Sarada Prasad Pramanik (Con.)
178 *Mayna* Ananga Mohan Das (Con.)
179. *Mekliganj* Satyendra Prasanna Chattayopadhya (Con)
180 *Midnapur* Smt Anjali Khan (Con.)
181. *Muchipara* Jatindra Chandra Chakravorty (Ind)
182. *Murshidabad* Durgapada Sinha (Con)
183 *Nabadwip*· Niranjan Modak (Con)
184. *Naihati* Gopal Basu (CPI)
185 *Nakashipara* S M Fazlur Rahman (Con)
186. *Nakashipara* (*R*)· Mahananda Haldar (Con)
187. *Nalhati*· Mohammad Yakub Hussain (Con)
188. *Nalhati* (*R*) Sisir Kumar Saha (Con)
189. *Nandigram South* Bhupal Chandra Panda (CPI)
190. *Nandigram North*· Subodh Chandra Maiti (Con)
191 *Naoda*· Mohammed Israil (Con.)
192 *Naopara* Panchanan Bhattacharjee (PSP)
193 *Ondal* (*R*). Dhawajadhari Mondal (Con)
194 *Ondal* Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyaya (Con)
195 *Onda*· Gokul Behari Das (Con)
196. *Onda* (*R*) Ashutosh Mallick (Con)
197. *Panskura East* Rajani Kanta Pramanik (Con)
198. *Panskara West* Syamdas (Con)
199 *Patrasayer* (*R*) Gurupada Khan (Con)
200. *Patrasayer* Bhabataran Chakravarty (Con)
201 *Patashpore* Sisir Kumar Das (PSP)
202 *Purbasthali* Bimlananda Tarkatirtha (Con)
203 *Purulia* Smt Labanya Prova Ghosh (Ind)
204 *Purulia* (*R*) Nakul Chandra Sahis (Ind)
205 *Raghunathpur* (*R*) Nepal Bouri (Con)
206 *Raghunathpur* Shankar Narayan Singha Deo (Con.)
207 *Rajnagar* Khagendra Nath Bandyopadhyay (Con)
208. *Rajnagar* (*R*) Nishpati Majhi (Con)
209 *Raiganj* Badruddin Ahmed (Con)
210. *Raiganj* (*R*)· Syama Prasad Barman (Con)
211 *Raipur* Smt Sudharani Dutta (Con)
212 *Raipur* (*R*) Jadu Nath Murmu (Con)
213 *Raina*. Dasarathi Tah (PSP)
214 *Raina* (*R*) Gobardhan Pakray (PSP)
215 *Rainpurhat* (*R*) Gobardhan Das (CPI)
216 *Rampurhat* Durgapada Das (Ind)
217. *Ramanagar*. Trailokyanath Pradhan (Con)
218 *Raninagar* Syed Badrudduja (Ind)
219 *Ranaghat* Binoy Kumar Chatterjee (Con)
220 *Rashbehari Avenue* Sunil Das (PSP)
221 *Ratua* Sourindra Mohan Misra (Con)
222 *Ratua* (*R*) Dhaneshwar Saha (Con)
223. *Sabong* Gopal Chandra Das Adhikari (Con.)
224 *Sankrail*: Shayama Prasanna Bhattacharjee (CPI)

225 *Sankrail* (*R*) Apurba Lal Majumdar (Ind)
226. *Santipur*· Haridas Dey (Con)
227 *Sondesh-Khali* (*R*)· Haran Chandra Mondal (Ind)
228. *Serampore* Panchugopal Bhaduri (CPI)
229 *Siliguri* (*R*) T. Wangdi (Con)
230 *Siliguri* Satyendra Narayan Mazumdar (CPI)
231. *Singur*· Provakar Pal (Con)
232 *Shampukur*· Hemanta Kumar Bose (FBM)
233 *Shyampur* Sasabindu Bera (FBM)
234 *Sujapur:* Monoranjan Misra (Ind)
235 *Sukeas Street* Suhrid Mallik Chowdhury (Ind.)
236 *Suri*. Mihirlal Chatterji (PSP)
237. *Suri* (*R*) Tuku Hansda (CPI)
238 *Suti:* Lutafal Hoque (Con)
239 *Swarupnagar* Muhammad Ishaque (Con.)
240 *Tol'ala:* Dhirendra Nath Dhar (CPI)
241. *Tamluk* Ajoy Kumar Mukharji (Con)
242. *Tarakeswar* Parabati Chandra Hazra (Con)
243. *Tehatta:* Sankardas Banerji (Con)
244. *Titagarh*· Krishna Kumar Shukla (Con.)
245. *Tollygunge* Haridas Mitra (PSP)
246 *Tufangani* Jatindra Nath Sinha Sarkar (Con)
247. *Uluberia* Abani Kumar Basu (Con.)
248. *Uluberia* (*R*) Bijoy Bhushan Mandal (FBM)
249. *Uttarpara* Monoranjan Hazra (CPI)
250 *Vidyasagar* Narayan Chandra Ray (CPI)
251. *Vishnupur* Smt Purabi Mukerjee (Con)
252 *Vishnupur* (*R*)· Kiran Chandra Digar (Con.)
253 *Nominated* R E Platel
254. *Nominated* C. Noronha
255 *Nominated* C L Blanche
256. *Nominated* Smt O Pemantle

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman Sunitı Kumar Chatterji — *Deputy Chairman* P C Guha Roy

		Legislative Assembly
1.	Abdul Halim ..	
2.	Abdullah Rasul	,,
3.	Smt. Abha Chatterjee	,,
4.	Anand Prasad Choudhuri	,,
5.	Ashutsh Ghosh ..	,,
6	Aurobindo Bose	,,
7.	Biswanath Mukerjee	,,
8	Hari Kumar Chakravorty	,,
9.	Jimut Bahan Sen	,,
10.	Kamada Kinkar Mukerjee .. .	,,
11.	Kamala Charan Mukherjee	,,
12.	Krishna Kumar Chatterjee	,,
13.	Lakshman Prodhan	,,
14	Manoranjan Gupta ..	,,
15	Mohammad Sayeed	,,
16.	Mohitosh Rai Choudhuri	,,
17.	Monindra Mohan Chakrabarty	,,
18.	Naren Das . ..	,,
19.	Pratap Chandra Guha	,,
20	Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri	,,
21.	Ram Kumar Bhuwalka	,,
22.	Ram Lagan Singh ..	,,
23.	Rezaul Karim . ..	,,
24.	Satish Chandra Pakrashi	,,
25	D. Sen Gupta .. .	,,
26.	Snehangshu Kanto Acharya	,,
27.	Syed Nausher Ali ..	,,
28	Basanta Kumar Das	Local Authorities
29	Bimal Behari Lall Singha	,,
30.	Birendra Nath Choudhury	,,
31.	Chittaranjan Roy .	,,
32	Devaprasad Chatterjee	,,
33	Dhirendra Nath Moitra	,,
34	Gajendra Nath Hazra	,,
34	Harendra Nath Mazumdar	,,
36	Janaki Ballabha Bhattacharjee	,,
37.	Jogindralal Saha ..	,,
38.	Kalicharan Ghose	,,
39	Kalipada Mukherjee	,,
40	Kanailal Goswami	,,
41.	Nagendra Kumar Bhattacharyya	,,
42.	Mohit Kr. Moitra	,,
43	Nrisingha Prosad Sarkar	,,
44	Pashupati Jha .	,,
45	Pashupati Nath Maliah	,,
46	R S. Prasad	,,
47.	Rabindralal Sinha ..	,,
48.	Sachindra Nath Misra	,,
49.	Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal	,,
50.	Sreepada Bhattacharjee	,,
51.	Sudhindra Nath Mukerjee	,,
52.	Surendra Kumar Roy	,,
53.	Suresh Ch Paul ..	,,
54.	Syed Shahedullah ..	,,
55.	Smt. Anila Devi ..	Teachers
56	Bijoy Bihari Basu ..	,,
57.	Manoranjan Sen Gupta	,,
58	Sachindranath Banerjee	,,

*As on April 20, 1961.

59.	Santosh Kumar Bhattacharyya	Teachers
60	Satyapriya Roy ..	,,
61	Charu Chandra Sanyal	Graduates
62.	Gopal Chandra Halder	,,
63	Nirmal Chandra Bhattacharyya	,,
64	Nirmalya Bagchi ..	,,
65	Suniti Kumar Chatterji	,,
66	Tripurari Chakravorti	,,
67.	Badri Prasad Poddar	Nominated
68	Gurugobinda Basu ..	,,
69.	Smt. Labanyaprova Dutt	,,
70.	Musharruf Hossain ..	,,
71.	Pannalal Saraogi ..	,,
72.	Sambhu Nath Banerjee	,,
73.	Smt. Santi Das	,,
74	Shaikh Mohammad Jan	,,
75.	Sreekumar Bannerjee	,,

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND SUB-DIVISIONS*

Unit	Area in sq miles	Population
Bankura Dist.	2,653	13,19,259
Sadar	1,933	9,65,363
Vishnupur	714	3,53,896
Birbhum Dist.	1,757	10,66,889
Rampurhat	606	4,28,730
Sadar	1,137	6,38,159
Burdwan Dist. ..	2,717	21,91,667
Asansol ..	624	7,69,265
Kalna ..	385	3,05,751
Katwa	409	3,14,594
Sadar .. .	1,287	8,02,057
Calcutta Dist. ..	10	25,48,677
Calcutta Municipal Area	28 (Acres)	25,20,921
Cooch Behar Dist.	1,291	6,71,158
Dinhata .	272	1,61,054
Mathabhanga .	343	1,48,691
Mekliganj	199	91,835
Sadar .	285	1,71,865
Tufanganj ..	224	97,713
Darjeeling Dist. ..	1,160	7,18,332
Kalimpong ..	408	93,441
Kurseong . .	164	65,713
Sadar	361	1,69,631
Siliguri	266	1,16,475
Hooghly Dist. .	1,217	16,04,229
Arambag .	413	3,70,416
Chandernagore .	388	3,72,093
Sadar .	446	4,54,573
Serampur ..	160	4,07,147
Howrah Dist. .	575	16,11,373
Sadar .	174	9,28,456
Uluberia .	386	6,82,917
Jalpaiguri Dist.	2,407	9,14,538
Alipur Duars	1,079	3,68,396
Sadar	1,296	5,46,142
Malda Dist.	1,425	9,37,580
Sadar .	1,392	9,37,580
Midnapur Dist.	5,264	33,59,022
Contai . ..	912	7,39,841
Ghatal .	369	3,11,382
Jhargram .	1,186	4,61,703
Sadar .	2,038	10,57,658
Tamluk	749	7,88,438
Murshidabad Dist.	2,086	17,15,759
Jangipur ..	437	4,31,979
Kandi .	454	3,45,681
Lalbagh .	522	3,93,871
Sadar . .	659	5,44,228
Nadia Dist.	1,527	11,44,921
Ranaghat .	540	4,42,053
Sadar	969	7,02,871
Purulia Dist. .	2,408	11,69,097
24 Parganas Dist.	5,317	46,09,309
Bangaon .	320	2,08,742
Barasat .. .	384	3,93,980
Barrackpur	119	8,77,900
Basirhat . .	818	7,13,619
Diamond Harbour	1,262	9,01,120
Sadar .. .	1,107	15,13,948
West Dinajpur Dist.	2,115	9,97,861
Balurghat . ..	580	3,28,114
Islampur .. .	759	2,77,288
Raiganj .. .	865	3,92,459

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	6,02·52	6,03·22	6,13·59
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	5,92·64	9,44·82	8,82·42
Estate Duty	49 20	42 87	42·87
Taxes on Railway Fares	79·88	87·01	85·43
Land Revenue (net)	5,80·03	6,70 07	8,06 76
State Excise Duties	5,37·15	5,97·49	6,00·96
Stamps	3,01·72	3,74·09	3,72·79
Forest	1,44·08	1,56·58	1,50·17
Registration	63·55	68·08	68·58
Taxes on Vehicles	1,73·20	2,06 30	2,03·80
Sales Tax	17,12 61	17 22·26	17,43·26
Other Taxes and Duties	8,81 80	8,58 29	8,66·09
Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	81 85	44 07	54 03
Debt Services	83·06	1,53·38	1,37 35
Civil Administration	12,50 46	11,71·68	6,58 64
Civil Works and Miscellenaous Public Improvements (net)	1,48 44	1,09·47	87 56
Miscellaneous (net)	4,58 50	12,76·04	2,74·68
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	9,00·37	9,44 58	18,87 86
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	1,71 14	1,84 77	1 49
Extraordinary	4 80	5 69	5 80
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	88,17 00	102,20 76	95,48 13
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
[illegible]	6,81·64	7,73 44	6,81 17
[illegible]	2,08 04	2,02 56	3,17 27
[illegible]	7,16·69	7,41 47	8,53 96
[illegible]	3,50 98	3,73 14	3,78 73
Administration of Justice	1,21·20	1,27 23	1,27 39
Jails	1,04·08	1,10·15	1,10 41
Police	8,09·87	8,41·24	8,46 92
Ports and Pilotage	11 83	13 29	10 58
Scientific Departments	·75	81	·76
Education	13,75 69	15,79 96	18,45·82
Medical	6,60 62	6,47 69	6,37 48
Public Health	3,76 12	3,54·01	2,44 45
Agriculture and Fisheries	4,96·75	5,21 26	7,13 83
Animal Husbandry	1,47·38	1,33·82	1,00 76
Co-operation	65 58	46·35	67·62
Industries and Supplies	2,84·23	3,05·90	4,19 07
Miscellaneous Departments	2,24 97	2,47·75	2,73·37
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements,	5,86·04	6,02·78	6,19·35
Miscellaneous	11,23·86	16,16·85	11,20·78
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	5,76·58	5,26 33	4,98·00
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	89,22·90	97,66·03	98,67 82
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)1,05·90	(+)4,54·73	(—)3,19·69

DELHI

Area: 573 sq miles *Population*. 17,44,072 *Capital*. Delhi
Principal languages: Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi

Chief Commissioner Bhagwan Sahay

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF DELHI
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue	6 94	6 31	7·26
State Excise Duties	1,52 00	1,66 35	1,66·85
Stamps	88 90	95 57	95 82
Forest	0 05	·08	10
Registration	9 48	7 86	8 89
Taxes on Vehicles	39 48	45 49	47 99
Sales Tax	3,79 35	4,89 45	5,24 45
Other Taxes and Duties	1,90·95	3,59·85	2,46 68
Debt Services	1,40 38	1,58·43	1,43 27
Civil Administration	73·55	84·50	83 68
Miscellaneous	1 74	4 03	2·45
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	—	—	07
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	10,82 82	14,17 92	13,27 51
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2,57·57	2,85 88	82 78
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	3·57	2 93	3·71
General Administration	38 54	40 26	41 91
Administration of Justice	18 44	20·74	20·56
Jails	9 16	11·32	9 75
Police	2,14 35	2,37 76	2,25 69
Education	2,76 15	2,91 54	3,90 08
Medical	80 28	80·33	90 66
Public Health	7 74	7 46	5 15
Agriculture	17 48	15·56	12 09
Animal Husbandry	3·41	3 23	7·43
Co-operation	7 57	7 26	7 33
Industries and Supplies	7·29	6 35	9·46
Miscellaneous Departments	13 06	12 39	76 05
Miscellaneous	2,95 35	2,26·10	4,96·92
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	6·50	7·30	4·83
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	12,56·46	12,56·41	14,84·40

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area. 10,879 sq. miles *Population*: 11,09,466 *Capital*. Simla
Principal languages: Hindi and Pahari

Lt. Governor: Bajrang Bahadur Singh

HIMACHAL PRADESH TERRITORIAL COUNCIL*

Chairman Karam Singh

1. *Bhattiyat*: Bhagat Ram (Ind.)
2. *Bilaspur*: Sant Ram Sant (Ind.)
3. *Bharmaur*: Gurditta Mal (Ind)
4. *Chachoit*: Karam Singh (Chairman)
5. *Chachoit (R)*. Piru Ram (Con)
6. *Chamba*· Chattar Singh (Con)
7. *Chamba (R)*· Vidyadhar (Con)
8. *Chauntra*: Anup Singh (Con)
9. *Chini*· Gyan Singh (Con)
10. *Chopal*: Bhagmal (Ind)
11. *Churah*: Chuni Lal (Ind.)
12. *Churah (R)* Chatroo Ram (Ind)
13. *Dharampur*: Sant Ram (Con)
14. *Gehrwin*: Har Govind Singh (Ind)
15. *Gehrwin (R)*: Santoo (Ind.)
16. *Ghumarwin*: Narottam Dutt (Ind)
17. *Ghumarwin (R)*: Sardaroo (Ind)
18. *Jogindernagar*· Fateh Singh (Ind)
19. *Karsog*. Paras Ram (Ind)
20. *Kasumpti*. Sadh Ram (Con.)
21. *Kasumpti (R)*: Puran Chand (Ind)
22. *Kotkhai*. Ram Lal (Con)
23. *Mandi Sadar*: Krishna Nand Swami (Con)
24. *Mandi Sadar (R)* Gopi Ram (Con.)
25. *Nahan* Hitendra Singh (Con)
26. *Pachhad* Jeet Singh (Con)
27. *Pachhad (R)*: Manga (Con)
28. *Pangi* Gurcharan Singh Ghuman (Con.)
29. *Paonta* Narendra Singh (Con)
30. *Rajgarh*· Nehar Singh (Con)
31. *Rampur*· Jai Bihari Lal (Ind)
32. *Rampur (R)*. Nalu Ram (Ind)
33. *Rainka*: Guman Singh (Con)
34. *Rainka (R)*. Pratap Singh (Con)
35. *Rohru*: Bhagat Chand (Ind)
36. *Sarkhaghat* Om Chand (Ind)
37. *Solan*. Nagin Chandra Pal (PSP)
38. *Solan (R)* Keshav Ram (Con)
39. *Sundernagar* Tikka Lalit Sen (Con)
40. *Sundernagar (R)* Nakbindoo (Con)
41. *Suni*: Rajendra Singh (Con)
42. *Nominated*: Smt Satyawati Dang
43. *Nominated*· Sant Ram Kanga

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND SUB-DIVISIONS**

Unit	Area in sq miles	Population
Bilaspur Dist. ..	448	1,26,099
Bilaspur Sadar ..	215	48,247
Ghumarwin ..	236	77,852
Chamba Dist. ..	3,135	1,76,050
Bhattyat	250	42,003
Chamba	1,429	75,970
Churaha	1,456	58,077
Kinnaur Dist. ..	2,500 †	35,000
Kalpa	—	—
Nichhar	—	—
Pooh	—	—
Mahasu Dist. ..	2,179†	2,75,614
Arki	156	32,371
Chopal	375	30,756
Jubbal	105	11,286
Kasumpti	151	26,563
Kotkhai Suni Kumar Sain ..	296	52,825
Rampur	683	35,637
Rohru	580	46,362
Solan ..	108	28,569
Theog	163	31,245
Mandi Dist. ..	1,523	3,10,626
Chachiot .. .	351	49,362
Joginder Nagar	445	54,819
Karsog	252	31,224
Mandi Sadar ..	202	71,875
Sirkaghat	202	69,707
Sundar Nagar ..	168	33,639
Sirmoor Dist. ..	1,095	1,66,077
Nahan	214	25,041
Pachhad	316	34,823
Paunta	231	42,311
Rainka	380	63,902

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations : Indian National Congres (Con); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Independent (Ind.).

**Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts [illegible] 61. [illegible] ons

†Figure furnished by the Administration of the Territory.

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF MANIPUR

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	14 50	14 50	14 50
State Excise Duties	07	·10	·10
Stamps	1 80	1 80	1 80
Forest	4 25	2 91	4 06
Registration	·30	30	30
Taxes on Vehicles	3 50	3 50	3 50
Sales Tax	3 75	3 75	3 75
Other Taxes and Duties	2 10	2 10	2 10
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	15	—	—
Debt Services	—	·04	04
Civil Administration	3 03	3 64	3 68
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	80	1·73	1 75
Electricity Schemes	(–)2 18	(–)0 83	(–)0 93
Miscellaneous (net)	5 50	11·28	9 82
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	37 57	44·82	44 27
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	15 17	16 61	14 56
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1 63	1·68	1 68
General Administration	13 93	16·52	16 95
Administration of Justice	1·91	2 07	2·13
Jails	1 53	1·84	1 88
Police	65 81	1,01 09	71 11
Education	17 12	16 24	19 10
Medical	6·32	5 12	5 91
Public Health	13 55	11 56	14 39
Agriculture	6 26	6 25	9 96
Animal Husbandry	2 80	3 96	0·61
Co-operation	2 67	3 07	3·92
Industries and Supplies	7·54	7 22	10 90
Miscellaneous Departments	·60	74	2 23
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	22·77	17·14	20 42
Miscellaneous	1,20 05	1,48 62	1,80 72
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	29 14	28 56	22 99
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,28 80	3,88 29	3,99 46

TRIPURA

Area : 4,036 sq miles | *Population*: 6,39,029 | *Capital*. Agartala

Chief Commissioner: N. M. Patnaik

TRIPURA TERRITORIAL COUNCIL*

Chairman: Sachindra Lal Singh

1. *Agartala Sadar-I*: Sachindra Lal Singh (Chairman)
2. *Agartala Sadar-II*: Sanatan Sarkar (Con.)
3. *Agartala Sadar-III*. Sudan Chandra Deb Barma (CPI)
4. *Agartala Town-I*: Krishnadas Bhattacharjee (Con)
5. *Agartala Town-II*: Tarit Mohan Das Gupta (Con)
6. *Belonia*· Upendra Kumar Roy (Con.)
7. *Birganj*: Mahendra Deb Barma (CPI)
8. *Bishalgarh*. Sirajul Haque Choudhury (Ind)
9. *Charilam*: Aghore De Barma (CPI)
10. *Dharmanagar North*: Karunamoy Nath Choudhury (Con.)
11. *Dharmanagar South*: Pulin Bihari Roy (Con.)
12. *Dumbarnagar*: Padma Kumar Rangkal (Ind.)
13. *Fankroy*: Gokul Chand Sinha (CPI)
14. *Kailasahar*: Manindra Lal Bhowmick (Con.)
15. *Kalyanpur*: Rabindra Chand Deb Barma (CPI)
16. *Kamalpur*: Sunil Chandra Dutta (Con)
17. *Kanchanpur*: Raj Prasad Choudhury (Con.)
18. *Khowai*: Nripendra Kumar Charkraborty (CPI)
19. *Kulaihour*: Dharma Roy Deb Barma (CPI)
20. *Kurti*: Mahammed Abul Wazid (Con.)
21. *Mohanpur*: Promode Ranjan Das Gupta (CPI)
22. *Mahuripur*· Hlura Aung Mag (CPI)
23. *Old Agartala*: Hemanta Deb (CPI)
24. *Radhakishorepur*: Kumud Bandhu Bhattacharya (Con.)
25. *Sabroom*: Kalipada Banerjee (Con)
26. *Salgarh*: Ershad Ali Choudhury (Con)
27. *Sonamura North* Atikul Islam (CPI)
28. *Sonamura South*. Monchar Ali (Con.)
29. *Takarjala*· Bir Chandra Deb Barma (Ind.)
30. *Teliamura*. Ram Charan Deb Barma (CPI)
31. *Nominated* Smt Basana Chakraborty
32. *Nominated* Ghanashyam Dewan

AREA AND POPULATION OF SUB-DIVISIONS**

Unit	Area in sq miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq miles	Population
Agartala	602	2,23,416	Kamalpur	240	30,372
Amarpur	527	28,280	Khowai	538	55,560
Belonia	394	40,209	Sabroom	238	23,680
Dharamanagar ..	662	82,545	Sonamura .. .	205	44,544
Kailasahar	464	58,624	Udaipur	246	58,477

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con), Communist Party of India (CPI); Independent (Ind.)

**Figure furnished by the Administration of Territory.

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Area: 11 sq miles *Population*: 21,035 *Headquarters*: Kozhikode

Administrator: C. K. Balakrishna Nair

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER TRACT

Area: 31,436 sq. miles *Population*: 4·5 lakhs *Headquarters*: Shillong

The North-East Frontier Tract is administered by the Governor of Assam acting [illegible] in Shillong and the [illegible] The Agency consists [illegible] al Officer Kameng [illegible] vision (Ziro), Siang [illegible] ip Frontier Division (Khonsa)

NAGA HILLS-TUENSANG AREA

Area 6,236 sq miles Population: 3·69 lakhs *Headquarters* Kohima

Under the Nagaland (Transitional Provisions) Regulations, 1961, promulgated by the President on January 24, 1961, the areas comprised in Naga Hills-Tuensang Area are known by the name of Nagaland and have the status of a separate State of [illegible]

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL*

1. Shilukaba Ao—Chief Executive Councillor
2. Akangba Chang
3. Chetan Jamir
4. Jasokie Angami
5. Hokishe Sema

INTERIM BODY*

Ao
1. Chetan Jamir
2. Chubatoshi Jamir
3. Imkongliba Ao
4. P. Shilukaba Ao

Angami
5. T. N. Angami
6. T. Chalie
7. Jasokie
8. K. Kheya

Chakesang
9. P. Demo
10. K. Kachu
11. Vesatso

Chang
12. Akum Imlong
13. Tochi Chang

Dimapur Area
14. Devlal Mech
15. Vilhume Angami

Khimungam
16. Khemang
17. Phako

Konyak
18. Alu
19. Khamching
20. Tenwang
21. Yaman

Lotha
22. Etssorhomo
23. Mhondamo
24. Nchemo
25. Tsenlamo

Phom
26. Hepong
27. Pauting

Pochurry
28. D. B. Doss

Rengma
29. Daniel Rengma
30. Lothi Rengma

Sangtam
31. Chaseto
32. Lipokui
33. Lungse

Sema
34. N. J. Akhalu
35. Hokishe
36. Kheloshe
37. Kiyekhu

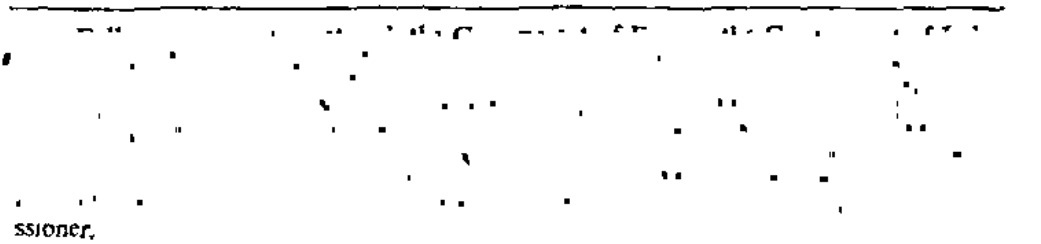
Yimchunger
38. Kalongba
39. Pambaku

Zeliang Kuki
40. Levi
41. Satdeh
42. Silie Haralu

*As on April 20, 1961

PONDICHERRY

Area : 186 sq. miles *Population*: 3,17,163 *Capital*. Pondicherry
Principal languages: French and Tamil



ssioner.

Chief Commissioner

S. K. Datta

COUNCILLORS*

V. Venkatasubba Reddiar .	Public Works, Electricity, Fisheries and Port.
Edouard Goubert	Finance, Labour and Industries.
C E. Bharathan	Local Administration, Education and Transport.
Gouroussamy Pillai .. .	Revenue, Veterinary and Information.
P. Shanmugam	Agriculture, Rural Development and Harijan Welfare
Mohamed Ismail Maricar . .	Health, Hygiene and Co-operation

PONDICHERRY REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY*

President: A. S. Kangeyan

1. *Anagalappettai*: Smt. Kami Chetty Savitri (Ind)
2. *Andirapettai*. Kamichetty Parasuram (Ind)
3. *Archivak-Thavalakuppam*· P. C. Purushottama Reddiar (Con)
4. *Ariankuppam* K. Ramanujam (PF)
5. *Bahur*: R. Subramania Padayachi (Con)
6. *Bussy Street*. M. M. Houssaine (PF)
7. *Embalam-Kalmandapam*. Annamalai Naicker (Con)
8. *Kalapet*: S. Somasundara Chettiar (Con)
9. *Karaikal North*· Mohammed Ismail Maricar (Con)
10. *Karaikal South*: K. V. Prosper (Con)
11. *Karaikal Central* K. E. M. Mohamed Ibrahim Maricar (Ind)
12. *Karaikovilpathu*: K. S Govindaraj (Con)
13. *Kasikaddi* Smt Saraswathi Subbiah (PF)
14. *Kurichikuppam* P. C. Murugaswamy Clemenceau (PF)
15. *Kurumanattam-Carianbuttur*: R. L. Purushothama Reddiar (Con)
16. *Madhakovil*. V. Ramassamy Pillai (Con)
17. *Mahe*: C. E. Bharathan (Con)
18. *Mannadipet*: Edourad Goubert (Con)
19. *Murungapakkam-Nainar Mandapam* V. S. Abbab (PF)
20. *Muthialpet*· P Abraham (Con)
21. *Nedungadu*. P. Shanmugam (Con)
22. *Nellitope*. N. Govindaraju (PF)
23. *Neravy* D Rattinasabapathy Pillai (Con.)
24. *Nettapakkam*: V Venkatasubba Reddiar (Con)
25. *Olugarai*· N Guruswamy (PF)
26. *Oopalam*: R Vaithilingam (PF)
27. *Oossettery*· R Pakir Mohammed (PF)
28. *Palloor*: C. T Raman (PSP)
29. *Panthakkal*· T. N. Purushottam (Con.)
30. *Pondicherry-Rajbhavan* A. S. Kangeyan (President)
31. *Reddiarpalayam*. V Narayanaswamy (PF)
32. *Saram-Lawspet* P. Narayanaswami (PF)
33. *Sellipet-Suthakeny*: S. Natarajan (PF)
34. *Thirumeni Alagar*: K M Guruswamy Pillai (Con)
35. *Tirumalrayanpattinam North*: V. M. C. Varada Pillai (Con)
36. *Tirumalrayanpattinam South*· Nagamuthu Pillai (Con)
37. *Tirunalar-Badrakaliamman Kovil*: Subbarayalu Naicker (Con.)
38. *Tirunalar-Darbaranesvarar*: Soundarassamy (Ind)

Pa

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income	7 80	7 00	7·00
Land Revenue (net)	4·70	4·90	4 90
State Excise Duties	35·04	37 69	38·14
Stamps	1·40	1·50	1·50
Registration	5·00	5 25	5·25
Other Taxes	13 01	12 87	12·87
Miscellaneous Departments	3·25	4·00	4·00
Customs and Central Excise	52·70	80 62	1,08·95
Civil Works	2·50	3 00	3 00
Electricity Schemes	29·50	29·50	34 77
Miscellaneous (net)	7·77	7 06	7·73
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,62 67	1,93·39	2,28 11
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Customs and Central Excise	3·76	4 38	3 93
Revenue Department	8 58	9·11	9 69
Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	·01	·01	01
General Administration	12·80	12·83	13 77
Pay and Accounts Office	2 57	2·76	2·95
Administration of Justice	4·31	4 67	4 96
Jails	1·39	1 66	1·69
Police	16 83	17·48	20 21
Ports	38	40	·49
Education	20 68	22·79	29 37
Medical and Public Health	67·60	56 76	1,03·91
Agriculture and Fisheries	1 63	1·79	2 34
Co-operation	1·88	1 80	2 28
Industries and Supplies	2·65	2 84	5·24
Miscellaneous Departments	3·67	3 92	6·80
Civil Works	20·05	21·14	28·02
Electricity	41·83	43·20	41·13
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	22·78	24·73	24·37
Miscellaneous	7·99	6 67	8·19
Community Prjojects, NES, and Local Development Works	9·29	7 91	6 09
Development Schemes	79·64	78 31	1·04 49
Construction of a new Pier	11·76	6 15	11 86
Implementation of Pay Commission's Report	1 01	—	—
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,43 09	3,31·31	4,31·79

CHAPTER XXXI

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

State to endeavour to promote international law and treaty obligations and to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

The role that India played in the deliberations of the United Nations and its specialised agencies and other international organisations since Independence has been reviewed in the previous editions of this Annual. A brief review of India's role during 1960 is given below.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

POLITICAL

The Indian delegation to the fifteenth session of the UN General Assembly in 1960 was composed as follows :

Representatives	.. ..	V.K. Krishna Menon (Chairman) Ali Yavar Jung (Deputy Chairman) R. Venkataraman C. S. Jha B. K. Nehru
Alternate Representatives	..	R. M. Hajarnavis N. C. Kasliwal S. K. Roy J. N. Sahni
Parliamentary Advisers	..	M. H Samuel Dinesh Singh C. D. Pande A.B. Bhadkamkar
Advisers	.. ..	M. A. Vellodi V. A. Kidwai M. Rasgotra R. Bhandari S. S. Nath
Secretary-General	.. ..	B. Rajan.

General Debate

A five-power resolution was moved by the Prime Minister of India seeking to have the President of the USA and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR renew their contacts in order that a deadlock in the international situation be avoided. The resolution was withdrawn when certain essential parts of it were voted on separately and were held by the President not to have been adopted.

Algeria

India co-sponsored the proposal for the inclusion of the question of

Congo

The Government of India sent at the request of the Secretary-General, commu- of Congo. Rajeshwar Dayal was appointed by the Secretary-General as his Special Representative in the Congo and I. J. Rikhey of the Indian Army as his military Adviser for the Congo.

Disarmament

India co-sponsored two resolutions on suspension of nuclear weapons tests urging the States concerned in the Geneva discussions to reach early agreement and to continue their present voluntary ban on nuclear tests and requesting other states to refrain from undertaking such tests. A third resolution co-sponsored by India along with 11 other Asian-African states dealt with the directive principles for general and complete disarmament and sought to define the common basis on which further negotiations can be carried on between the Soviet Union and the West. All three resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly, are now before the Political Committee.

Grant of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly adopted, without opposition, a resolution co-sponsored by India along with 24 other Asian-African states declaring that immediate steps should be taken in the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and all other territories which have not yet attained independence to transfer all power to the peoples of those territories.

Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories

India was the Chairman of a six-member committee appointed by the General Assembly to enumerate principles to guide members in determining whether a territory is a non-self-governing territory or not. India also co-

UN Charter.

Capital and Technical Assistance to Developing Countries

and its specialised agencies.

Atomic Energy Agency

At the fourth general conference held in Vienna in September-October 1960, India was elected as one of the vice-presidents and was again designated for membership on the Board of Governors for 1960-61.

Appointments and Election to UN Bodies

India was appointed as one of the members of the 15-Nation Conciliation Commission for the Congo. J. Rameshwar Rao was India's representative on the Commission

C S. Venkatachar was nominated as a member of the Expert Committee for Reorganisation of the United Nations Secretariat.

C.S. Jha was re-elected as a member of the Committee on Contributions and as President of the UN Human Rights Commission.

International Law Commission

At the twelfth session of the Commission, held in Geneva in April-July 1960, India was represented by Radha Binod Pal. It discussed, *inter alia*,

historic bays.

The Government of India is a member of the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee. The third session of the Committee was held at Colombo during January-February 1960. The session had before it several subjects for consideration such as diplomatic immunities and privileges, status of aliens, immunity of states in respect of commercial transactions, extradition, etc.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

India is represented on the following functional commissions of the UN Economic and Social
Trade; Commission on
Drugs and Statistical Co:
vention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities re-elected A. Krishnaswami of India as a rapporteur in January 1961. The Indian delegation to the UN Seminar on Protection of Human Rights in the Administration of Criminal Justice held at Wellington, NewZealand, in February 1961, was led by the Union Deputy Minister for Home Affairs. The UN Economic and Social Council elected E S Krishnamoorthy of India as a member of the permanent Central Opium Board in August 1960 India also participated in the conference of plenipotentiaries in New York held in January 1961 by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to adopt a single convention on narcotic drugs replacing the existing nine international conventons and protocols She was also represented at the eighth session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade held in New York in May 1960 to consider the situation in international trade in primary commodities and the problems relating thereto.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

The Indian delegation led by the Union Minister of Commerce participated in the sixteenth session of the ECAFE in Bangkok in March 1960. A resolution, in the preparation and final adoption of which India played an active role, on regional economic co-operation for the development of trade and industry was adopted at the session. A Seminar on the Evaluation and Utilisation of Population Census Data in the ECAFE region was held in Bombay in June-July 1960 with the aim of helping the govern-

for the zone comprising Burma, East Pakistan, India and Nepal in Karachi in June 1960. The ninth session of the metal and engineering sub-committee of the ECAFE was held in Rourkela in December 1960. The seventeenth session of ECAFE was held in New Delhi in March 1961. The Union Minister of Commerce was elected Chairman of the session.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

India continued to be represented at various important meetings and conferences convened by the FAO during 1960-61 which included the thirty-fourth sesson of the Committee on Commodity Problems at Rome in June 1960; the thirty-fourth session of the FAO Council at Rome in October 1960; the fifth session of the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East at Saigon in November 1960; the seventh session of the International

Rice Commission and the first meeting of working party on agricultural engine[illegible] India also p[illegible] group of exp[illegible] bruary 1960; [illegible] 1960; the FAO international meeting on veterinary education in London in April [illegible] 1960; [illegible] nd the [illegible] / 1960. [illegible] Desert Locust Control Project.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

India has so far ratified 26 ILO Conventions Apart from formal ra[illegible] [illegible] of other Conventions [illegible]

prohibition of night work for women an[illegible] labour and of undergound work for wor[illegible] employment in industry and as trimme[illegible] of workmen's compensation, regulation of minimum wages, equal pay for equal work, protection against accidents in docks, proper marking of weight on packages transported by sea, medical examination of young persons employed on shifts, labour inspection and inspection of emigrants, [illegible] 'enance of a national employment [illegible] employment etc.

Governing Body and the forty-[illegible] our Conference held in June 1960 [illegible] icipated in several ILO committee meetings, viz. the sixth session of the industrial committee on petroleum held at Geneva in April-May 1960; the *ad hoc* meeting on civil aviation held at Geneva in September-October 1960; the sixth session of the permanent agricultural committee held at Geneva in October-November 1960; and the tenth session of the Asian advisory committee held at Geneva in November 1960.

Three experts in the fields of productivity and mines safety arrived during 1960, in addition to the expert on industrial engineering who continued to stay during the year. Seven Indian trainees were sent abroad for receiving tr[illegible] job analysis [illegible] while four [illegible] tional guid[illegible] and social security.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

A founder-member of UNESCO, India has a permanent National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO. India has been participating in the UNESCO major project on arid lands. The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, set up with UNESCO assistance is associated with this project. India has actively participated in a number of

decided to continue the UNESCO Research Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialisation in Southern Asia for a further period of four years beginning fro
organised by
The India
held at Paris
The Vice-President of India addressed the plenary session of the UNESCO conference and also inaugurated a function organised by the UNESCO to celebrate the birth centenary of Rabindranath Tagore in Paris Smt. Indira Gandhi was elected as India's representative on the executive board of the UNESCO.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

During 1960, several Indian public health workers were appointed as members of WHO expert advisory panels on periodontal disease, organisation of medical care, biological standardization, occupational health, venereal infections and treponematoses.

The Union Health Minister was the leader of the Indian delegation to the thirteenth session of the World Health Assembly held in Geneva in May 1960. The Director-General of Health Services led the Indian delegation to the thirteenth session of the Regional Committee for the South-East Asia Region held in Indonesia in August 1960.

The fourteenth session of the World Health Assembly was held in New Delhi in February 1961. The leader of the Indian delegation, A L Mudaliar, was elected President of the Assembly.

During 1960, WHO budgetted a sum of $454,443 for the implementation of programmes in India under its regular budget and $481,660 under Technical Assistance funds. A sum of $228,360 was also sanctioned for the implementation of the Malaria Eradication Programme in India during 1960 The Government of India's contribution to WHO during 1960 amounted to $382,210.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

During 1960, UNICEF allocated to India $1,576,200 at its session held in March 1960. The assistance provided is in the form of equipment and supplies for the following projects: BCG Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccination Campaign; paediatric teaching at the Agra Medical College; trachoma control; production of freeze dried smallpox vaccine; vaccine production (whooping cough, tetanus and diphtheria); milk conservation in Calcutta and Andhra Pradesh, and production of edible peanut (groundnut floor). Total assistance from UNICEF till the end of 1960 amounted to $29,384,257.

India contributed Rs. 16,00,000 to UNICEF in 1960, besides a grant of Rs. 5,00,000 for the maintenance of the UNICEF local office.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The seventeenth session of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was held in Geneva in October 1960. Among the major questions examined by the session were those of regional economic integration, expansion of world trade, import restrictions, government subsidies and the problems of basic products and expansion of exports from under-developed areas.

United Nations Technical Assistance Programme

Up to December 1960, the programme provided India with 1,002 specialised experts and awarded fellowships and scholarships to 1,039 Indian nationals for study abroad. India contributed Rs. 35.71 lakhs to the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and Rs. 5.00 lakhs towards

the living expenses of experts. At present, more than 692 Indian experts are working in 23 different countries.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

in it
to
sector, totalling Rs. 323 crores. Of this amount, Rs. 20 crores were utilised before the First Plan, and Rs. 14 crores during the First Plan period. Of the balance of Rs. 289 crores, a sum of Rs. 250 crores was drawn up to

Corporation, (v) development of the ports of Calcutta and Madras, (vi) hydro-electric project at Koyna ir
of Tata Iron & Steel Company
installation of thermal power st
assistance to the Industrial Crec
to enable it to advance loans to private companies. In addition to the above assistance IBRD is also helping India in arranging meetings of friendly countries to discuss India's foreign exchange requirements and devise methods of extending financial assistance.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bank was held in Washington in September 1960. The Union Finance Minister led the Indian delegation.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

India is a founder-member of IMF. From the inception of the Fund up to December 31, 1960, India purchased Rs. 143 crores from the Fund, out of which Rs. 82 crores was repurchased.

The Indian delegation to th ard of
Governors of the Fund held in mance
Minister. A Mission from the 1960,
to hold annual consultations w change
restrictions, as provided under the Articles of Agreement of the Fund.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The International Finance Corporation had agreed during 1960 to invest Rs. 65 lakhs in Assam Sillimanite Ltd. and Rs 10 lakhs in K.S B. Pumps Ltd.

UN Special Fund

The Fund which started functioning from January 1, 1959, will provide sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of the less developed countires. India's contribution to the Fund during 1960 was $1,750,000 (Rs. 83.33) lakhs in non-convertible rupees.

During 1960, the United Nations Special Fund allocated assistance to the extent of $8,306,100.00 (Rs. 395.5 lakhs) for purchase of equipment and expert services for the following projects: Higher Fisheries Training Institute; All-India Scheme for the investigation of potential hydro-electric sites; Calcutta Water Supply Scheme; Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad; Central Public Health Engineering Institute, Nagpur; Central Scientific Instruments Organisation; Cavitation Research Centre, Central

Water & Power Commission Station, Khadakvasla; National Aeronautical Research Laboratory and Vocational Training Scheme for Industrial Trades.

International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association, the new international agency for financing economic growth in the less developed countries, came into being on September 26, 1960, as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It will seek to promote economic development by providing finance to the less developed countries on terms more flexible and bearing less heavily on their balance of payments than conventional loans, thereby furthering development objectives and supplementing the activities of IBRD. The *International Development Association (Status, Immunities and Privileges) Act*, enabling India to accept the articles of agreement, received the Presidential assent on September 8, 1960.

Other UN Specialised Agencies

Among other specialised agencies of the UN with which India is actively

1960, elected India as a member to its executive committee. India also participated in the fourth congress of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage held at Madrid from May 29 to June 5, 1960. The Additional Secretary to the Government of India was elected as Chairman of the Commission and a Member of the Central Water and Power Commission, India, was re-elected Secretary-General for the next three years. India also participated in the sectional meeting of the World Power Conference held at Madrid, and the sixth Congress of the International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering at Stockholm in June 1960.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Commonwealth

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, which was held in May 1960, in London, discussed the problem of disarmament and welcomed the progress made at the Geneva Conference on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests. The Prime Ministers reviewed the world economic situation, re-affirmed their belief in the value of exchanges between Commonwealth countries of persons with specialised skills and experiences, and reviewed the constitutional developments in the Commonwealth, with particular reference to the future of the dependent territories

India participated in the fifty-first conference of the Commonwealth Press Union held in London in June 1960. The conference discussed

less-developed Commonwealth countries in Africa.

A commonwealth conference on the teaching of English as a second language was held in Kampala, Uganda, in January 1961. V.K. Gokak, who represented India, was elected vice-chairman of the conference. V.S. Jha, was appointed the first director of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit in April 1960.

Colombo Plan

Laos, Malaya, Nepal, New Zealand, North Borneo, Pakistan, Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. Of these, 172 candidates received training at the International Statistical Education Centre at Calcutta. Services of experts were provided in the fields of potato growing, tractor engineering, timber research, small saving, sugar technology, use and maintenance of HT 2 aircraft, taxation reform, ayurvedic research, road research and leather technology.

India received the services of 210 foreign experts and training facilities for 2,009 Indians in the Colombo Plan countries in the fields of medical and health education, food and agriculture, industries and trade, power and fuel engineering, transport and communications, statistics, banking, printing etc.

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International Railway Congress

The Indian team
of the International
27, 1960, was led by
discussed the problem relating to the effect of A.C. electric traction on signalling and communication circuits, with particular reference to the means of overcoming interference to provide safety and good communications.

International Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCITT)

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee

operation, maintenance, costing, tariff, and charging of international telegraph and telephone services.

The second plenary assembly of the Committee was inaugurated in New Delhi on December 8, 1960. Attended by delegates from 36 countries, 12 recognised private operating agencies and 6 international organisations, the Assembly was in session till December 16, 1960. The leader of the Indian delegation was elected chairman of the Assembly.

CHAPTER XXXII
LAWS OF PARLIAMENT DURING 1960

No.	Bill	When introduced	When passed by the initiating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of Assent by the President	Initiating Chamber*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	The Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill, 1960	15-12-59	11-2-60	18-2-60	27-2-60	L. S.
2	The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill, 1960.	15-12-59	10-2-60	16-2-60	27-2-60	L. S.
3	The Appropriation Bill, 1960	24-2-60	25-2-60	29-2-60	7-3-60	L. S.
4	The Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill, 1960	21-12-59	9-2-60	24-2-60	7-3-60	R. S
5	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1960	3-12-59	22-12-59	18-2-60	11-3-60	L. S.
6	The Geneva Conventions Bill, 1960	31-8-59	9-2-60	16-2-60	12-3-60	L. S.
7	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1960	4-3-60	7-3-60	10-3-60	16-3-60	L. S
8	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1960	7-3-60	8-3-60	10-3-60	16-3-60	L. S.
9	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1960	10-3-60	10-3-60	11-3-60	19-3-60	L S.
10	The Orphanages and other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Bill, 1959	8-5-59	19-2-60	18-3-60	9-4-60	R. S.
11	The Bombay Reorganisation Bill, 1960	28-3-60	19-4-60	23-4-60	25-4-60	L. S.
12	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1960	18-4-60	19-4-60	21-4-60	26-4-60	L. S.
13	The Finance Bill, 1960	29-2-60	21-4-60	27-4-60	28-4-60	L. S.
14	The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1960	22-4-60	26-4-60	28-4-60	30-4-60	L. S
15	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1960	26-4-60	27-4-60	28-4-60	30-4-60	L. S.
16	The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1960	21-4-60	26-4-60	28-4-60	6-5-60	L. S.
17	The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 1960	10-3-60	11-4-60	27-4-60	6-5-60	R. S.
18	The Indian Boilers (Amendment) Bill, 1960	10-3-60	12-4-60	27-4-60	6-5-60	R. S
19	The Hindu Marriages (Validation of Proceedings) Bill, 1960	13-4-60	19-4-60	28-4-60	6-5-60	R. S.
20	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1960	18-4-60	26-4-60	28-4-60	8-5-60	L. S.

*L. S —Lok Sabha ; R. S.—Rajya Sabha.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21	The ...d) Bill, 1960	1-8-60	5-8-60	10-8-60	20-8-60	L. S.
22	The ...Amendment) Bill, 1960	21-12-59	9-2-60	5-8-60	23-8-60	R. S.
23	The ...s (Amendment) Bill, 1960	4-8-60	11-8-60	16-8-60	26-8-60	L. S.
24	The ...s (Ceiling) Bill, 1960	25-11-59	2-8-60	11-8-60	26-8-60	L. S.
25	The ...s (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill, 1960	19-4-60	9-8-60	20-8-60	27-8-60	R. S.
26	The ...on of Books (Amendemnt) Bill, 1960	10-3-60	9-8-60	19-8-60	29-8-60	R. S.
27	The ...paration) Amendment Bill, 1960	13-4-60	9-8-60	26-8-60	3-9-60	R. S.
28	The ...endment) Bill, 1960	29-4-60	11-8-60	29-8-60	6-9-60	L. S.
29	The ...ways) No. 4 Bill, 1960	17-8-60	18-8-60	30-8-60	6-9-60	L. S.
30	The ...3) Bill, 1960	17-8-60	18-8-60	30-8-60	6-9-60	L. S.
31	The ... Law (Repeal) Bill, 1960	22-2-60	3-8-60	29-8-60	9-9-60	L. S.
32	The ...ipment Association (Status, Immunities and Privi-	10-8-60	16-8-60	31-8-60	9-9-60	L. S.
33	The ...nue and Land Reforms Bill, 1960	9-12-59	2-8-60	16-8-60	13-9-60	L. S.
34	The ...(Amendment) Bill, 1960	15-2-60	5-8-60	1-9-60	13-9-60	L. S.
35	The ...) Bill, 1960	28-4-60	10-8-60	6-9-60	15-9-60	R. S.
36	The ...4) Bill, 1960	30-8-60	31-8-60	9-9-60	15-9-60	L. S.
37	The ...(Second Amendment) Bill, 1960	3-9-60	6-9-60	9-9-60	19-9-60	L. S.
38	The ...nversion to Metric Units) Bill, 1960	18-8-60	30-8-60	9-9-60	20-9-60	L. S.
39	The ...ation Bill, 1960	10-3-60	24-8-60	9-9-60	20-9-60	R. S.
40	The ...Cesses (Conversion to Metric Units) Bill, 1960	29-8-60	6-9-60	9-9-60	21-9-60	L. S.
41	The ...s and Measures (Amendment) Bill, 1960	16-8-60	30-8-60	9-9-60	21-9-60	L. S.
42	The ...s (Amendment) Bill, 1960	18-8-60	30-8-60	9-9-60	21-9-60	L. S.
43	The ...ue and Land Reforms Bill, 1960	2-12-59	3-8-60	16-8-60	21-9-60	L. S.
44	The ...iendment) Bill, 1960	25-8-60	1-9-60	14-11-60	26-11-60	R. S.
45	The ...nendment) Bill, 1960	10-8-60	30-8-60	15-11-60	30-11-60	R. S.
46	The ...nt Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1960	9-9-60	14-11-60	1-12-60	11-12-60	L. S.
47	The ...l Corporation (Repeal) Bill, 1960	30-8-60	14-11-60	6-12-60	18-12-60	L. S.
48	The ...ingh Estates (Repeal) Bill, 1960	14-11-60	21-11-60	6-12-60	18-12-60	L. S.
49	The ...ays) No. 5 Bill, 1960	6-12-60	7-12-60	12-12-60	23-12-60	L. S.
50	The ...5) Bill, 1960	8-12-60	9-12-60	15-12-60	23-12-60	L. S.
51	The ...nd Amendment) Bill, 1960	9-9-60	14-11-60	15-12-60	23-12-60	L. S.
52	The ...Amendment) Bill, 1960	6-9-60	8-12-60	15-12-60	23-12-60	L. S.
53	The ...Repeal) Bill, 1960	25-11-60	12-12-60	15-12-60	23-12-60	L. S.
54	The ...Fares (Amendment) Bill, 1960	22-11-60	12-12-60	15-12-60	23-12-60	L. S.
55	The ...dment) Bill, 1960	13-12-60	16-12-60	19-12-60	24-12-60	L. S.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			27-12-59			
56	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1960	20-12-57	*23-12-60	19-8-60	26-12-60	L. S.
57	The British Statutes (Application to India) Repeal Bill, 1960	18-8-60	28-11-60	23-12-60	26-12-60	R. S.
58	The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1960	28-11-60	1-12-60	23-12-60	26-12-60	R. S.
59	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1960	13-3-59	2-3-60	13-12-60	26-12-60	R. S
60	*The Children Bill, 1960*	22-12-59	8-12-60	23-12-60	26-12-60	R. S.
61	The Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill, 1960	18-11-60	5-12-60	22-12-60	28-12-60	L. S.
62	The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1960 .	18-11-60	9-12-60	19-12-60	28-12-60	L. S.
63	The Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Bill, 1960 ..	6-9-60	14-12-60	19-12-60	28-12-60	L S
64	The Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill, 1960	16-12-60	20-12-60	23-12-60	28-12-60	L. S.
65	The Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill, 1960	16-12-60	20-12-60	23-12-60	28-12-60	L. S.
66	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1960	1-5-59	1-12-60	14-12-60	28-12-60	L. S.
67	The Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1960 ..	19-12-60	21-12-60	23-12-60	29-12-60	L. S.

*Amendments made by the Rajya Sabha on the 19th August, 1960, were considered and agreed to by the Lok Sabha on the 23rd December, 1960.

CHAPTER XXXIII

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1960

JANUARY

2 A six-member delegation of educationists from the USSR arrives in New Delhi.

3 The 47th session of the Indian Science Congress is inaugurated in Bombay.

— The 16th session of the State Labour Ministers' Conference begins in New Delhi.

5 India and Japan sign an agreement for avoidance of double taxation on income.

— An eight-member Parliamentary delegation from Czechoslovakia arrives in New Delhi.

— The third cricket test match between India and Australia ends in a draw in Bombay.

7 Vance Brand, Managing Director of the US Development Fund, arrives in New Delhi.

8 The Air India International pilots' strike begins.

9 Construction work on the Barapani Hydro-Electric Project in Assam is inaugurated

10 The foundation stone of the rail-*cum*-road bridge across the Brahmaputra at Pandu in Assam is laid.

11 A joint communique is issued on the Indo-Pakistan border talks at ministerial level.

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tor.

Mohan Bagan Club of Calcutta win the Durand Football final in New Delhi.

— A new Ministry headed by D. Sanjivaiah is sworn in in Andhra Pradesh.

12 The L D. Plant is commissioned at the Rourkela Steel Works.

— A brochure on the India–China border dispute is released in New Delhi.

15 H.M. Reddy, one of the leading film producers and directors of South India, passes away in Madras.

16 Oil is struck at test well no. 4 in the Lunej area.

— The 65th session of the Indian National Congress begins in Bangalore.

— The Air India International pilots' strike is called off.

17 B P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, arrives in Patna on a two-week visit to India.

— Australia win the fourth cricket test match against India in Madras.

18 Canada's capital assistance of 25 million dollars to India under the Colombo Plan for 1959-60 is announced in Ottawa.

— The Panchayati Raj Scheme in Kerala is inaugurated.

19 The Maharaja of Patiala is nominated President of the All India Sports Council.

20 President Voroshilov of the USSR arrives in New Delhi on a state visit.

21 An Indo-Yugoslav Trade and Payment Agreement is signed in New Delhi.
— Mohammedan Sporting Club win the Rovers Cup Football Tournament in Bombay.
22 The Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference opens in New Delhi.
23 The 29th session of the All-India Womens' Conference meets in Madras.
— The appointment of a 15-man committee, to advise Government on the problems concerning petroleum products, is announced.
— The All India Convention of Businessmen meets in New Delhi.
25 An Indo-Japanese agreement for the establishment of a Prototype Production and Training Centre at Howrah is signed.
28 The fifth cricket test match between India and Australia ends in a draw in Calcutta.
29 The refractory material plant of the Bhilai Steel Works is commissioned.
30 J.C. Kumarappa, well-known Gandhian scholar, passes away in Madras.
31 The Conference of State Ministers in charge of the Welfare of Backward Classes opens in New Delhi.
— A two-day conference of the State Ministers for Co-operation begins in Jaipur.

FEBRUARY

1 Mid-term elections in Kerala begin.
— Mohammed Usman, former Vice-Chancellor of Madras University and former member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, passes away in Madras.
2 His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Puri passes away in Bombay.
4 The 35th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission is inaugurated in New Delhi.
— The Nawab of Bhopal passes away in Bhopal.
— The first Asian Regional Conference of the International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering meets in New Delhi.
5 The 40th annual general meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India) is inaugurated in New Delhi.
6 The Central Advisory Board of Education meets in New Delhi.
7 The All-India Police Sports and Athletic Meet concludes in Delhi.
— The 18th All-India Cattle and Poultry Show is inaugurated in New Delhi.
9 The 38th annual conference of the Mechanical Engineers' Association (India) is inaugurated in Hyderabad.
10 The Rajasthan Cabinet is expanded by the appointment of five more Ministers.
11 Premier Khrushchev of the USSR arrives in New Delhi.
12 India and USSR sign two agreements for economic assistance and cultural exchange.
— The Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission meets in New Delhi.
13 The Import Advisory Council meets in New Delhi.
— The Uttar Pradesh budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
— Prime Minister Sukselainen of Finland arrives in New Delhi.
14 The Export Promotion Advisory Council meets in New Delhi.

— The Selznick film awards to Satyajit Ray are received by the Indian Ambassador in USA.
15 The report of the Working Group on Co-operative Farming is released
17 The Railway budget for 1960-61 is presented to the Lok Sabha.
— A long-term credit of Rs. 15 crores by Poland for India's Third Plan is announced.
19 Heinrich Von Brentano, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, arrives in New Delhi
20 The Andhra Pradesh budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
— The Jammu and Kashmir budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
— [illegible] h firm
— [illegible] n New Delhi.
22 A Congress-PSP coalition Ministry with Pattom Thanu Pillai as Chief Minister is sworn in Kerala
— The Orissa budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
24 The Services win the National Hockey Championship
— The Madhya Pradesh budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
25 The West Bengal budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature
— The National Athletics Meet is inaugurated in New Delhi
26 The Maharaja of Bhutan arrives in Calcutta on an unofficial visit.
The Punjab budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
27 Shyama Charan De, a collaborator with Madan Mohan Malaviya in the founding of the Banaras Hindu University, passes away in Varanasi.
29 The Union Government's budget for 1960-61 is presented to the Lok Sabha.
— The World Agriculture Fair concludes in New Delhi.

MARCH

1 A Committee, with C P. Ramaswamy Iyer as Chairman, is appointed to enquire into the working of Hindu Religious Endowments and make recommendations for their better administration and proper management.
— The recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Cement Industry are accepted by Government.
3 The recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Textile Industry are accepted by Government.
4 The employees of the State Bank of India in Bombay strike work.
— The Assam budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature
— The Pakistan Commander-in-Chief, General Mohammed Musa, arrives in New Delhi.
— The Burmese leader, U Nu, arrives in New Delhi
— The first table tennis test match against Vietnam, the Asian Champions, is won by India in Madras
8 The Mysore budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature
— An agreement is signed for the supply of iron ore by India to Japan.
9 Justice Shelat of the Bombay High Court convicts Commander Nanavati on a charge of murder.

10 The report of the Jha Committee on the Automobile Industry is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.
— The Madras budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
11 The Governor of Bombay suspends the sentence on Commander Nanavati
— Ramanathan and Shivaji Ganesan receive the Silver Eagle Awards at the second Afro-Asian Film Festival in Cairo.
— 'Tajmahal' is given the Golden Eagle Award as the best short film at the second Afro-Asian Film Festival in Cairo.
13 Bombay retain the Ranji Cricket Trophy by defeating Mysore in the finals.
— India win the second table tennis test match against Vietnam in Trivandrum.
14 An eight-member Pakistani delegation led by M. Hafizur Rehman, Pakistan Minister for Commerce, arrives in New Delhi for trade talks with the Government of India.
— The Supreme Court gives its opinion on the Presidential Reference about the transfer of Berubari to Pakistan.
15 The two-day meeting on the implementation of the India-West Pakistan Border Agreement concludes in Lahore
16 A two-member World Bank team arrives in New Delhi for a three-week tour of railway centres in India.
17 The Mysore Government announce free secondary education to the children of persons with an annual income of less than Rs. 1,200/-.
18 The Bombay Legislative Assembly unanimously approves the Bombay Reorganisation Bill.
— The Kerala budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
19 The Swatantra Party Convention opens in Patna.
— The 14th meeting of the National Development Council is inaugurated in New Delhi.
20 India lose the third table tennis test match against Vietnam in Bombay.
21 An India-UAR agreement for the import of rice is signed in New Delhi.
— The Government of India ban the continuation of the State Bank of India employees' strike and refer the dispute to a National Tribunal.
— A two-year Indo-Pakistan Trade Pact is signed in New Delhi.
22 The Kalinga Prize is awarded to the French biologist Jean Rostand.
23 The foundation-stone of the Birla-Kaiser Aluminium Project at Pipiri near Rihand Dam is laid.
24 The 21-day old strike of the State Bank of India employees is called off.
25 The first power unit of the Kundah Project is commissioned.
— An agreement is signed by the Government of India with a Japanese firm for the establishment of a watch factory in Bangalore.
— The Working Committee of the Ganatantra Parishad decides to continue the coalition Government in Orissa
26 The second meeting of the Transport Development Council begins in New Delhi.
— The eighth session of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists begins in Patna.
— Michael Hoffman, leader of the six-member mission of the International Bank, arrives in New Delhi.
27 The 33rd annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of of Commerce and Industries begins in New Delhi.

— 4-day talks

29 ɔodwill visit to India.

— The USSR Minister of Mineral Resources, P. Y. Antropov, arrives in New Delhi.

— The first National Advertising Convention is held in New Delhi.

29 The first meeting of the Border Roads Development Board is held in New Delhi.

30 A full bench of the Bombay High Court holds the Governor's decree with reference to Commander Nanavati valid

APRIL

1 The Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959, comes into force.

2 The All-India Bar Association is inaugurated in New Delhi.

3 The 20th annual conference of the All-India Manufacturers' Association is inaugurated in New Delhi.

— India win the rubber and the fourth table tennis test match against Vietnam in New Delhi.

4 The Tariff Commission's report is released.

— India beat Ceylon in the East Zone Davis Cup lawn tennis second round tie.

7 The 27th annual session of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers is inaugurated in New Delhi

8 The report of the Small-Scale Industries Productivity Team is released.

9 The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is reconstituted.

— An Afro-Asian Convention is held in New Delhi.

— Swami Sitaram, Sarvodaya Leader of Andhra Pradesh, passes away in Vinayashram near Guntur.

10 Prime Minister Nehru and President Nasser issue a joint communique.

— Vietnam win the fifth and final table tennis test match against India in Patna.

11 The Chinese reply to India's note of February 12 is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

12 The International Court of Justice delivers judgment in the case between India and Portugal.

— India beat Thailand in the East Zone Davis Cup lawn tennis semi-final in Bangkok.

14 The Union Government request the State Governments to delete references to caste in registers and forms

— India defeat Indonesia in the Olympic soccer qualifying round tie in Calcutta.

— Indo-Pakistan talks for through railway traffic open in New Delhi.

15 The All-India Law Conference is inagurated in Patna.

16 The Southern Zonal Council meets in New Delhi.

17 A Price Policy Committee is appointed by the National Development Council.

— A military mission from Indonesia arrives in Madras from Jakarta.

18 The International Sarvodaya Centre is inaugurated near Bangalore.

— The 21st annual general meeting of the Tuberculosis Association of India begins in New Delhi.

19 The Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai, arrives in Delhi.

20 The Air India International's Boeing 707 jet service to London is inaugurated.

— Pannalal Ghosh, well-known flutist, passes away in New Delhi.
21 A draft order under the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act is notified.
24 The All-India Backward Classes Federation meets in New Delhi.
— L.B. Bhopatkar, a former President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, passes away in Poona.
25 A joint communique is issued at the end of six day's talks between the Indian and the Chinese Premiers.
— The report of the Government trade delegation to Western Europe is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.
— Steel production starts at Durgapur.
— The eleventh annual session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress concludes in New Delhi.
27 [illegible] New Delhi.
— [illegible]
28 [illegible] committee issues a communique after a two-day meeting in New Delhi.
29 The President's directive on the official language is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.
— Balkrishna Sharma 'Naveen', eminent Hindi Poet and Member of the Rajya Sabha, passes away in New Delhi.
30 The 13th meeting of the All-India Council for Technical Education begins in New Delhi.
— India beat Indonesia in Olympic soccer in Jakarta and qualify for the Rome Olympics.

MAY

1 The new States of Maharashtra and Gujarat come into being.
— Prime Minister Nehru leaves Delhi to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London.
2 The pro-Vidarbha agitation in Nagpur takes a violent turn.
3 The Polish Minister for Foreign Trade arrives in New Delhi.
4 S.K. Patil signs an agreement with President Eisenhower in Washington for the supply of US foodgrains to India.
9 The Mica Export Promotion Council meets in Calcutta.
— The first unit of the steel rolling mills is commissioned at Durgapur.
— The Indian Everest Expedition reaches the South Col.
12 The National Council of the Communist Party of India concludes its session at Calcutta.
14 The Union Government take over the Mazagon Docks in Bombay.
— Oil is struck at Ankleshwar, about 100 miles from Cambay.
16 The Board of Directors for the Film Finance Corporation is appointed.
17 A joint Indo-British-Nepalese team reaches the summit of Annapurna II.
20 The Intermediate Ports Development Committee submits its report.
— Prime Minister Nehru of India and President Nasser of UAR issue a joint communique in Cairo.
24 Ida S. Scudder, the founder of the Vellore Hospital and Medical College, passes away in Kodaikanal.
27 India signs an agreement with West Germany in Bonn for a 30 million dollar credit.
— The Indian Everest Expedition abandons its attempt to scale the peak of Everest.

29 The 4th annual convention of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen begins in Mysore.
— The All-India Hindu Mahasabha meets in Shimoga.

JUNE

1 D N. Majumdar, well-known Anthropologist, passes away in Lucknow
5 The Dravida Kazhagam and the 'We Tamils' movement in Madras launch a map-burning campaign.
— The report of the V.L. Mehta Committee on Co-operative Credit is published.
6 A committee of the University Grants Commission reports on student indiscipline.
— A team of Indian officials leaves New Delhi for Peking for talks on the border issue.
8 A trade delegation from Hungary arrives in New Delhi.
9 A National Nutrition Advisory Committee is appointed.
10 The Conference of the State Ministers of Community Development meets in Srinagar.
12 The Akali Morcha starts in Delhi.
14 The Conference of the State Ministers of Co-operation meets in Srinagar.
15 The Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities meet in Poona.
16 An Indo-Russian agreement is signed in New Delhi for collaboration in oil and gas exploration.
— The International Telex Service between India and the UK is inaugurated.
19 The second Akali Morcha starts in Delhi.
20 President Rajendra Prasad leaves New Delhi on an official visit to the USSR
— S. Radhakrishnan is sworn in as the acting President.
21 The Dandakaranya Development Authority is reconstituted.
— India is elected to the International Atomic Energy Agency Board for 1960-61.
25 A communique is issued in Bonn on the conclusion of talks between the Indian Finance Minister and the West German Economics Minister.
27 A shipping agreement between India and Poland is signed in New Delhi.
— The Union Government approve the Beas Dam Plan estimated to cost Rs. 75 crores
28 India and Japan enter into a contract for the setting up of a rayon mill in India.
— An agreement for financial assistance to the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur is signed with the US Technical Co-operation Mission.
30 The second furnace of the Durgapur Steel Works is commissioned.

JULY

1 V.V Giri and B. Ramakrishna Rao are sworn in as Governors of Kerala and Uttar Pradesh respectively.
— The Heavy Electricals Project near Bhopal goes into production.
2 The Board of Directors of the National Research Development Council is reconstituted.
3 The Indo-Pakistan talks on water resources conclude in New Delhi.

4 A twenty-four hour curfew is imposed in Gauhati following disturbances in the wake of police firing on a violent crowd earlier in the day.
— The Governments of Madras and Kerala reach agreement on the sharing of the Parambikulam waters.
5 The Planning Commission release a review of the first decade of planning.
— President Rajendra Prasad returns to New Delhi after his official visit to USSR.
6 The draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan is released
8 The President promulgates the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1960.
— The Government of India issue orders banning strikes in the essential services.
10 The Canada-India Reactor at Trombay attains criticality.
11 The strike of the Central Government employees begins.
12 Police fire on a violent crowd of strikers at Dohad
15 An agreement is signed in New Delhi for the import of petroleum products from Russia.
16 The Central Government employees' strike is called off.
— Milkha Singh wins the 440 yards race in the British National Athletic Championships
21 The Government of India withdraw recognition to unions or associations of Central Government staff which participated in the Central Government employees strike.
24 A delegation of the Naga People's Convention arrives in New Delhi
— The Bhakra Enquiry Committee's report is released
27 H.R. Moharay, well-known journalist, passes away in Bangalore.
29 The World Bank announces a loan of 70 million dollars for the Indian Railways.
— Police open fire on a crowd of violent demonstrators at Dalmianagar.
— The Conference of the State Ministers of Social Welfare meets in New Delhi.
30 Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, veteran Congressman of Karnataka, passes away in Belgaum

AUGUST

1 The Government of India announce their decision to establish the new State of Nagaland.
2 The Union Government accept all the major recommendations of the Second Pay Commission.
3 Austria agrees to grant a 14 million dollar credit to India.
4 The US Development Loan Fund approves a loan of 50 million dollars for the Indian Railways.
8 The Government of India's decision to impose a permanent ban on strikes by Government employees is announced.
9 The Nepalese Prime Minister, B. P. Koirala, arrives in New Delhi.
— The Reserve Bank of India's decision to take the Palai Central Bank into liquidation is announced
11 The Prime [illegible]
additional or [illegible]
12 Iona Pinto [illegible]
Contest in Los Angeles.

14 A.K. Roy is sworn in as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.
16 An agreement is signed in New Delhi for a credit of £10 million from the UK.
19 The Indian and Chinese official teams begin the second round of talks on the border issue in New Delhi.
— L.N. Mishra is appointed Deputy Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning.
20 The appointment of Rajeshwar Dayal as the UN Secretary-General's Representative in the Congo is announced.
23 The reconstitution of the Life Insurance Corporation Board is announced.
26 [illegible]
— [illegible] nese firm for techni-
27 The Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture begins in New Delhi.
— India defeat Denmark in Olympic hockey.
30 India defeat Holland in Olympic hockey.
31 The Government of India's decision to set up a 400-bed hospital in the Congo is announced.
— Kerala agrees to join the Common Reserve Police Force for the Southern Zone.
— A treaty is signed in Kathmandu for a Rs. 1.47 crore aid by India to Nepal.

SEPTEMBER

2 India beat New Zealand in Olympic hockey.
4 The All-India Congress Women's Convention begins in Trivandrum.
5 The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court holds that the Governor of Bombay had no power to suspend the life sentence on Commander Nanavati when the matter was subjudice before the Supreme Court.
— India beat Australia in Olympic hockey.
8 Feroze Gandhi, a prominent Member of the Lok Sabha, passes away in New Delhi.
— India beat Britain in Olympic hockey.
9 India lose to Pakistan in the Olympic hockey final.
11 An India-Nepal Trade and Transit Treaty is signed in Kathmandu.
12 The National Development Council meets in New Delhi.
15 M. Visveswaraya centenary celebrations are inaugurated in Bangalore.
16 The National Tuberculosis Institute of India is inaugurated in Bangalore.
19 Prime Minister Nehru of India, President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and Mr. Iliff, Vice-President of the World Bank, sign the Indus Waters Treaty in Karachi.
— An Indo-Czech Air agreement is signed in Prague.
20 The Polish Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrankiewicz, arrives in New Delhi
21 The Reserve Bank of India announce monetary measures to hold the price line.
23 A communique is issued at the conclusion of Prime Minister Nehru's visit to Pakistan.
— President Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea arrives in New Delhi.

24 The Prime Minister leaves New Delhi for New York to participate in the current session of the UN General Assembly.
— The eighth session of the Indian Labour Conference opens in New Delhi.
— Mohan Bagan win the IFA Football Shield in Calcutta.
26 Inter-State talks on the Krishna and Godavari Waters begin in New Delhi.
— The Central Committee of Employment meets in New Delhi.
28 The 'Punjab Official Languages Ordinance, 1960', is promulgated by the State Governor.

OCTOBER

1 The Metric System of Weights comes into force in some notified areas, industries and trades.
— The Import policy for the period October 1960 to March 1961 is announced.
2 The Panchayati Raj Scheme is inaugurated in seventy-five community development blocks in Madras.
3 Prime Minister Nehru addresses the UN General Assembly.
— The South Asian Regional Seminar on Libraries begins in New Delhi.
— H.J. Bhabha is appointed to the Scientific Advisory Committee of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.
5 India and Tunisia sign a five-year trade agreement in Tunis.
8 The 22nd annual session of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference meets at Baramulla
— C.V. Raman announces new discoveries about human vision and colour.
11 The All-India Small-scale Industries Board concludes its session in Chandigarh.
13 [illegible] elhi.
— Works is lighted.
— Championship in Nagpur.
14 [illegible] nmittee on Income
— [illegible]
15 The open hearth furnace no. 4 of the Bhilai Steel Works is commissioned.
16 The first volume of the Hindi Encyclopaedia is released by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha.
17 The Indian rupee ceases to be legal tender in Kathmandu.
20 Two new loans of 25 million dollars each, as US Development Loan Fund's aid for India, are announced.
21 Instruments of Ratification of the Indo-Swiss agreement on transfer credits are exchanged in New Delhi.
— The personnel of the committee to advise the Government of India on the manufacture of a low-cost car is announced.
22 [illegible] Dadra and Nagar
24 [illegible] Welfare of Backward Classes is inaugurated in New Delhi.
— The Assam Assembly passes the Official Language Bill.
— The Newspaper (Price and Page) Order is issued.
25 The golden jubilee celebrations of the Mythic Society in Bangalore commence.

25 An Indo-Yugoslav Trade Treaty is signed in Belgrade.
26 The Bharat Electronics, Ltd., sign an agreement with the Nippon Electric Company of Japan for the manufacture of medium-wave radio transmitters.
— The fifth All-India Educational and Vocational Guidance Conference begins in Hyderabad.
27 The Rail and Structural Mill of the Bhilai Steel Plant is inaugurated.
28 The Central Council of Health meets in Jaipur.
30 J B. Kripalani's resignation from the Praja Socialist Party is accepted.
— M.A. Chidambaram is elected President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India.

NOVEMBER

1 The All-India Adult Education Conference meets at Ahaba near Jamnagar.
2 Dr. Heuss, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany, arrives in New Delhi.
— The Dental Council of India meets in Patna.
3 The first multi-purpose food factory is commissioned in Coimbatore
— A Japanese steel delegation arrives in New Delhi
4 The Conference of the State Ministers of Education begins in New Delhi.
— Mysore win the All-India Women's National Hockey Championship in Trivandrum.
6 The Heavy Electricals Plant at Bhopal is formally inaugurated.
— A National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board is constituted.
7 The Indian and Chinese official teams meet in Rangoon for the third and final round of talks on the Sino-Indian border issue.
8 *The first Seminar for Journalists in Asia organised by the International* Press Institute, Zurich, begins in New Delhi.
— The annual Conference of the Governors of States begins in New Delhi
9 Air Marshal S. Mukherji, India's Chief of Air Staff, passes away in Tokyo
— A study team on co-operative training and education is appointed.
11 The Reserve Bank of India relaxes credit curbs.
— The Burmese Premier, U Nu, and Mrs. Nu arrive in New Delhi.
12 The Central Flood Control Board meets in New Delhi
— Vishnu Sahai is sworn in as the Governor of Assam during the absence on leave of Gen. Srinagesh.
13 Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan arrive in Calcutta.
— The Indian delegation to the UNESCO *Conference leaves New Delhi.*
— India win the second women's hockey test match against Ceylon in New Delhi.
14 A White Paper (No. 4) on the correspondence between the Governments of India and China is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.
— The International Seminar on Co-operative Leadership is inaugurated in New Delhi
— The first unit of the left-bank power house at Bhakra is commissioned

15 An agreement for a West German credit of 125 million marks to India is signed in Bonn.

16 The Punjab Vidhan Sabha passes the Official Languages Bill.

17 The Agricultural University at Rudrapur is inaugurated.

18 Smt. Indira Gandhi is elected to the Executive Board of the UNESCO in Paris.

19 The Gandhi Sagar Dam and Power House of the Chambal Project are inaugurated.

— The foundation stone of the National Tagore Memorial Theatre is laid in Madras.

20 The Congress Party in Orissa decides to dissolve the Congress–Ganatantra Parishad coalition in the State.

— The first All-India Handloom Convention is inaugurated in New Delhi.

21 The Central Board of Irrigation and Power meets in New Delhi

23 The Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan begin their third round of talks in New Delhi.

26 The Maharajkumar of Sikkim confers with the Prime Minister in New Delhi.

— India's first trunk dialling system between Lucknow and Kanpur is inaugurated.

27 Navaratna Rama Rao, linguist, scholar and a retired administrator of Mysore, passes away in Bangalore.

— The Indo-Pakistan Joint Information Consultative Committee ends its two-day deliberations in Rawalpindi.

29 Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan arrive in New Delhi on an eight-day state visit.

30 The Indian delegation to the UN General Assembly leaves for New York.

DECEMBER

1 C.B. Gupta is elected leader of the Congress Legislature Party in Uttar Pradesh.

— Air Marshal A.M. Engineer takes over command of the Indian Air Force.

3 The appointment of Lt. Gen. P.N. Thapar as Chief of Army Staff in succession to Gen. Thimayya on the latter's retirement is announced.

4 Sudhir Thackersey wins three titles in the 23rd National Table-Tennis Championships in Hyderabad.

— The Andhra Police win the Rovers Cup football final in Bombay.

— Services retain the National Basketball Championship in Jaipur.

5 Prime Minister Nehru makes a statement in the Lok Sabha on the transfer of Berubari to Pakistan.

— The Government of India and USA sign agreements covering loans to India totalling Rs. 54.3 crores by the US Development Loan Fund.

— The Democratic National Conference decides to merge with the National Conference in Kashmir.

— The Kerala High Court orders the winding up of the Palai Central Bank.

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CHAPTER XXXIV

GENERAL INFORMATION

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

(November 15, 1960)

1. President
2. Vice-President
3. Prime Minister
4. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, within their respective charges
5. Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors-General
6. Lieutenant-Governors within their respective charges
7. Chief Justice of India
   Speaker of the Lok Sabha
8. Cabinet Ministers of the Union
9. Holders of Bharat Ratna Decorations
10. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary accredited to India
    High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India
11. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their States
12. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, outside their respective charges
13. Lieutenant-Governors outside their respective charges
14. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above outside their States
15. Chief Ministers of States
16. Ministers of State of the Union
    Members of the Planning Commission
17. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns
18. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India
19. Judges of the Supreme Court
20. Secretary General in the Ministry of External Affairs

    India and High Commissioners of other
21. Charge d' Affaires and acting High Commissioners *a pied* and *ad interim*
22. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank
23. Chief Justices of High Courts
    Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States
    Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States
24. Cabinet Ministers in States
    Deputy Ministers of the Union
    Attorney-General
    Comptroller and Auditor-General
    Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
    Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
25. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank
26. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 guns or 9 guns
27. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
    Chief Election Commissioner
    Ministers of State in States
28. Puisne Judges of High Courts
29. Deputy Ministers in States

having regard to the seniority of the particular person.

30 Members of Parliament

31. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank
Secretary to the President
[illegible] valent rank
Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and Foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary visiting India
Chairman of the Railway Board
Financial Commissioner for Railways
Solicitor-General
Political Officer in Sikkim
Members of the Railway Board

32 Ministers of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions other than Ministers Plenipotentiary
Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank

33 [illegible] uivalent rank
Commissioners

34 [illegible]

35. [illegible]

[illegible] of Air Commodore
P.S Os† of Naval and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore
[illegible]

REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order.

Bidhan Chandra Roy
Purushottam Das Tandon

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants

The decoration is circular in design, with a geometrical pattern super-imposed on the circle. The diameter of the circular portion is 1 3/4 inches and the thickness 1/4th of an inch. On the obverse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space. The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi. It is of toned bronze The inscription "Padma Vibhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze All embossing on either side of the decoration is in white gold

No award was made in 1961

PADMA BHUSHAN

The award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

It has the same design as the "Padma Vibhushan"; on its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower. This inscription "Padma Bhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in standard gold.

Recipients of the Award in 1961:

Ardeshir Ruttonji Wadia, Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.
Bhagwan Sahay, Chief Commissioner, Delhi
Govind Das, Hindi Writer, Jabalpur
Krishnaswamy Venkataraman, Director, National Laboratory, Poona.
Lakshminarayan Aiyar Venkatakrishna Iyer, Special Chief Engineer, Andhra Pradesh.
Niranjan Das Gulhati, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry

...rium, Poona.

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants

...word "Padma" above and ...e inscription "Padma Shri" ...border around the periphery ...ne decoration is in stainless steel.

Recipients of the Award in 1961:

...Bombay

Vishnukant Jha, Sanskrit Scholar and Astrologer, Bihar.
Vithalrao Eknathrao Vikhe Patil, Agriculturist, Ahmednagar.

GALLANTRY AWARDS

PARAM VIR CHAKRA

The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra, which is awarded for most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a plain purple-coloured riband, an inch and a quarter in width.

No award was made in 1961.

MAHA VIR CHAKRA

The Maha Vir Chakra is the second highest decoration and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a half-blue and half-orange riband, an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

No award was made in 1961.

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS I

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS II

This decoration is awarded for conspicuous gallantry. It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. The obverse and the reverse are exactly the same as in the Ashoka Chakra, Class I.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width and divided into three equal segments by the two orange vertical lines.

Recipients of the Award in 1961:

yengar

13 Phudoma Angami
14 Jemadar Bhagat Bahadur Gurung
15 Major Parayil Bhaskaran
16 Sq Ldr Ayappan Sudhakaran (posthumous)
17 Chuhar Singh
18 Rifleman Hans Raj (posthumous)

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS III

Recipients of the Award in 1961

1 Rifleman Tek Bahadur Thapa
2. Havildar Bil Bahadur Thapa
3 Havildar Mering Ao
4 Rifleman Rudra Bahadur Thapa (posthumous)
5. Mehtab Singh
6 Captain Rangaswami Narasimhan
7. Warrant Officer George Alfred Paddington
8 Lt-Col Jamshed Dadabhoy Nadirshaw
9. Lance Naik Renugopal
10 Havildar Daulat Ram
11 Desmond Switzer

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Certificates of Honour and a monetary grant of Rs 1,500 per annum to eminent Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic Scholars have been constituted since 1958

Recipients of the Awards in 1960.

Sanskrit

Shripad Krishna Belvalkar
Nurani Subrahmanya Upadhyaya Anantakrishna Sastri
Kalipada Tarkacharya
Kasi Krishnacharya

Arabic

Mustafa Hasan Alavi

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA
(As on April 1, 1961)

Country	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*	*Remarks*
		EMBASSIES		
Afghanistan	J.N. Dhamija	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Shahr-e-Arad, Kabul.	
Argentina	Tara Singh Bal*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Lavalle-462 (5th floor), Buenos Aires	
Austria	A S. Lall	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Vienna, 1.	
Belgium	M A. Rauf	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 585, Avenue Louise, Square du Bois, Brussels.	Concurrently Minister to Luxemburg
Bolivia	Madan Sinhaji	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Santiago.
Brazil	M.K Kirpalani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Rua Barao de Flamengo 22, Aptos 801 & 802, Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil	Concurrently Minister to Venezuela.
Bulgaria	J. N. Khosla*	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Belgrade.
Burma	R S. Mani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Oriental Buildings, 545—547, Merchant Street, P O Box No. 751, Rangoon	
Cambodia	R R. Sinha	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Cambodia, Phnom-Penh.	
Chile	Madan Sinhaji	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Santiago	Concurrently Ambassador to Bolivia and Columbia.
China	G Parthasarathy	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 32, Tung Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking.	Concurrently Ambassador to Mongolia.
Columbia	Madan Sinhaji	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Santiago.
Congo	M A. Rahman	Charge d' Affaires	Embassy of India, Leopoldville.	
Cuba	M.C. Chagla	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Washington.
Czechoslovakia	B K. Acharya	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Valdsteynska-6, Prague-I.	Concurrently Ambassador to Rumania.
Denmark	Kewal Singh	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Stockholm.
Ethiopia	R.G Rajwade	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Post Box No. 528, Addis Ababa.	

*Designate

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Finland	V M M Nair	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Stockholm.
France	Ali Yavar Jung	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred Dehodeneg, Paris	
Germany	P A. Menon	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 262, Koblenzer-strasse, Bonn	
Greece	J N. Khosla*	Ambassador		
Guinea	Khub Chand	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Belgrade.
Hungary	K P.S Menon	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Accra.
Indonesia	J N Khosla	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 14, Buzavurag Utca VII Budapest-II.	Ambassador resident in Moscow.
Iran	M R.A Baig*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P B No 118-44, Kebon Serih, Djakarta	
Iraq	I.S Chopra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Avenue Shah Raza, Teheran.	
Ireland	Vijayalakshmi Pandit	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 22/12 Al Tabari Street, Waziriah, Baghdad.	Concurrently Ambassador to Jordan
Italy	S.N Haksar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 60 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin	Ambassador resident in London.
Japan	Lalji Mehrotra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, via Francisco Denze, 36, Rome.	Concurrently Minister to Albania
Jordan	I S Chopra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Naigai Building, 5th floor, No 18, 2—Chome, Marunouchi Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo.	
Laos	P. Ratnam	Ambassador	Embassy of India in Laos, Vientiane.	Ambassador resident in Baghdad
Liberia	Khub Chand	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Accra.
Libya	M A Husain	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Libya	Ambassador resident in Cairo
Malagasy	J A Shah	Charge d' Affaires	14, Rue Percamborne, P O Box No 1108, Tananarive	
Mexico	M C Chagla	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Monte Libano, Avenue Juarez No 97, D P Mexico City	Ambassador resident in Washington
Mongolia (Ulan Bator)	G. Parthasarathy	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 10, Place Mohammed V. Rabat, Morocco	Ambassador resident in Peking.
Morocco	R Goburdhan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kathmandu,	Concurrently Ambassador to Tunisia
Nepal	H. Dayal	Ambassador		

*Designate

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Netherlands	R.K. Tandon	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Buitenrustwag 2 The Hague.	
Norway	V.M. M. Nair	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 1, Colbjun-sens Gate, Oslo.	
Philippines	S.N. Maitra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 1856, Nabraska Malate, Manila.	
Poland	L R.S. Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 3 Aleje Roz, Warsaw.	
Rumania	B K. Acharya	Ambassador	Allea Alexandru, No. 41, Bucharest	Ambassador resident in Prague.
Saudi Arabia	M.N. Masud	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Jedda	
Spain	Vijayalakshmi Pandit	Ambassador	*Embassy of India, Alfonso XII, 46* (1st floor), Madrid.	*Ambassador resident in London.*
Sudan	S S. Ansari	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Ismail Pasha Avenue, *P O. Box 707, Khartoum.*	
Sweden	Kewal Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, V. Tradgards-gatan 15(Ground floor), Stockholm.	Concurrently Ambassador to Denmark and Finland.
Switzerland	M K. Vellodi	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 20, Kalcheggweg Berne	Concurrently Minister to the Vatican.
Thailand	Niranjan Singh Gill	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 139, Pan Road, Bangkok.	
Tunisia	R. Goburdhan	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Rabat.
Turkey	J.K. Atal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 44, Kizilir-mark Sokok, Kocatepe, Ankara.	
United Arab Republic	M.A. Husain	*Ambassador*	*Embassy of India, 5, Sharia Maahad* El Swissri, Post Box 718, Zamalak, Cairo.	*Concurrently Minister* to the Republic of Lebanon and Ambassador to Libya.
United States of America	M C. Chagla	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 2107, Massa-chussetts Avenue, N W, Washington 8, D.C.	Concurrently Ambassador to Mexico and Cuba.
U S S.R.	S. Dutt*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 6 & 8, Ulitsa Obukha, Moscow.	Concurrently Ambassador to Hungary and Poland
Yugoslavia	J N. Khosla*	*Ambassador*	*Embassy of India*, Proleterskeh. Brigade, 9, Belgrade	Concurrently Ambassador to Greece and Minister to Bulgaria.

*Designate.

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
		HIGH COMMISSIONS		
Australia	S Sen	High Commissioner	Civic Centre, Canberra	Concurrently High Commissioner to New Zealand.
Canada	B N. Chakravarty	High Commissioner	200, MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada	
Ceylon	B K. Kapur	High Commissioner	Nadarja Building, Kollupitiya Station Road, Colombo-3	
Ghana	Khub Chand	High Commissioner	P O Box-3040, Accra.	Concurrently Ambassador to Guinea and Liberia
Malaya	Y K Puri	High Commissioner	P O. Box 59, 4, Gin Lek Road, Kuala Lumpur.	
New Zealand	S Sen	High Commissioner	49, Willis Street, Wellington	High Commissioner resident in Canberra
Nigeria	P.N Haksar	High Commissioner	Private Mail Bag 2322, Lagos	
Pakistan	Vacant	High Commissioner	3, Bonus Road, Karachi.	
United Kingdom	Vijayalakshmi Pandit	High Commissioner	India House, Aldwych, London W C 2	Concurrently Ambassador to Ireland and Spain
		LEGATIONS		
Albania	S N. Haksar	Minister		Minister resident in Rome
Lebanon	M A. Husain	Minister	Sabamarani Bldgs , Rue Kantri, Beirut Lebanon	Minister resident in Cairo
Luxemburg	M A. Rauf	Minister		Minister resident in Brussels.
Vatican	M K Vellodi	Minister		Minister resident in Berne
Venezuela	M K Kirpalani	Minister		Minister resident in Rio-de-Janeiro
		SPECIAL MISSION		
United Nations	C S Jha	Permanent Representative for India to the United Nations (with rank of Ambassador)	Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations, New India House, 3 East 64 Street, New York	

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
		COMMISSIONS		
Aden	Jagat Singh	Commissioner	Office of the Commissioner for the Government of India, Aden.	
British West Indies (including British Guiana).	N V. Rajkumar	Commissioner	78, Marine Square, Port of Spain, Trinidad, B W I	Concurrently Consul General, Surinam
Central African Federation (British)	Vacant	Commissioner	India House, 90-A, Victoria Street, P.O. 391, Salisbury, (S. Rhodesia)	Commissioner resident in Nairobi
East Africa (British)	I.J. Bahadur Singh	Commissioner (personal rank of *Minister*)	India House, Duke Street, P.B No 30074, Nairobi (Kenya)	Concurrently Commissioner to Central African Federation and *Consul General to Ruanda* Urundi.
Fiji	J K. Ganju*	Commissioner	Nina Street, G.P.O Box 405, Suva (Fiji).	
Hong Kong	P.M. De Mello Kamath	Commissioner	Tower Court, 11th Floor, (Near Sunning House), Hysan Avenue, Hong Kong	
Mauritius	M. K. Kidwai	Commissioner	*Frere Felix de Valois Street*, Port Louis, Mauritius.	
Singapore	Y.K. Puri	Commissioner	India House, 31, Grange Road, Singapore.	Commissioner resident in Kuala Lumpur.
Uganda	I J. Bahadur Singh	Commissioner	Office of the Commissioner for India, P.O. Box 3265 Kampala (Uganda).	Commissioner resident in Nairobi.
		CONSULATES GENERAL		
Berlin	Mahbooh Ahmed	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Joachimstaler Strasse 28 (1st floor) Berlin 15	
Copenhagen	Victor B. Strand	Honorary Consul General	Consulate General of India, C/o Embassy of India, V. Tradgardsgatan 15, Stockholm.	
Damascus	*A.H. Safrani*	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 27, Chare al-Jala, Damascus	

*Designate.

Country/City	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Geneva	A S. Mehta	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 2, Place des Eaux-Vives, Geneva.	
Hamburg	R.D. Sathe	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 14, Burchardstrasse, Hamburg.	
Hanoi	S. Krishnamurthy	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 58, Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi.	
Helsinki	Jubo Savio	Honorary Consul General	Consulate General of India, C/o Embassy of India, V. Tradgardsgatan 15, Stockholm.	
Lhasa	P.N. Kaul	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Lhasa, P O. Gyantse, Tibet.	
Muscat	Vacant	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Muscat.	
New York	S.K. Roy	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 3 East 64 Street, New York	
Ruanda Urundi	I.J. Bahadur Singh	Consul General		Consul General resident in Nairobi
Saigon	M S. Sait	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 213 Rue Catinat, Saigon.	
San Francisco	A.G. Meneses	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco	
Shanghai	S. Krishnaswamy	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 810, Yenanly, Central Shangai 9	
Surinam	N V. Rajkumar	Consul General		Consul General resident in Trinidad.
		CONSULATES		
Athens	L. E. Vafiadis	Honorary Consul	Consulate of India, Athens.	
Basra	Puran Singh	Honorary Consul	Consulate of India, Basra	
Kobe	Narinder Nath*	Consul	No. 1/2 Yamamoto-dori, 9, Chome, Ikutu-Ku, Kobe	

*Designate,

Country/City	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Khorramshahr	D. Sareen	Consul	Consulate of India, Khorramshahr.	
Medan	S L. Kaul Kilani	Consul	Consulate of India, D J. Tjokroaminoto 19, Medan, Indonesia.	
Mandalay	S. Banerjee	Vice-Consul	Consulate of India, Mandalay.	
Munich	P.H.V. Matterwallner	Honorary Consul	Consulate of India, Munich.	
Sourabaya	Sampuran Singh	Consul	Djalan Raja Gubeng, 32 Sourabaya	
Stuttgart	R. Kissal	Consul	Consulate of India, Stuttgart.	
		VICE-CONSULATES		
Antwerp	H S. Gopal Rao	Vice Consul	Vice Consulate of India, 43, Rue des Tanneurs, Antwerp.	
Jalalabad	H L. Kashyap	Vice-Consul	Vice Consulate of India, Jalalabad.	
Kandahar	S. Prakash	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, Kandahar.	
Zahidan	V.P. Singh	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, Zahidan, (East Iran), Via Teheran.	
		AGENCIES		
Gyantse	K. L. S. Pandit	Trade Agent	Indian Trade Agency, Gyantse, via Siliguri.	
Gartok	A.K. Bakshi	Trade Agent	Indian Trade Agency, Gartok (West Tibet).	
Yatung	L S. Jangpangi	Trade Agent	Indian Trade Agency, Yatung (Tibet).	

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA
(As on April 1, 1961)

Country	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
	EMBASSIES		
Afghanistan	H E. Sardar Ala General Mohamad Omer	Ambassador	24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi
Argentina	H E. Dr Ricardo Mosquera Eastman	Ambassador	657, Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi
Austria	H E Dr. Arno Halusa	Ambassador	37/48, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi
Belgium	H E Mr Francis Leo Goffart	Ambassador	225, Jor Bagh New Delhi
Brazil	H E Dr. Jose Cochrane De Alencar	Ambassador	8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi
Burma	H E. Maha Thiri Thudhamma Daw Khin KYI	Ambassador	109/48 Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi
Cambodia	H E. Mr. Var Kamel	Ambassador	25, Golf Links, New Delhi
Chile	H E Mr. Miguel Serrano Fernandez	Ambassador	23, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi
China	H E. Mr. Pan Tzu-Li	Ambassador	3rd House, Lytton Road, New Delhi
Colombia	H.E. Dr. Miguel Lopez Pumarejo	Ambassador	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi
Cuba	H E. Mr Eugenio Soler Alonso	Ambassador	40, Ratendon Road, New Delhi
Czechoslovakia	*H E Dr Ladislav Simovic*	*Ambassador*	45, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi
Denmark	H. E Mr Arne Bogh Andersen	Ambassador	9-A, Nizamuddin West, Mathura Road, New Delhi
Ethiopia	H. E. Mr Getahoun Tesemma	Ambassador	92, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi
Finland	H E. Mr Veli Helenius*	Ambassador	43-A, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi
France	H E. Mr Jean Paul Garnier	Ambassador	2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi
Germany (Federal Republic of)	Vacant	Ambassador	6, Block 50 G, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi
Greece	H E. Mr Nicolas Hadji Vassilou	Ambassador	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi
Hungary	H E Dr Laszlo Reczei	Ambassador	10, Pusa Road, Block No 11, N E A , New Delhi
Indonesia	H E Mr Raden Moekarto Notowidigdo	Ambassador	50-A, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi
Iran	H E. Mr Mochfegh Kazemi	Ambassador	1, Hailey Lane, New Delhi
Iraq	H E Mr Nuri Jamil	Ambassador	21, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi
Italy	H E Dr Justo Giusti Del Giardino	Ambassador	7, Jor Bagh, New Delhi
Japan	H E Dr Shiroshi Nasu	Ambassador	Plot Nos 4 and 5, Block 50 G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi
Laos	Mr Say Vongsouthi	Charge d' Affaires	4 S W Extension, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi
Mexico	Dr Salvador Pardo Bolland	Charge d' Affaires	Room Nos 75, 76, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

*Designate.

Country	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
Mongolia (People's Republic of)	H.E Mr. Mangalyn Dugersuren	Ambassador	21, Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Morocco	H E. Dr. Ahmed Benabud	Ambassador	208, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Nepal	H E. Mr. Nara Pratap Thapa*	Ambassador	Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
Netherlands	H.E. Jhr Mr. Gerard Beelaerts Van Blockland	Ambassador	4, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
Norway	H.E. Mr. Hans Olav	Ambassador	Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Philippines	H.E. Mr. Manuel A. Alzate	Ambassador	3rd Floor, Thapar House, Janpath, New Delhi.
Poland	H.E. Dr Juliusz Katz-Suchy	Ambassador	22, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.
Rumania	H.E. Mr. Nicolae Ciorotu	Ambassador	48, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.
Saudi Arabia	H E. Mr. Shaikh Yusuf Alfozan	Ambassador	6, Tilak Marg, New Delhi.
Spain	H E. Count De Artaza	Ambassador	12A, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Sudan	H E. Sayed Abdel Karim Mirghani	Ambassador	147, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi
Sweden	H.E Mr. Klas Book	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri New Delhi.
Switzerland	H E. Dr. Jacques Albert Cuttat	Ambassador	Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Thailand	H.E. Mr. Sukich Nimmanheminda	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Turkey	H E. Mr Necdet H. Kent	Ambassador	27, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
UAR	H E. Mr Ahmad Hassan El-Feki	Ambassador	26, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
USA	H.E. John Kenneth Galbraith	Ambassador	Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
USSR	H E. Ivan Alexandrovich Benediktov	Ambassador	Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Yugoslavia	H E. Mr. Dusan Kveder	Ambassador	13, Sundernagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
	HIGH COMMISSIONS		
Australia	H E. Mr. Walter Russell Crocker	High Commissioner	Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Canada	H E. Mr Chester A. Ronning	High Commissioner	4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi
Ceylon	H E. Sir Richard Aluwihare	High Commissioner	224, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Ghana	H E. Nana Kwabena Kena II	High Commissioner	2, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Malaya	H E. Dato S Chelvasingam MacIntyre	High Commissioner	15, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
New Zealand	H.E. Sir Guy Powles	High Commissioner	39, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Pakistan	H E. Mr. A. K. Brohi	High Commissioner	Sher Shah Road, New Delhi.
United Kingdom	H.E. Sir Paul Gore-Booth	High Commissioner	8, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

*Designate

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA
(As on April 1, 1961)

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Austria	H E Dr Arno Halusa	Ambassador	37/48, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri New Delhi
Belgium	H E Mr Francis Leo Goffart	Ambassador	225, Jor Bagh, New Delhi
Brazil	H E. Dr. Jose Cochrane De Alencar	Ambassador	8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi
Burma	*H E Maha Thiri Thudhamma Daw Khin KYI*	*Ambassador*	*109/48 Nyaya Marg,* Chanakyapuri New Delhi
Cambodia	H E Mr Var Kamel	Ambassador	25, Golf Links, New Delhi
Chile	H E. Mr. Miguel Serrano Fernandez-	Ambassador	23, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi
China	H E Mr Pan Tzu-Li	Ambassador	Jind House, Lytton Road, New Delhi
Colombia	H E. Dr Miguel Lopez Pumarejo	Ambassador	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi
Cuba	H E Mr. Eugenio Soler Alonso	Ambassador	40, Ratendon Road, New Delhi.
Czechoslovakia	*H E Dr Ladislav Simovic*	*Ambassador*	*45, Sundar Nagar,* New Delhi
Denmark	H E Mr Arne Bogh Andersen	Ambassador	9-A, Nizamuddin West, Mathura Road, New Delhi
Ethiopia	H E Mr Getahoun Tesemma	Ambassador	92, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi
Finland	*H E. Mr Veli Helenius**	Ambassador	*43-A, Prithviraj Road,* New Delhi
France	H E. Mr Jean Paul Garnier	Ambassador	2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi
Germany (Federal Republic of)	Vacant	Ambassador	6, Block 50 G, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi
Greece	H E Mr Nicolas Hadji Vassiliou	Ambassador	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi
Hungary	H.E Dr Laszlo Reczei	Ambassador	10, Pusa Road, Block No 11, N E A , New Delhi
Indonesia	H E Mr Raden Moekarto Notowidigdo	*Ambassador*	*50-A, Chanakyapuri,* New Delhi
Iran	H E Mr Mochfegh Kazemi	Ambassador	1, Hailey Lane, New Delhi
Iraq	H E Mr Nuri Jamil	Ambassador	21, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi
Italy	H E Dr Justo Giusti *Del Giardino*	Ambassador	7 Jor Bagh, *New Delhi*
Japan	H E Dr Shiroshi Nasu	Ambassador	Plot Nos 4 and 5, Block 50 G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi
Laos	Mr Say Vongsouthi	Charge d' Affaires	4, S W Extension, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi
Mexico	Dr. Salvador Pardo Bolland	Charge d' Affaires	Room Nos 75, 76, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

*Designate

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Mongolia (People's Republic of)	H E. Mr. Mangalyn Dugersuren	Ambassador	21, Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi
Morocco	H E. Dr. Ahmed Benabud	Ambassador	208, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Nepal	H E. Mr. Nara Pratap Thapa*	Ambassador	Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
Netherlands	H E. Jhr. Mr. Gerard Beelaerts Van Blockland	Ambassador	4, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
Norway	H.E. Mr. Hans Olav	Ambassador	Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Philippines	H.E. Mr Manuel A Alzate	Ambassador	3rd Floor, Thapar House, Janpath, New Delhi
Poland	H E. Dr Juliusz Katz-Suchy	Ambassador	22, Golf Links Area, New Delhi
Rumania	H.E. Mr. Nicolae Cioroiu	Ambassador	48, Golf Links Area, New Delhi
Saudi Arabia	H.E. Mr. Shaikh Yusuf Alfozan	Ambassador	6, Tilak Marg, New Delhi.
Spain	H.E. Count De Artaza	Ambassador	12A, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Sudan	H E. Sayed Abdel Karim Mirghani	Ambassador	147, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi
Sweden	H.E. Mr. Klas Book	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri New Delhi.
Switzerland	H.E. Dr. Jacques Albert Cuttat	Ambassador	Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Thailand	H.E. Mr. Sukich Nimmanheminda	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri. New Delhi
Turkey	H.E. Mr Necdet H. Kent	Ambassador	27, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
UAR	H.E. Mr. Ahmad Hassan El-Feki	Ambassador	26, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
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USSR	H E. Ivan Alexandrovich Benediktov	Ambassador	Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Yugoslavia	H.E. Mr. Dusan Kveder	Ambassador	13, Sundernagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
	HIGH COMMISSIONS		
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Canada	H.E. Mr. Chester A. Ronning	High Commissioner	4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
Ceylon	H.E. Sir Richard Aluwihare	High Commissioner	224, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Ghana	H.E. Nana Kwabena Kena II	High Commissioner	2, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Malaya	H.E. Dato S. Chelvasingam MacIntyre	High Commissioner	15, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
New Zealand	H.E. Sir Guy Powles	High Commissioner	39, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Pakistan	H.E. Mr. A. K. Brohi	High Commissioner	Sher Shah Road, New Delhi.
United Kingdom	H.E. Sir Paul Gore-Booth	High Commissioner	8, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi

*Designate.

LEGATIONS

Country	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
Albania	H E. Mr Ulvi Lulo	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Stationed in Baghdad.
Bulgaria	H.E. Mr. Lubomir Popov	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	198, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.
Holy See	H.E. The Most Rev James R Knox	Apostolic Internuncio	Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi
Lebanon	Mr. Jean Hadji Thomas	Charge d' Affaires	Suite 23/48, Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

CONSULATES GENERAL

Country	*Station*	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
Afghanistan	Bombay	Mr Jalal-ud-Din Tarzi	Consul General	115, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay-6
Belgium	Bombay	Mr. Albert Aisteens	Consul General	'Morena', 11, Carmichael Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Leon Olivier	Consul General	6, Camac Street, Calcutta-16
Bolivia	Calcutta	Mr. J. K Gora	In-charge of Consulate General*	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1
Burma	Calcutta	U Maung Maung Toe	Consul General	12, Dalhousie Sq East, Calcutta-1
China	Bombay	Mr. Chang Chi-ping	Consul General	10, Bomanji Petit Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26
	Calcutta	Mr. Lu Hsi	Consul General	237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-20.
Costa Rica	Bombay	Mr. Ibrahim Abdulla Makani	Consul General*	Maneckja Chambers, 1st Marine Street, Bombay-2.
	Madras	Mr. Roy E. Chambers	In-charge of Consulate General	334, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras
Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Mr. Frantisek Matal	In-charge of Consulate General	5, 'Marcopia', Pedder Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26.
Denmark	Bombay	Mr. E B. Mogensen	Consul General*	Eros Cinema Building, I-B, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay-1.
Dominican Republic	Bombay	Haji Hasham Ismail	Consul General*	'Mistry Court', 208, Dinshaw Wachha Road, Bombay-1.
France	Bombay	Mr. Henri Dumont	Consul General	Vulcan Insurance Building, 5th Floor, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Bombay-1.

*Honorary

Country	*Station*	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
	Calcutta	Mr. Adrien Massonaud	Consul General	26, Park Mansions, Park Street, Calcutta- 16.
Germany	Bombay	Dr. Hellmuth Dietmar	Consul General	'Dugal House", 5th floor, Road No. 3, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Hans Taube	In-charge of Consulate General	'ILACO House', 1/3, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.
Greece	Bombay	Mr. Gerassimos Loucatos	Consul General*	Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. J. K Gora	Consul General*	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1.
Iran	Bombay	Mr. Fereydoun Movassaghi	Consul General	'Pradip', 117 Queen's Road, Bombay-1
	Calcutta	Mr Manoutchehr Behnam	Consul General	No 1, Gurusaday Dutt Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta-19.
Iraq	Bombay	Mr Ali Jamil Saib	Consul General	203, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.
Italy	Calcutta	Dr. Rodolfo Goglia	Consul General	3, Raja Santosh Road, Alipore, Calcutta-27.
Japan	Bombay	Mr. Toshio Yoshioka	Consul General	Kashmir House, 19, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6
	Calcutta	Mr. Tetsuo Ban	Consul General	12, Pretoria Street, Calcutta-16.
Monaco	New Delhi	Mr R Chattaram	Consul General*	14-15 F, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Nepal	Calcutta	Mr. Jitendra Bahadur Shah	Consul General	19, 'Woodlands' Sterndale Road, Alipore, Calcutta-27.
Netherlands	Bombay	Mr. Jacob van der Gaag	Consul General	298, Bazargate Street, P.O Box No. 260, Bombay-1.
Norway	Bombay	Mr. Lars Onsager	In-charge of Consulate General	Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Post Box No. 294, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Sverre Gylseth	Consul General *	P.B 2211, 14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
Panama	Bombay	Mr. Aloisio da Cruz	In-charge of Consulate General	No. 35, Yusoof Building, 252, Carnac Road, Bombay-2.
Peru	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul General	6/6 Alipore Park Road, Calcutta.
Philippines	Bombay	Mr. K. M. Modi	Consul General	Polson Building, 65-B, Dockyard Road, Bombay-10.
Spain	Bombay	Mr. Jose Paniego Ecay	Consul General	'Oceana', 153, Marine Drive, Bombay.

*Honorary.

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Sudan	Bombay	*Mr. Kamal* Merghani Hamza	Consul General	'Mistry Court', 208, Dinshaw Wachha Road Bombay-1
Sweden	Bombay	Mr. Sven Gosta Gothberg	Consul General*	Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
Switzerland	Bombay	Mr Francois P. Chatelain	Consul General*	Maneckjee Wadia Building, 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
Thailand	Calcutta	Mr. Khun Phaka-yawathi	Consul General	3, Moore Avenue Tollygunge, Calcutta-40.
Turkey	Bombay	Mr. Rahim Karim Mistry	Consul General*	'Mistry Court', 208, Dinshaw Wachha Road, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1
	Calcutta	Mr S. Fazal Ellahi	Consul General*	4, Kanai Seal Street Calcutta-1
	Madras	Mr M Mustafa Hussain, *I P.*	Consul General*	"Nowshad" 115, Lloyds Road, Cathedral P O Madras-6
UAR	Bombay	Mr Abdel Moneim el Naggar	Consul General	5, Mistry Court, 208, Dinshaw Wacha Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr Abdalla Abdelhay Mostafa	In-charge of Consulate General	8/6, Alipore Park Road, Calcutta-27
USA	Bombay	Mr Robert M Carr	Consul General	'Lincoln House', 78, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay-26
	Calcutta	Mr Gordon H Mattison	Consul General	5/1, Harrington Street, Calcutta-16
	Madras	Mr Thomas W Simons	Consul General	150-B, Mount Road, Madras-2.
USSR	Bombay	Mr Mikhail Sergeevich Vetrov	Consul General	'Palm Beach', 42 Nepean Sea Road, Bombay-6
	Calcutta	Mr Mikhail F Tcherkasov	Consul General	31, Theatre Road, Calcutta-16
Uruguay	New Delhi	Mr. Orlando Pedragosa Nadel	In-charge of Consulate General	27-A Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Yugoslavia	Bombay	Mr Rafo Ivancevic	Consul General	First Floor, Yashwant Mansions, 120 Dinshaw Wachha Road, Bombay-1
		CONSULATES		
Austria	Bombay	Mr. Murarji Jadavji Vaidya	Consul*	United Bank of India Building, 2nd Floor, P. M Road, Fort, Bombay.
	Calcutta	L R Patel	Consul*	16, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
	Madras	A N. Sattanathan	Consul*	Spencers' Building, Mount Road, Madras-2.
Belgium	Madras	Mr. Marcel Nevens	Consul*	1-E, Spurtank Road, Chetput, Madras-31.
Bolivia	Bombay	Vacant	Consul	—

*Honorary.

Country	*Station*	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
Brazil	Calcutta	Mr Jose Raul Antonio Viegas	In-charge of Consulate	8/6, Alipore Park Road, (Ground Floor) Calcutta-27.
Colombia	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul*	——
Denmark	Calcutta	Mr Nils Goran Erikson	Consul*	18-G, Park Street, Calcutta.
	Madras	Mr Finn Korner	Consul*	Mercantile Bank Buildings, First Line Beach Road, Madras.
Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Mr. R N Roy	Consul*	104, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta-5
Ecuador	Calcutta	Mr. Kalyan Sen	Consul*	10/1, Elgin Road, Calcutta-20.
El Salvador	Calcutta	Mr. Karanjaksha Bonerjee	Consul*	12, P. K Tagore Street, Calcutta-6
Finland	Bombay	Mr Cochrane Highet Campbell	Consul*	Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Alister Ian Murison	Consul*	C/o M/s James Finlay & Co Ltd., Post Box 209, 2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta
France	Madras	Mr Roger London	Consul	7, Cenotaph Road, Teynampet, Madras-18
Germany	Madras	Mr Gerhard Fisher	Consul	Bombay Mutual Building 378, Netaji Bose Road, P O Box 102, Madras-1
Haiti	Bombay	Mr Ranbir Singh	Consul	Vellard View, Peddar Road, Bombay-26
	Calcutta	Mr Murari Churn Law	Consul*	2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta-6.
Indonesia	Bombay	Mr Imam Sutarjo	Consul*	Lincoln Annexe, 17, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay-26
	Calcutta	Mr Tjipto Budjono	Consul	13/1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta-1
Israel	Bombay	Mr. Michael Th Michael	Consul	'Kailas', 50, Peddar, Road, Bombay-26
Italy	Bombay	Dr. Vittorio Lavison	Consul	Post Box No. 1521, 'Vaswani Mansion' Dinsha Wachha Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1
Japan	Madras,	Mr. Thodur Madapusi Rangachari	Consul*	2/6, Second Line Beach, Madras-1.
Liberia	Calcutta	Mr. Pronit Kumar Bonerjee	In-charge of Consulate	7-2, Jamir Lane, Calcutta-19.
Monaco	Bombay	Vacant	Consul*	——
Netherlands	Calcutta	Mr. Ph. H. Rogaar	Consul*	5 & 7, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
	Madras	Mr. Arnold Sinclair Rose	Consul*	C/o Wilson & Co (Private) Ltd., Post Box No 2, North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

*Honorary.

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Nicaragua	Bombay	Mr. J. K Rege	In-charge of Consulate	Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay-1
	Calcutta	Mr. Krishna Chandra Dey	In-charge of Consulate	6/1, Bright St, Ballygunge,
Norway	Madras	Mr. Benjamin Dodd	Consul*	C/o Gordon Woodroffe & Company (Madras) Private Limited, 1/21, North Beech Road, Post Box No. 42, Madras-1
Panama	Madras	Vacant	Consul*	C/o Air India International House, Agurchand Mansion, Mount Road, Madras
Poland	Bombay	Mr. Zdzislaw Bobrowicz	Consul*	40/A Peddar Road, Bombay-26
	Calcutta	Mr. Wiktor Mikiszko	Consul	28, Stephen Court, 18/A Park Street, Calcutta
Sweden	Calcutta	Mr. Henry Wilhelm Sebastian Tham	Consul*	7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta
	Madras	Mr Kamaljit Singh	In-charge of Consulate	38C, Mount Road, Madras-6
Switzerland	*Calcutta*	*Mr. Ernest Joseph* Breuleux	*Consul*	*16, Old Court House,* Street, (Top Floor), Calcutta-1
		VICE-CONSULATES		
Burma	Madras	U Aung Thet	Vice-Consul	No 6, Rutland Gate, (1st Street), Nungambakkam, Madras-6
Luxemburg	Bombay	Mr R C L Van Damme	Vice-Consul	Taj Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay-1
Norway	*Cochin*	*Mr. Bjarne Hatsen*	*In-charge of* Vice-Consulate*	*Indo- Norwegian* Project, Post Box, No. 137, Norway House, Cochin.
Spain	Calcutta	Mr P. N Ray Chowdhury	Vice-Consul*	10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta
	Madras	Mr. Gilbert Augustine Pais	Vice-Consul*	Lawdale, 5, Nimmo Road, San Thome, Mylapore, Madras-4
		AGENCIES		
France	Cochin	Vacant	Consular Agent*	C/o Messrs Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd, Cochin-1
Switzerland	Cochin	Robert Nievergelt	Consular Agent*	C/o P O. Box No 3, Cochin-1.
	Madras	Mr. Reginald D Walter	Consular Agent*	C/o Messrs Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd, P. O. Box No 66 Madras-1.

*Honorary

APPENDICES

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961*

Total Population

Density of Population

The crude density of persons per square mile in 1961 for the country as a whole works out at 384.

Sex Ratio

*Appendix to Chapter I.

PROVISIONAL POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION IN INDIA AND THE COMPONENT STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES*

(1961 CENSUS)

State/Union Territory	Persons	Males	Females	Rural	Urban	Density per sq mile
INDIA	43,64,24,429	22,49,57,948	21,14,66,481	35,85,84,529	7,78,39,900	384†
States						
Andhra Pradesh	3,59,77,999	1,81,75,349	1,78,02,650	2,97,16,869	62,61,130	339
Assam	1,18,60,059	63,18,229	55,41,830	1,09,70,979	8,89,080	252
Bihar	4,64,57,042	2,33,28,178	2,31,28,864	4,25,41,742	39,15,300	691
Gujarat	2,06,21,283	1,06,36,470	99,84,813	1,53,40,833	52,80,450	286
Jammu and Kashmir	35,83,585	19,02,902	16,80,683	29,81,627	6,01,958	N A
Kerala	1,68,75,199	83,45,897	85,29,302	1,43,39,625	25,35,574	1,125
Madhya Pradesh	3,23,94,375	1,65,98,526	1,57,95,849	2,77,65,099	46,29,276	189
Madras	3,36,50,917	1,69,15,454	1,67,35,463	2,46,59,599	89,91,318	671
Maharashtra	3,95,04,294	2,04,19,059	1,90,85,235	2,84,75,442	1,10,28,852	332
Mysore	2,35,47,081	1,20,21,248	1,15,25,833	1,83,59,976	51,87,105	318
Orissa	1,75,65,645	87,72,194	87,93,451	1,64,54,587	11,11,058	292
Punjab	2,02,98,151	1,08,66,910	94,31,241	1,62,19,051	40,79,100	431
Rajasthan ..	2,01,46,173	1,05,58,138	95,88,035	1,69,12,958	32,33,215	152
Uttar Pradesh	7,37,52,914	3,86,64,463	3,50,88,451	6,42,76,796	94,76,118	650
West Bengal	3,49,67,634	1,86,11,085	1,63,56,549	2,68,72,049	80,95,585	1,031
Union Territories						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	63,438	39,259	24,179	49,339	14,099	20
Delhi	26,44,058	14,80,708	11,63,350	3,00,007	23,44,051	4,614
Himachal Pradesh	13,48,982	7,00,738	6,48,244	12,85,171	63,811	124
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	24,108	11,927	12,181	24,108	—	2,192
Tripura	11,41,492	5,91,214	5,50,278	10,38,672	1,02,820	283

NOTE—As on March 1, 1961 Manipur, NHTA (Nagaland) and NEFT are not included in the table as enumeration has not yet been completed in these areas.

*Appendix to Chapter I.

†Not inclusive of Jammu and Kashmir.

CITIES WITH A POPULATION OF A LAKH AND OVER
*(1961 CENSUS—PROVISIONAL)**

	Population (1961)
ANDHRA PRADESH	
1. Hyderabad	12,52,337
2. Vijayawada	2,33,634
3. Guntur	1,87,068
4. Visakhapatnam	1,81,683
5. Warangal	1,56,163
6. Rajahmundry	1,30,030
7. Kakinada	1,22,655
8. Eluru	1,08,367
9. Nellore	1,06,797
10. Bandar (Masulipatnam)	1,01,396
11. Kurnool	1,00,849
ASSAM	
1. Gauhati	1,00,702
BIHAR	
1. Patna	3,62,817
2. Jamshedpur	3,32,134
3. Gaya	1,50,884
4. Bhagalpur	1,43,994
5. Ranchi	1,39,437
6 Muzaffarpur	1,08,759
7. Darbhanga	1,03,106
GUJARAT	
1. Ahmedabad	11,49,852
2 Baroda	2,95,304
3. Surat	2,88,167
4. Rajkot	1,94,510
5 Bhavnagar	1,77,488
6. Jamnagar	1,47,420
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	
1 Srinagar	2,84,753
2. Jammu	1,08,562
MADHYA PRADESH	
1 Indore	3,95,035
2. Jabalpur	3,67,215
3 Gwalior	3,00,513
4 Bhopal	2,25 460
5. Ujjain	1,44,996
6 Raipur	1,39,983
7. Durg (including Bhilai)	1,33,371
8. Sagar	1 04,680
MADRAS	
1. Madras	17,25,216
2 Madurai	4,24 975
3 Coimbatore	2,85,263
4 Tiruchirapalli	2,49,933
5. Salem	2,49,084
6. Tuticorin	1,24,273
7. Vellore	1,13,580
8. Tanjore	1,10,968
9 Nagercoil	1,06,497

*Appendix to Chapter I Figures for Kerala are not yet available.

	Population (1961)
MAHARASHTRA	
1. Greater Bombay	41,46,491
2 Poona	7,21,134
3. Nagpur	6,43,186
4 Sholapur	3,37,544
5. Kolhapur	1,87,306
6 Amravati	1,37,847
7. Nasik	1,30,834
8. Malegaon	1,21,427
9. Ahmednagar	1,18,266
10. Akola	1,15,820
11. Ulhasnagar	1,07,758
12. Thana	1 01,103
MYSORE	
1. Bangalore	9,07,627
2 Mysore	2,53,524
3. Hubli	1,70,163
4 Kolar Gold Fields	1,46,200
5. Mangalore	1,42,231
6 Belgaum	1,26,727
ORISSA	
1. Cuttack	1,46,590
PUNJAB	
1 Amritsar	3,75,542
2 Ludhiana	2 44,238
3. Jullundur	2,21,952
4 Patiala	1,24,948
5 Ambala	1,05,507
RAJASTHAN	
1. Jaipur	4,02,760
2 Ajmer	2,30,999
3 Jodhpur	2,24,723
4 Bikaner	1,50,494
5 Kotah	1,19,845
6 Udaipur	1,11,182
UTTAR PRADESH	
1. Kanpur	9,47,793
2. Lucknow	6,62,196
3. Varanasi	5,73,558
4. Agra	5,09,108
5. Allahabad	4,31,007
6. Meerut	2,83,878
7. Bareilly	2,73,204
8 Moradabad	1,98,081
9 Saharanpur	1,85,019
10 Aligarh	1,83,753
11. Gorakhpur	1,79,774
12 Jhansi	1,70,209
13. Dehra Dun	1,58,599
14. Rampur	1,35,566
15 Mathura	1,25,808
16 Shahjahanpur	1,17,225
17 Mirzapur	1,00,127
WEST BENGAL	
1. Calcutta	29,26,498
2. Howrah	5,14,090
3 South Suburbs	1,85,600

	Population (1961)
4. Bhatpara	1,47,725
5 Kharagpur	1,47,561
6. Garden Reach	1,30,675
7. Kamarhati	1,25,312
8. South Dum Dum	1,11,507
9 Burdwan	1,07,881
10. Baranagar	1,07,542
11. Asansol	1,03,659
12. Bally	1,02,285
DELHI	
Delhi*	23 44,051

PRESIDENTIAL ORDER ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE**

The following is the text of the President's Order (No. 2/8/60-OL dated April 27, 1960) on the official language.

nience.

(c) English should be the principal official language and Hindi the subsidiary official language till 1965. After 1965, when Hindi becomes the principal official language of the Union, English should continue as the subsidiary official language

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (6) of Article 344, the President has considered the report of the Committee and, with reference to the opinion expressed by the Committee on the recommendations of the Official Language Commission, issues the directions hereinafter appearing.

*Includes Delhi Municipal Corporation Urban (20,51,622), New Delhi (2,60,272) and Delhi Cantt. (32,157).

**Appendix to Chapter III.

4 **Translation of administrative manuals and other procedural literature.**—In view

rules, regulations and orders is intimately connected with the work of translation of statutes and the Ministry of Law may take up this work It should be the endeavour to secure in these translations maximum possible uniformity in terminology in all the Indian languages

5 **Training of administrative personnel in the Hindi medium.**—(a) In accordance with the op
tory f
apply
staff.
standar
of cost to the trainees

(b) Necessary arrangements may be be made by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the training of typists and stenographers employed under the Central Government in Hindi typewriting and stenography.

(c) The Ministry of Education may take early steps to evolve a standard key-board for Hindi typewriters

with the directive contained in Article 351.

7. **Recruitment to local offices of Central Government Departments**—(a) In the opinion of the Committee, local offices of the Central Government departments should use Hindi for their internal working and the respective regional languages in their public dealings

suitably.

The suggestion may be accepted in principle without introducing any domicile qualifications, in regard to categories of posts in local offices of which the incumbents are not ordinarily liable to transfer outside the region

8. Training Establishments.—(a) The Committee has suggested that English may continue as the medium of instruction for training establishments such as the National Defence Academy but suitable steps may be taken to introduce Hindi as the medium for all or some of the purposes of instruction

The Ministry of Defence may take suitable preparatory measures such as publication of instruction books, etc in Hindi to facilitate its use as a medium of instruction, where feasible.

in a quota system

The Ministry of Defence may take necessary measures for introducing Hindi as an alternative medium for the entrance examination and for constituting an expert committee to examine the question of introduction of regional languages as media without introducing any quota system

9 Recruitment to All-India Services and higher Central Services.—(a) *Medium of*

tive media.

(b) *Language papers*.—The Committee's opinion is that after due notice there should be two compulsory Indian language othe

For the present, dates selected on the results of the competition who qualify in this paper may be exempted from appearing and passing at the Hindi departmental test after recruitment.

11. Language of Acts, Bills, etc.—(a) The Committee has expressed the opinion that

In due course, legislation may be initiated for the publication of a Hindi translation of State Bills, Acts, and other statutory instruments, along with the text in the official language of the State.

12. Language of the Supreme Court and High Courts.—The Official Language Commission recommended that so far as the language of the Supreme Court is concerned, Hindi

·Conflict of Powers**

grant pardon, in its comprehensive sense, which is in the nature of the prerogative of the Crown is an executive action and is different from the power of the Court under Article 142 of the Constitution. That since the sentence passed against the petitioner has been

conflict of powers

Petition for exemption from surrender was rejected

One of the Judges who delivered a dissenting judgment was however of the view that

Prosecutions against Government*

The main question which arose for consideration in the appeal was whether the English Common Law rule of construction that the Crown is not bound by any provisions of a

question of prerogative Any exemption in favour of the State must be express under the law and it cannot be implied

not lie.

One of the Judges who wrote a separate but concurrent judgment was of the view that as India is a Republic and has no King now, there is no reason for continuing the Royal Prerogative after January 26, 1950 In his view the State will be exempt from all penal statutes

Freedom of Speech

The Advocate-Genera
Act placed a restriction
of Article 19(1)(a) of the
Government was empow

*Director of Rationing and Distribution rs the Corporation of Calcutta.

*The Superintendent, Central Jail, Fatehgarh and the State of UP rs. Dr Ram Manohar Lohia

speech in the interest of public order. The Supreme Court had, therefore, to consider the question of interpretation of the words "in the interest of public order" in Article 19 (2) of the Constitution.

"Even innocuous speeches are prohibited by threat of punishment There is no proximate or even foreseeable connection between such instigation and the public order sought to be protected under this section We cannot accept the argument

Admissibility of Confessions as Evidence

In this appeal* an important question regarding the constitutionality of Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act came to be considered by the Supreme Court. Section 27 is

the Supreme Court by way of appeal.

sional or other statements made by persons not in custody may be admitted in evidence, unless such statements fall within Sections 24 and 25, whereas all confess-

*The State of Uttar Pradesh *vs.* Deoman Upadhyaya.

QUESTION	ANSWER
2. If so, is a law of Parliament relatable to Article 3 of the Constitution sufficient for the purpose or is an amendment of the Constitution in accordance with Article 368 of the Constitution necessary, in addition or in the alternative?	petent and necessary, (c) A law of Parliament relatable to both Art. 368 and Art. 3 would be necessary only if Parliament chooses first to pass a law amending Article 3 as indicated above; in that case Parliament may have to pass a law on those lines under Article 368 and then follow it up with a law relatable to the amended Article 3 to implement the agreement.
3 Is a law of Parliament relatable to Article 3 of the Constitution sufficient for implementation of the agreement relating to the exchange of enclaves or is an amendment of the Constitution in accordance with Article 368 of the Constitution necessary for the purpose, in addition or in the alternative?	Same as answers (a), (b) and (c) to Question 2.

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES*

SCHEMES ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

For Studies Abroad

I Government of India Schemes

1 special reference to

2 ities, Colleges and

Classes

6. Passage Grants for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

8

9

II

Nor-

the

4 British Council Scholarships

5. Canadian Council Fellowships

n) Fellowships
Indian woman

11 Ridgefield Foundation (USA) Scholarships

*Appendix to Chapter VIII

12. Scholarships/Fellowships under the UN Social Welfare Fellowships/Scholarships Programme.
13. Scholarships for teachers' training under the Commonwealth Fellowships Scholarships Plan.
14. UNESCO Fellowships Scholarships.
15. Point Four Programme Scholarships, Fellowships.
16. Messrs. Hellenic Lines, New York—Free Passages for Indian nationals
17. Travel and Maintenance Grants Schemes administered by the US Educational Foundation in India.

For Studies in India

I. *For Foreign Nationals*

1. Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Scheme for nationals of the other Commonwealth countries.
2. Colombo Plan Scholarships Fellowships for scholars from South, South-East Asian and other countries.
3. French Fellowships Scheme for French nationals for post-graduate study/research
4. General Scholarships Scheme for Indian students and students from certain Asian, African and other countries.
5. Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme Fellowships for German nationals for post-graduate study/research.
6. Programmes for Exchange of scholars between India and China, Rumania, USSR, UAR and Yugoslavia.
7. Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme for nationals of certain foreign countries for post-graduate study/research.
8. Scholarships to Bhutanese students for school study and degree/diploma courses.
9. Scholarships to Sikkimese students for school study and degree diploma courses.

II. *For Indian Nationals*

1. Merit Scholarships in residential schools.
2. Post-Matric Merit Scholarships Scheme.
3. Research Scholarships in Humanities.
4. Scholarships for higher studies in Hindi for students from non-Hindi speaking areas.
5. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships Scheme for post-Matric education. (The Scheme has been decentralised from 1959-60; the Central Government gives grants only to the State Governments/Union Administrations).
6. Scholarships/other educational facilities to the children of political sufferers.

SCHEMES ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

I. Government of India Schemes

1. Central (Modified) Overseas Scholarships Scheme.
2. Twenty Fully-Paid Overseas Scholarships Scheme.
3. Union Territories Overseas Scholarships Scheme.
4. Government of India French Fellowships Scheme.
5. Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme.
6. Scheme of Scholarships to young workers in different cultural fields.
7. Partial Financial Assistance Scheme.

II. Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments

1. Scholarships offered from time to time by the Governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, UAR., USSR, Yugoslavia.

2. *Federal Republic of Germany*

(*a*) Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme 1956-57.

graduate studies.

3. *German Democratic Republic*

(*a*) Scholarships offered by the Government of the German Democratic Republic for post-graduate studies/research 1957-58.

(*b*) Scholarships offered by the Government of the German Democratic Republic for post-graduate study/research 1959-60.

(*c*) The German Democratic Republic Scholarships for:
(*i*) Polygraphy,
(*ii*) Post-graduate study/research,
(*iii*) Practical training,
(*iv*) Indian Scientists.

4. *Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships*

Scholarships and Fellowships offered from time to time by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Malaya, Ceylon, Malta, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.

5 Colombo Plan.

6. UNESCO Fellowships

7. UN Technical Assistance Scholarships.

8. Admission to the Peoples' Friendship University, Moscow.

9. Colombo Plan Correspondence Courses.

10. Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan.

11. TCM Teachers' Training Programme.

12. Federation of British Industries Scholarships

13. Royal Commission of Exhibition of 1851 and Rutherford Scholarships.

14 Canada Council Non-Resident Fellowships Scheme

15. Ridgefield Foundation Scholarships Scheme.

16. Hawker-Siddeley Industries Commonwealth Scheme Scholarships.

17. Similar offers by other organisations/universities for studies in science, technology and culture.

III. Exchange Programmes

Scholarships offered from time to time by the Governments of USSR, Yugoslavia, Finland, UAR, Ceylon.

IV. Miscellaneous Schemes

1. Free sea passages offered by M/S. Hellenic Lines Ltd., to Indian students for travel from India to USA and back—1960.

2 Free sea passages by M/S. Hellenic Lines Ltd., New York for Indian students to travel from India to USA and back—1961.

LITERACY IN INDIA*

(1961 CENSUS)

State/Union Territory	LITERATES			PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	10,32,15,780	7,62,50,052	2,69,65,728	23·7	33 9	12·8
States						
Andhra Pradesh	74,88,618	53,93,357	20,95,261	20 8	29·7	11·8
Assam	30,54,576	22,43,938	8,10,638	25·8	35·5	14·6
Bihar	84,70,426	69,05,649	15,64,777	18·2	29·6	6·8
Gujarat	62,46,778	43,41,949	19,04,829	30·3	40·8	19·1
Jammu & Kashmir	3,81,753	3,11,009	70,744	10 7	16·3	4·2
Kerala	78,00,284	45,21,648	32,78,636	46·2	54 2	38·4
Madhya Pradesh	54,72,286	44,24,881	10,47,405	16·9	26·7	6 6
Madras	1,01,68,095	72,69,803	28,98,292	30·2	43 0	17·3
Maharashtra	1,17,31,272	85,44,228	31,87,044	29·7	41·8	16·7
Mysore	59,55,995	43,24,043	16,31,952	25·3	36 0	14·2
Orissa	37,79,565	30,21,196	7,58,369	21·5	34·4	8·6
Punjab	48,14,911	35,24,241	12,90,670	23·7	32·4	13·7
Rajasthan	29,52,533	24,08,821	5,43,712	14·7	22 8	5·7
Uttar Pradesh	1,28,91,099	1,03,38,655	25,52,444	17·5	26·7	7·3
West Bengal	1,01,80,682	74,35,309	27,45,373	29·1	40·0	16·8
Union Territories						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21,314	16,631	4,683	33·6	42·4	19·4
Delhi	13,49,414	8,71,813	4,77,601	51·0	58·9	41·1
Himachal Pradesh	1,97,533	1,58,480	39,053	14 6	22·6	6·0
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	5,613	4,283	1,330	23·3	35·9	10·9
Tripura	2,53,033	1,90,118	62,915	22·2	32·2	11·4

*Appendix to Chapter VIII. Figures are provisional and relate to the territory and population covered by the Census on March 1, 1961.

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS*

(Degree and post-Graduate)

ANDHRA PRADESH

College of Engineering, Anantapur.
College of Engineering, Kakinada

Regional Engineering College, Warangal

ASSAM

Assam Engineering College, Gauhati.
Government Engineering College, Jorhat.

BIHAR

Bihar College of Engineering, Patna.
Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi
Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri.
Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.
Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur
Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur.

GUJARAT

KERALA

College of Engineering, Trivandrum.
Government Engineering College, Trichur.
Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.
Nair Service Society Engineering College, Palghat
Thangal Kunju Musaliar Engineering College, Quilon.

MADHYA PRADESH

Department of Pharmacy, University of Sagar, Sagar.
Government Engineering College, Jabalpur

MADRAS

A.C. College of Technology, Guindy, Madras.

MAHARASHTRA

College of Engineering, Poona.
College of Engineering, Nagpur.

f Bombay, Bombay.

*Appendix to Chapter VIII.

MYSORE

B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere.
B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bangalore
B.V. Bhumreddi College of Engineering, Hubli.
College of Engineering, Bangalore.
Engineering College, Gulbarga
Engineering College, Manipal.
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
Malnad Engineering College, Hasan
National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.
Regional Engineering College, Mangalore
S K S.J Technological Institute, Bangalore.

ORISSA

University College of Engineering, Burla, P.O. Hirakud Colony, Sambalpur

PUNJAB

Department of Pharmacy, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
Department of Chemical Technology, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.
Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh.
Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.
Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala.

RAJASTHAN

Birla College of Engineering, Pilani.
Birla Science College, Pilani.
M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur.

UTTAR PRADESH

Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.
College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur.

anpur.

WEST BENGAL

DELHI

Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY THE LALIT KALA AKADEMI*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Damerla Rama Rao Memorial Art Gallery and School, Rajahmundry.
Hyderabad Art Society, C/o Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture Hyderabad.

ASSAM

Assam Lalit Kala Akademi, Pan Bazar, Gauhati.

*Appendix to Chapter IX.

BIHAR

Kala Kendra, Bhagalpur.
Shilpa Kala Parishad, C/o Government School of Arts and Crafts, Patna.

GUJARAT

Saurashtra Kala Mandal, Rajkot.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu and Kashmir Akademi of Art and Culture, Srinagar.

MADHYA PRADESH

Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad, Gwalior.

MADRAS

Arts School, North Avanimoola Street, Madurai.
Progressive Painters' Association, C/o Government School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.
South Indian Society of Painters, Museum House, Madras.

MAHARASHTRA

Art Society of India, Sandhurst House, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
[illegible] Sabha, 947 A, Sadashiv Peth, Laxmi Road, Poona.
[illegible] Nadar, Bombay.
Nootan Kala Mandir, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Bombay.

MYSORE

Vijaya Art Institute, Gadag.

PUNJAB

Indian Academy of Fine Arts, M.M. Malviya Road, Amritsar.

RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan Lalit Kala Akademi, Johari Bazar, Jaipur.

UTTAR PRADESH

Kala Kendra, 1, Patel Road, Dehra Dun.
U.P. Artists' Association, C/o Government College of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow.

WEST BENGAL

Academy of Fine Arts, 27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Calcutta Art Society, 7 Lindsay Street, Calcutta.
Indian College of Art and Draftsmanship, 139, Dharamtulla Street, Calcutta.

DELHI

All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
Delhi Silpi Chakra, Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
Sarada Ukil School of Art, 66/1 Janpath, New Delhi.

LALIT KALA AKADEMI AWARDS 1961*

Paintings:

Laxman Pai
C J. Anthony Doss
Gautambhai Vagela
Vinodrai Patel
Triloke Kaul
Arun Bose

Sculptures:

Dhanraj Bhagat
Rajnikant R. Panchal
M.C. Bhattacharjee
Nagajibhai Patel

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL MUSEUMS*

Andhra Pradesh: Archaeological Site Museum, Alampur; [illegible] Museum, Hyderabad; Nagarjuna-konda Museum, Nagarjuna-konda; Research Museum, Jubilee Museum, Vijayawada.

Assam: Assam State Museum, Gauhati.

*Appendix to Chapter IX.

Bihar: Archaeological Museum, Bodh Gaya; Chandradhari Museum, Darbhanga; Gaya Museum, Gaya; Nalanda Museum, Nalanda; Patna Museum, Patna; Vaisali Museum, Vaisali.

Gujarat: Municipal Museum, Ahmedabad; Museum of Seth Bholabhai Jeshingbhai

Archaeology,

Jammu and Kashmir: Dogra Art Gallery, Jammu, S.P.S. Government Museum, Srinagar.

Kerala: Museum of Antiquities, Padmanabhapuram; The Archaeological Museum and Picture Gallery, Trichur; The State Museum, Trichur; Government Museum, Trivandrum, Government Art Gallery (Sri Chitralayam), Trivandrum.

Central Museum, Bhopal; District Archaeo-

Madras: Fort St George Museum, Madras; Government Museum and National Art Gallery, Madras; Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Madurai; Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple Museum, Madurai; Government Museum, Pudukkottai, Sriranganathaswami Devasthanam Museum, Srirangam; Tanjore Art Gallery, Palace Building, Tanjore.

Maha

Sevagram, Wardha.

Mysore: Government Museum, Bangalore; Archaeological Museum, Bijapur, Local Antiquities Museum, Chitradurga; Kannada Research Institute Museum, Dharwar; Archaeological Museum, Hampi; Government Museum, Mangalore, Mahatma Gandhi Museum, Mangalore.

Orissa: Baripada Museum, Baripada; Belkhandi Museum, Belkhandi; Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; Khiching Museum, Khiching (Mayurbhanj)

Punjab: Central Sikh Museum, Amritsar; Provincial Museum, Patiala, Punjab Government Museum, Simla.

Government Museum, Ajmer; Ambagarh

Uttar

West Bengal: Indian Museum, Calcutta; Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta; Asutosh Museum of Indian Art, Calcutta; Municipal Museum, Calcutta; Museum of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta; Museum of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta

Delhi: Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi; Indian War Memorial Museum, Delhi; Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, New Delhi; National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi; National Museum of India, New Delhi.

Himachal Pradesh: Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba.

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY THE SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI*

Andhra Pradesh

rabad.
Vijayawada.

1
1
1
1 id.
1
1 rabad.
1
17. Shri Jagadeesh Guru Kala Vidyalayam, 24/3/237, Gudavallivari Street, Governorpet, Vijaywada
19. Shri Mallikarjuna Swamy Kalapeeshta Natak Mandali, 112, Badinchal.
Kakinada
wada
yawada

secunderabad.
Road, Hyderabad.

Assam

rh.

Bihar

1 Bharatiya Nritya Kala Mandir, Chhaju Bagh, Patna
2 Bihar Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, Sinha Library Road, Patna.
3 Bihar Secretariat Dramatic Club, Patna
4 Department of Music, Patna University, Patna

1
1

Gujarat

da, Baroda.

ad.

Jammu and Kashmir

1. Jammu and Kashmir Academy of Arts, Culture and Languages, Srinagar.

*Appendix to Chapter IX.

Kerala

1. Ananda Nritya Kalalayam, Thevally, Quilon.
2. Gandhi Seva Sadan Kathakali Vidyalaya, P O. Gandhi Seva Sadan, via Mankara
3. Kalasadanam, Chunangad
4. Kerala Co-operative Cine Society Ltd , Thotturmmukhom Alwaye
5. Kerala Fine Arts Society, Darbar Hall Road, Ernakulam
6. Kerala Kala Mandalam, Cheruthuruthi
7. Kerala Sangeet Natak Academy, Trichur.
8. Khadi Cottage Industries Bhangi Cultural Association, Vallakadevu, Pulmedu.
9. Kala Mandir, P O Kurukkanchery.

Madhya Pradesh

Lohia Bazar, Gwalior.

r.

or

Gwalior.

Madras

1. Amateur Theatre Federation, 5 Third street, Thirumurthy Nagar, Nungambakkam, Madras

13. Madras Secretariat Party, Fort St. George, Madras
14. Madras State Sangeeta Nataka Sangam, c/o Central College of Karnatak Music, Brodie Castle, Madras
15. Mangala Gana Sabha, 11, Vagasalai Street, Kumbakonam.

as

Madurai.

n, Madras

Maharashtra

1. Akhil Maharashtra Natya Vidya Mandir Samiti, Sangli.
2. Amateur Dramatic Party, Terrace Hall, Shantinath Bhawan, 2, Sion Road, Matunga, Bombay.

13. Indian National Theatre, 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
14. Kala Kendra, Ambajogai, Mominabad.
15. Kalyan Gayan Samaj, Kalyan

Orissa

uttack.

II, Bhubaneswar.

npada.
tack.

9. Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy, Puri.
10. Utkal Smruti Kala Mandap, Cuttack.
11. Sangeet Kala Pratisthan, Baseli Sahi, Puri.

Punjab

1. Bharatiya Sangeet Sabha, Yadavindra Stadium, Patiala.
2. Pracheen Kala Kendra, 40/22-A, Chandigarh.
3. Shri Harivallabh Sangeet Maha Sabha, Devi Talao, Jullundur.

Rajasthan

1. Ajmer Music College, Ajmer.
2. All India Sangeet College, Churu.
3. Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Bharatiya Kala Niketan, Chandausi.
2. Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya, Lakhimpur-Kheri.

Kanpur.

Varanasi.

10. Kala Bharati, 9, Lowther Road, Allahabad.
11. Kambhoj Saptakala Niketan, Meerut.
12. Lok Kalakar Sangh, Almora.
13. Natya Kendra, 17, Tularam Bagh, Allahabad.
14. Nagari Natak Mandali, Kabir Chaura, Varanasi.

West Bengal

1. Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, 5, Dwarkanath Tagore Road, Calcutta.
2. Anamika, 11, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta.
3. Banga Vani, Nabadwip.
4. Bengal Music College, West Bengal Music and Cultural Society, 4 Hindusthan Road, Calcutta.
5. Bohurupee, 11-A, Nasiruddin Road, Calcutta.

Delhi

1 Adarsh Sangeet Vidyalaya, 9-A/28, Western Extension Area, Pusa Road, New Delhi
2 Bharatiya Kala Kendra, 35/25, Ferozshah Road Hutments, New Delhi
3 Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya, 165 D, Kamla Nagar, Delhi
4 Bharatiya Natya Sangh, Flat No 34, Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi

elhi.

Delhi.

23 Triveni Kala Sangam, M Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI AWARDS*
1960-61

Hindustani Music

Vocal	..	Mirashi Buwa
Instrumental	..	Kanthe Maharaj

Karnatak

Vocal	Mudikondan Venkatarama Iyer
Instrumental	T N Swaminatha Pillai

Dance

Kathakali	..	Ramunni Nair
Manipuri		Amudon Sharma
Traditional		Bapu Khude Narayangavkar
		Vedantam Satyanarayana

Drama

Playwright	..	Prabhulal Dwivedi
Director	.	Kasam Bhai Mir
Regional Language Theatre		Sthanam Narasimha Rao (Telugu)
		Nrityadeo Mahanti (Assamese)
		Subbaiah Naidu (Kannada)
		Sheela Vatsa (Punjabi)
		Samuel Sahu abas Babi (Oriya)

Film

Acting	..	Lalita Pawar
Lyrics Composer	..	Pradeep
Script Writer	..	Mukhram Sharma

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY THE SAHITYA AKADEMI*

Assamese

1 Assam Sahitya Parishad, Jorhat

Bengali

Gujarati

Vidhya Bhavan, Bombay.

Tank, Bombay.

Hindi

1 Bharatiya Hindi Parishad, Allahabad.

Kannada

1 Kannada Sahitya Parishad, Chamrajpet, Bangalore.
2. Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangh, Dharwar.
3. Karnatak Sahitya Prakashan, Lingampalli, Hyderabad.

Kashmiri

1 Bazm-e Kong Posh, c/o Jammu & Kashmir Cultural Conference, Srinagar.

Malayalam

1 Kerala Sahitya Akademi, Trivandrum.
2. Samastha Kerala Sahitya Parishad, Ernakulam.

Marathi

1. Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Poona.
2. Marathwada Sahitya Parishad, Aurangabad.
3. Maharashtra Sahitya Sabha, Indore
4. Vidarbha Sahitya Sangh, Nagpur.

Oriya

1. Utkal Sahitya Samaj, Cuttack.
2. Visuva Milan, Cuttack.

Punjabi

1. All-India Punjabi Likhari Sabha, Jullundur City.
2. Punjabi Sahit Akademi, 555, Model Town, Ludhiana.
3. Punjabi Sahitya Sabha, Amritsar.

Sanskrit

1. Akhila Kerala Samskrita Parishad, Ernakulam.
2. All-India Pandita Mahaparishat, Dharma Sangha Siksha Mandala, Durga Kund, Varanasi.
3. All-India Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan, Delhi.
4. Bhandarkar Research Institute, Poona.
5. Chitrodaya Pandita Parishad, Trivandrum.

12 Kuppuswami Sastri Research Institute, c/o Madras Sanskrit College, Mylapore, Madras.
13. Madras Samskrita Academy, c/o Madras Sanskrit College, Mylapore, Madras.

Bazar, Calcutta.

Baroda.

20 Sanskrit Parishad, Bikaner
21 Svadhyaya Mandal, Pardi
22 Visveswaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur

Sindhi

Delhi

Tamil

nagar, Madras.

Telugu

1 Andhra Saraswata Parishat, Tilak Road, Hyderabad
2 Andhra Sahitya Parishat Kakinada
3 Telugu Bhasha Samiti, University Buildings, Madras

Urdu

1 Anjuman-e-Taraqqi e Urdu Hind Aligarh
2 Dar ul musannafin (Shibli Academy) Azamgarh
3 Idara e-Adabiyat e Urdu, Khairatabad, Hyderabad

SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARDS*
1960

Language	Book	Author
Assamese	*Kangrechar Kachiyali Radat (An Account of the Non co operation Movement in Assam)*	Benudhar Sarma
English	*The Guide (novel)*	R K Narayan
Gujarati	*Sharvilak (play)*	Rasiklal C Parekh
Hindi	*Kala aur Burha Chand (poems)*	Sumitranandan Pant
Kannada	*Dyava Prithvi (poetry)*	'Vinayaka' (V K Gokak).
Malayalam	*Sundarikalum Sundaranmarum (novel)*	'Uroob' (P C Kuttikrishnan)
Marathi	*Yayati (novel)*	V S Khandekar
Telugu	*Natyasastramu (A study of Bharata's Natyasastra with translation)*	Ponangi Srirama Appa Rayu
Urdu	*Gul i Naghma (poems)*	'Firaq' Gorakhpuri (Raghupatisahai).

AYURVEDIC COLLEGES†

Andhra Pradesh Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad, Venkateswara Ayurvedic Kalasala Vijayawada Rammohana Ayurveda Kalasala, Guntur, Anantha Lakshmi Ayurvedic College, Warangal

Assam Government Ayurvedic College, Gauhati

Bihar Government Ayurvedic College, Patna, Shivaganga Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Madhubani, Ayodhya Shivakumari Ayurvedic College, Begusarai, S Y N Ayurvedic College, Bhagalpur, Mokhari Ayurvedic College, Motihari

*Appendix to Chapter IX
†Appendix to Chapter XI

Gujar [illegible] Mahavid-
[illegible] Ayurved
[illegible] Charotar
[illegible] Vidyalaya,
Ahmedabad.

Kerala: Ayurveda College, Trivandrum; Ayurveda College, Trippunithura; Shoranur Ayurvedic College, Keraleeya Ayurveda Samajam, Shoranur; Kottakkal Arya Vaidya Sala Trust, Kottakkal; Cannanore Memorial Trust, Cannanore.

Madhya Pradesh: Government Ayurvedic College, Raipur; Government Ayurvedic College, Gwalior; Raj Kumar Singh Ayurvedic College, Indore; Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Indore; Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Ujjain; Ayurvedic College, Burhanpur; Awantika Ayurvedic College, Ujjain

Madras: Venkataramana Ayurvedic College, Mylapore, Madras.

Maha[illegible]

Amravati

[illegible] Vidyalaya,
[illegible] idyapeetha,
[illegible] College,
[illegible] Bangalore;
[illegible] Vidyalaya,
[illegible]

Orissa: Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapeeth, Puri.

Punjab: Government Ayurvedic College, Patiala; Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jullundur, Mastnath Ayurvedic College, Rohtak; Jhajjar Gurukul Ayurvedic College, Jhajjar; S D P.G. Ayurvedic College, Jind; Barnala Ayurvedic School, Barnala.

[illegible]

Rajputana Ayurvedic Unani Tibbi College, Jaipur.

[illegible]

West Bengal: [illegible] rved Vidyalaya, Calcutta; Shayamadas [illegible]; Vishwa Nath Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, [illegible], Vaidya Pathshala, Midnapore; Nabadwip [illegible]

Delhi: Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi; All-India Ayurved Vidya Peeth, Delhi.

TIBBIA COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh: Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad.

Bihar: Government Tibbi College, Patna.

Delhi: Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi; Jamia Tibbia, Delhi.

Uttar Pradesh: Takmil-Ut-Tib College, Lucknow; Unani Medical College, Allahabad; Tibbia College, Saharanpur; Tibbia College, Muslim University, Aligarh.

*Appendix to Chapter XI.

MEDICAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADESH	Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam; Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad, Medical College, Guntur, Medical College, Kurnool, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad, Rangaraya Memorial Medical College, Kakinada, Medical College, Warangal
ASSAM	Medical College, Dibrugarh, Medical College, Gauhati
BIHAR	Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna, Darbhanga Medical College, Laheriasarai, Medical College, Ranchi
GUJARAT	B J Medical College, Ahmedabad, Medical College, Baroda, M P Shah Medical College, Jamnagar
MAHARASHTRA	
JAMMU & KASHMIR	
KERALA	
MADHYA PRADESH	
MADRAS	Madras
MYSORE	Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (Mangalore); Medical College, Mysore, Medical College, Bangalore, Karnatak Medical College Hubli
ORISSA	Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College, Cuttack, Medical College, Burla
PUNJAB	
RAJASTHAN	
UTTAR PRADESH	
WEST BENGAL	
DELHI	
PONDICHERRY :	

DENTAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Dental Wing, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad

BIHAR

Dental College, Patna

KERALA

Dental Wing, Medical College, Trivandrum

MADRAS

Dental Wing, Madras Medical College, Madras

*Appendix to Chapter XI

MAHARASHTRA

Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay.
C.E M. Dental College, Bombay.

MYSORE

Dental College, Bangalore

PUNJAB

Dental College, Amritsar.
Dental Wing, Government Medical College, Patiala

UTTAR PRADESH

Dental Wing, King George's Medical College, Lucknow.

WEST BENGAL

Calcutta Dental College, Calcutta.

STATE FILM AWARDS*

(For Films Produced in 1960)

Award	*Film*	*Language*	*Producer*
President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs. 25,000 for the best feature film	"Anuradha"	Hindi	L B Films Bombay.
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs. 12,500 for the second best feature film	"Kshudhita Pashan"	Bengali	Eastern Circuit Private Ltd. Calcutta
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film.	"Deivapiravi"	Tamil	Kamal Brothers Private Ltd , Madras
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Hindi.	"Mughal-e-Azam"	Hindi	Sterling Investment Corporation, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Hindi.	"Jis Desh Men Ganga Behti Hai"	Hindi	R K. Studios, Bombay.
Presidents' Silver Medal for the best feature film in Bengali.	"Devi"	Bengali	Satyajit Ray Productions, Private Ltd , Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Bengali.	"Ganga"	Bengali	Cine Art Production, Private Ltd Calcutta
Presidents' Silver Medal for the best feature film in Gujarati.	"Mendi Rang Lagyo"	Gujarati	Bipin Gajar, Bombay.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Marathi.	"Kanyadan"	Marathi	Surel Chitra, Kolhapur.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Marathi.	"Umaj Padel Tar"	Marathi	Narayan Baburao Kamat, Bombay.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Oriya	"Shree Lokanatha"	Oriya	Rupa Rag1 Private Ltd, Cuttack.

*Appendix to Chapter XV.

Award	*Film*	*Language*	*Producer*
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Tamil	"Parthiban Kanavu"	Tamil	Jubilee Films Private Ltd. Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Tamil	"Paathai Theriyuthu Paar"	Tamil	Kumari Films Private Ltd Madras
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Tamil	"Kalathur Kannamma"	Tamil	A V M Productions Madras
Presidents' silver medal for the best feature film in Telugu	"Mahakavi Kalidasu"	Telugu	Sarani Productions, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Telugu	"Seetharamakalyanam"	Telugu	N A T Private Ltd, Madras
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Urdu	"Kanoon"	Urdu	B.R Films, Bombay
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Kannada	"Bhakta Kanakadasa"	Kannada	Shyamaprasad Movies, Bangalore
President's gold medal and and a cash prize of Rs 5,000 for the best documentary film	"Kangra and Kulu"	English	Films Division, Bombay
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs 2 500 for the best documentary film	"Saga of Service"	English	Films Division Bombay
Certificate of Merit for the second best documentary film	"The Weavers"	English	Films Division Bombay.
Prime Minister's gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs 25,000 for the best children's film	"Phool Aur Kaliyan"	Hindi	Rajkamal Kala Mandir, Bombay
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs. 12,500 for the best children's film	"Idd Mubarak"	Hindi	Children's Film Society, New Delhi
Certificate of Merit for the the second best children's film	"Delhi Ki Kahani"	Hindi	Children's Film Society, New Delhi
President's gold medal and a cash prize of Rs 5,000 for the best educational film	"Pond Culture"	English	Films Division, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the best educational film	"Cotton"	English	Films Division
Certificate of Merit for the second educational film.	"Wheat"	English	Films Division

THE INDUS WATERS TREATY 1960*

(An Outline of Main Provisions)

ted under the Treaty to India.

India has agreed to pay in 10 equal instalments, a sum of £ sterling 6 2 crores, towards the cost of the replacement element of the system of works to be undertaken by Pakistan on the rivers Indus, Jhelum and Chenab This payment

the Indus system of rivers

Other provisions in the Treaty set out the mutual obligations which India and Pakistan have accepted with regard to the operation of river works, drainages, pollution, etc , and to the settlement of such disputes as may arise in connection with the implementation of the Treaty.

The Parties have agreed that as soon as the Treaty enters into force, the Inter-Dominion Agreement on the canal water dispute, signed in New Delhi on 4th May, 1948, shall become without effect

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II. *Major Aerodromes*· Agartala; Ahmedabad; Begumpet; Delhi (Safdarjung); Gau ur; Tiruchirappalli.

Amritsar; Aurangabad; Baghdogra; Bal Bhu (Kusmi); Indore; Jaipur; Junaga bhirgram; Lucknow (Amausi); Lakhimpur (Lilabari); Passighat; wada; Visakhapatnam

IV. *Minor Aerodromes* Akola; Donakonda; Jhansi; Jharsuguda; pur; Kotah; Kulu (Bhuntai); Lalitp Mysore; Palanpur (Deesa); Panagi Satna; Saharanpur, Shella; Shol

*Appendix to Chapter XXIII.
**Appendix to Chapter XXVI.

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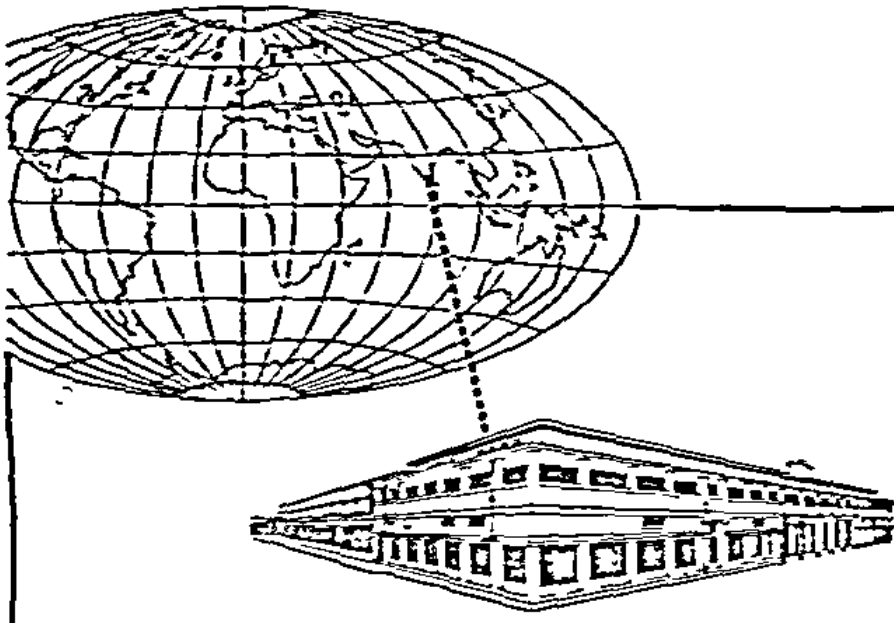
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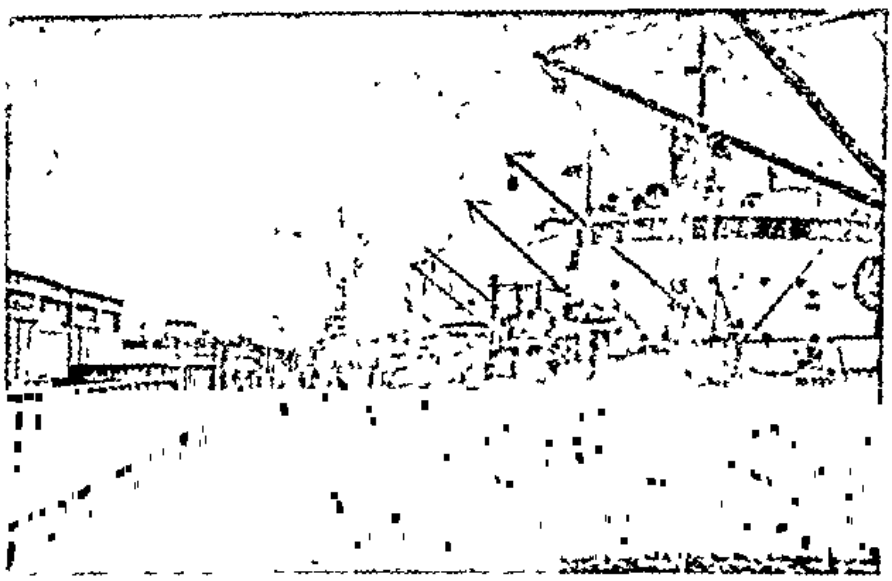
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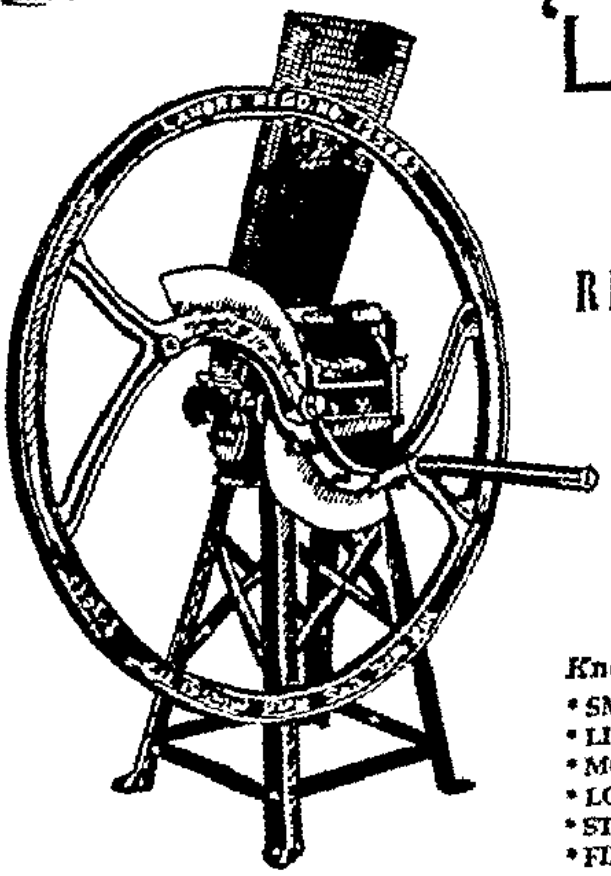
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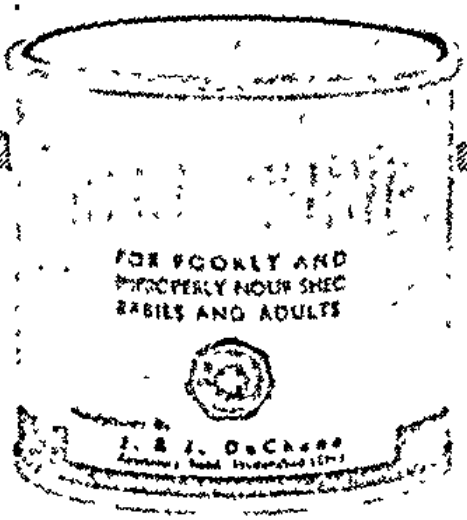


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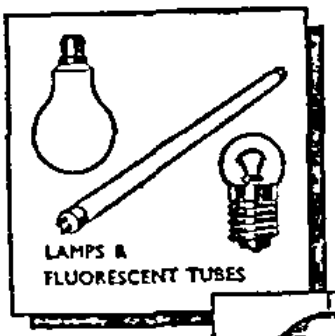
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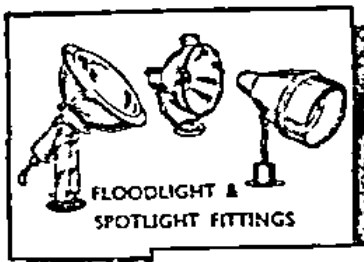
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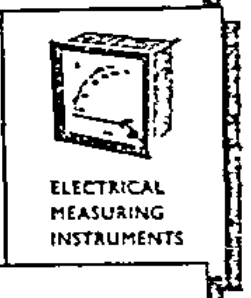
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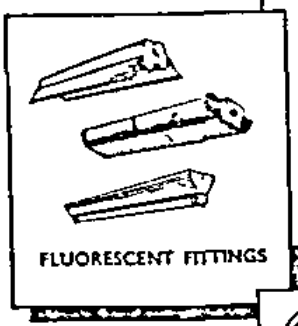
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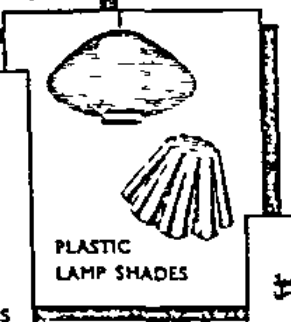
ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS

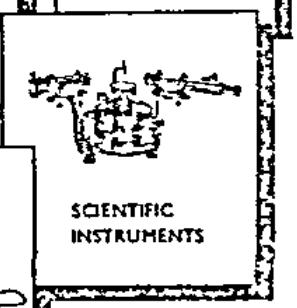


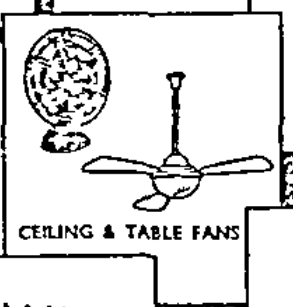


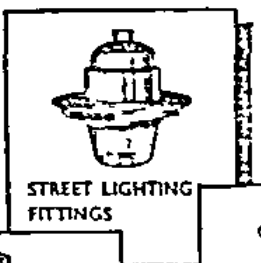


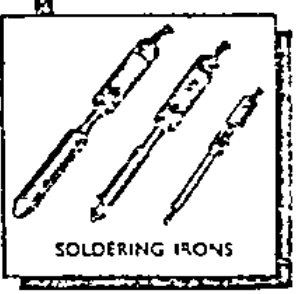


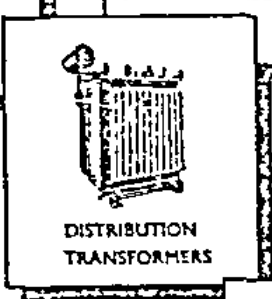


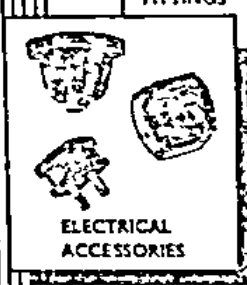


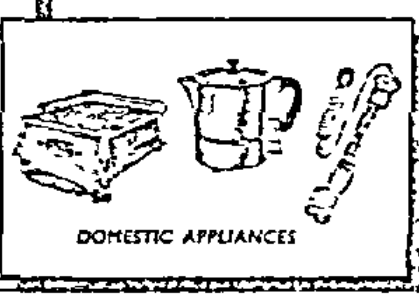












BAJAJ ELECTRICALS LIMITED

(Formerly RADIO LAMP WORKS LTD.)

BOMBAY • CALCUTTA • NEW DELHI • MADRAS

KANPUR • PATNA • INDORE • WARDHA • GAUHATI

For beauty, economy & best value

buy a

COIR CARPET



[illegible] feeling you get when you walk on a Coir Carpet?

A Coir Carpet is so warm, quiet and lends a cradled-in-luxury look. It combines wonderful colour harmonies, costs much less than you expect to pay for anything so luxurious.

A Coir Carpet is best value in carpets, at prices to suit *your pocket.*

COIR BOARD

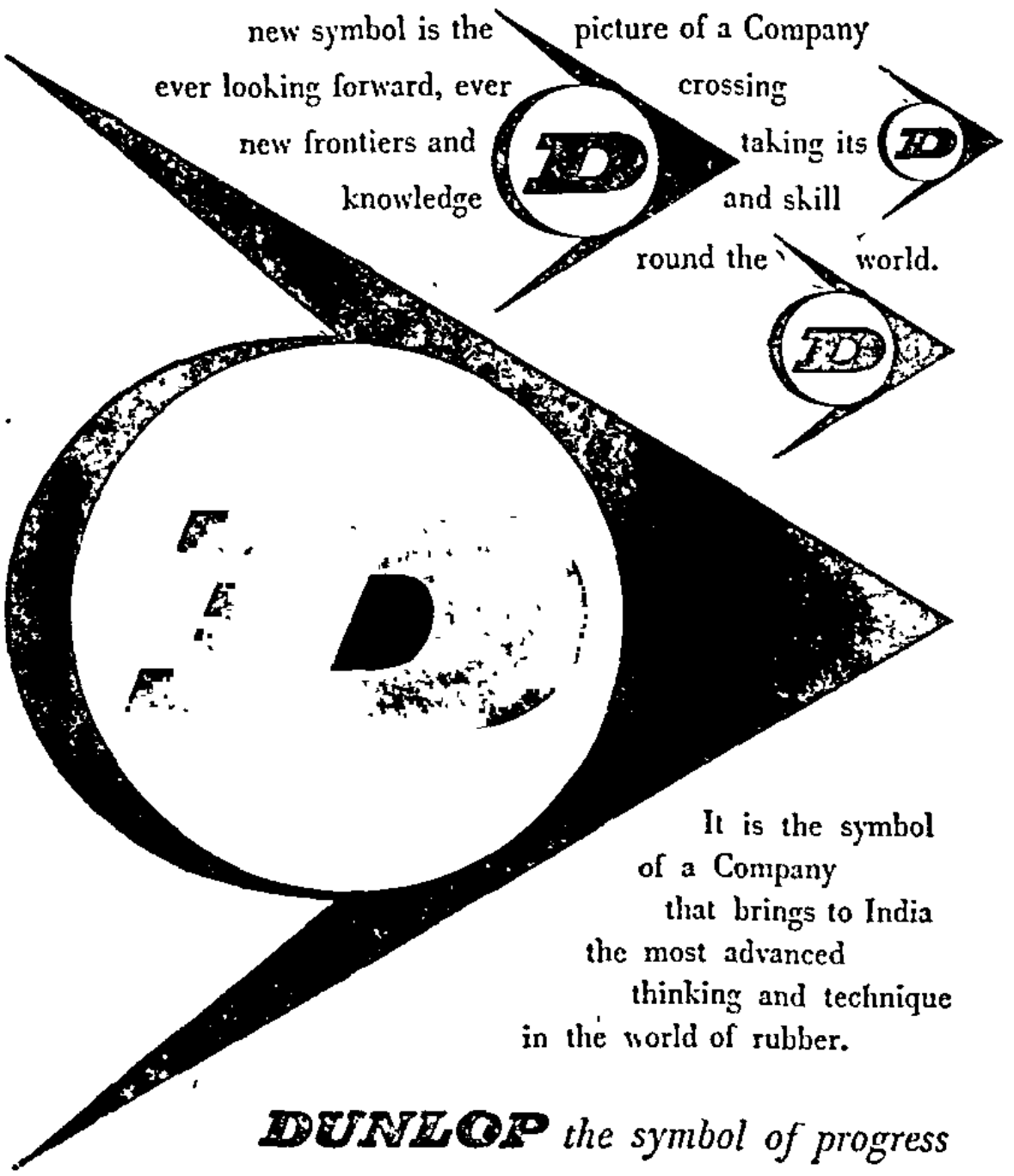
SHOWROOM & SALES DEPOT

- Kastur Nivas, French Road, Bombay-7. Phone: 74053.
- 5, Stadium House, Churchgate, Bombay.
- 16-A, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-1. Phone: 26988.
- 1/155, Mount Road, Madras-2. Phone: 85787
- 1-A, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore-1. Phone 70216.
- 22, Loudon Street, (Entrance on Park St.,) Calcutta-16. Phone. 44-5287.

COIR BOARD (Govt. of India) ERNAKULAM.

This is the new Dunlop symbol.

A symbol, within its brief compass, should tell of the spirit of an organisation, of the way it works and the aims it has set itself. In this new symbol is the picture of a Company ever looking forward, ever crossing new frontiers and taking its knowledge and skill round the world.

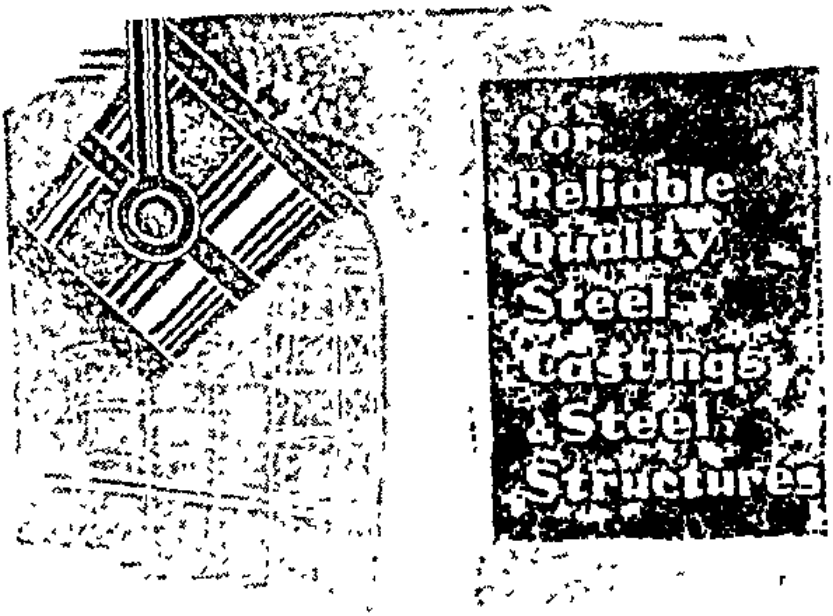


It is the symbol of a Company that brings to India the most advanced thinking and technique in the world of rubber.

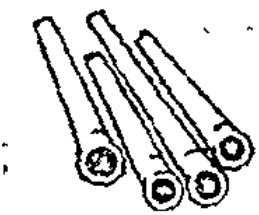
DUNLOP *the symbol of progress*

DC.50

Ad 15

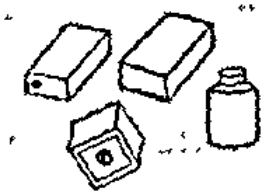


Equipped with modern electric Furnaces and casting Plants, the Mysore Iron & Steel Works at Bhadravati produce high quality Steels and Steel castings and a wide range of Pig Iron and Cast Iron products.



Range of Products:

Cast Iron Mortar Mills, Charcoal Pig Iron, Cast Iron vertical and Spun Pipes to B.S.S., Mild Steel Sections—Rounds, Flats, Squares and Angles, Grey Iron and Chilled Iron Castings, Cast Iron Railway Sleepers, Steel Castings, Railway and General Baling Hoops for Cotton and Jute, Ferro Alloys, Special Steels, etc





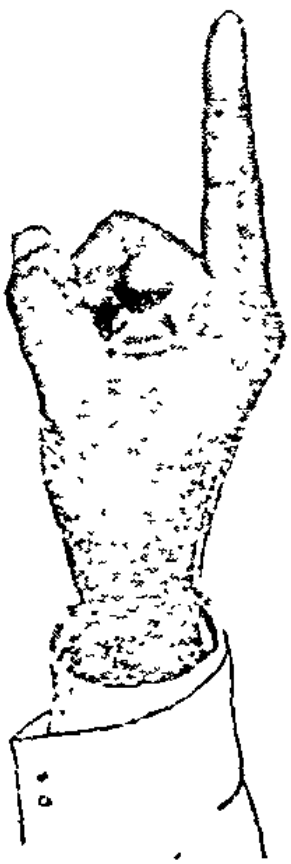
THE MYSORE IRON & STEEL WORKS

(GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE)
BHADRAVATI (MYSORE STATE)

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because



(i) first and foremost a switch to aluminium means a tremendous saving in critical foreign exchange

(ii) practically all the technical problems have been solved

(iii) and it is just sound economics to use aluminium

Turn to aluminium and turn t
ALIND for meeting your requi
ments of aluminium conductors.

- Electrical conductor grade aluminium rods
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Its Sole Agents. SESHASAYEE BROTHERS (TRAV.) PRIVATE LTD.

ALIND

AL-6



CALICOTH Stands for

The manufacturing facilities of one of the largest vertical plants in India equipped with modern spinning, weaving and finishing machinery; a progressive management with 80 years of experience behind it.

Textiles of quality and distinction specially manufactured for the export buyer' free consulting service of foreign trained designers alive to European fashion trends, having at the same time, their roots in Indian tradition. Cloth samples are specially made according to buyers requirements in the design studio of Calico Mills. Cottons with permanent finishes that give them a new dimension-sanforizing, wash & wear, anti-crease and water repellant finishes, and crisp translucent organdies.

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WE OFFER

WEAVE plain, twill, satin, dobby, jacquard, drop-box, leno and terry.
COUNT from 140^s to 0.5^s width from 28 inches to 78 inches
ROLLER AND SCREEN PRINTS direct, resist, discharge, pigment, flock.
FINISH grey, bleached, mercerised, dyed, sanforized, organdie, wash and wear, anti-crease, water-repellant, embossed, chintz, devorant.

CALICO MILLS EXPORT DIVISION POST BOX 171 AHMEDABAD INDIA

Ad 20

The Print-Mark of Quality Printing

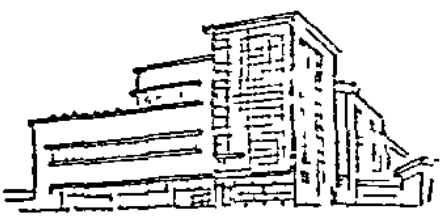
If, over the last thirty-eight years, we have built up a reputation in the world of printing, it is only because we are constantly striving for printing perfection

SREE SARASWATY PRESS LTD

PHOTO-OFFSET & LETTERPRESS PRINTING, PROCESS ENGRAVING, BOOK BINDING AND TYPECASTING

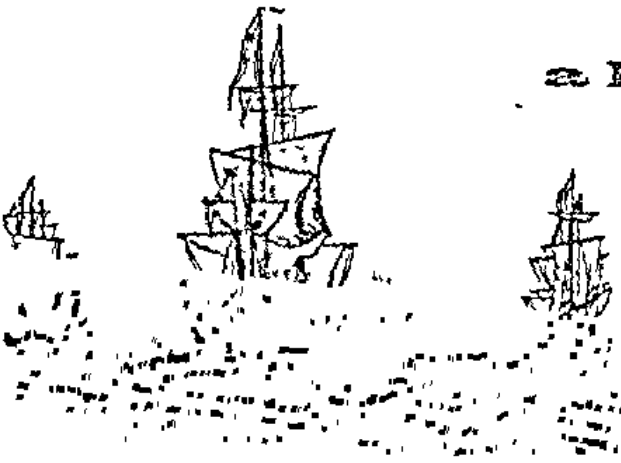
32 ACHARYA PROFULLA CHANDRA ROAD
CALCUTTA 9

FACTORY :
1749 BARRACKPORE TRUNK ROAD
BELGHORIA (24 PARGANAS)



GOOD PRINTING TELLS A BETTER STORY

AJ 21



a hundred years in India

An East Indiaman in the last century brought young Robert Stanes to Madras in 1857. His name was to become famous over a century in South India long after he began business in 1861 in Coimbatore. Few could have imagined that the independence and resolution of youth were to bear such fine fruit in the years to come.

Pioneering in Coffee and Tea in the Nilgiris, Robert Stanes started the first Coffee Curing Works in Coimbatore in 1861, the first Cotton Mill in 1888, and in 1862—as a young man of 21—laid the first foundations of Stanes High School.

Tea and Coffee Estates and their requirements have always formed a large part of the business, besides Fertiliser Factories, Coffee Roasting and Sales through The United Coffee Supply Company Limited, and now the manufacture of Instant Coffee.

With the arrival in India of the Motor Car—Robert Stanes held the registration number C O 1—also developed Stanes Motors (South India) Limited, with its many activities and branches throughout the South,—including "Tyresoles" and "Vaculug" for reconditioning of all sizes of Tyres—and a model bus service in Coimbatore.

Robert Stanes, knighted in 1920, was the first Chairman of the Coimbatore Municipal Council, and until his death in Coonoor in 1936, took a keen interest in the social welfare problems of all communities, and in particular in Stanes High Schools, both in Coimbatore and Coonoor.

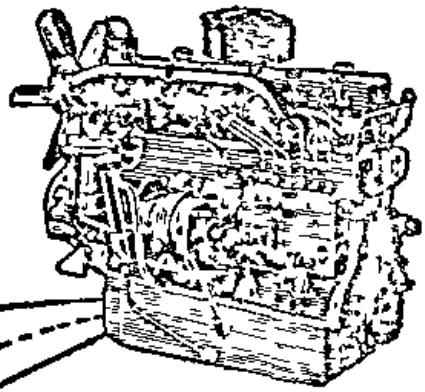
The present Estate business includes The United Nilgiri Tea Estates Company Limited and Stanes Amalgamated Estates Limited, manufacturing 21 million pounds of Tea per year.

Celebrating the Centenary of the start in Coimbatore in 1862 and Golden Jubilee of the Limited Company, the Stanes Group look forward with a sense of achievement to continued service to the community and to the nation.



T. Stanes & Company Limited, Coimbatore

Perkins for ENSURED EFFICIENCY



Perhaps you've noticed—every Perkins operator wears a smile of satisfaction Small wonder! Thriving on hard work Perkins Diesels are sworn to serve efficiently.

Combining all the advantages of Diesel Power—economy, reliability, long life, low depreciation, easier maintenance—Perkins Diesels offer you FAR MORE FOR FAR LESS.

Simpson & Co. Ltd

MADRAS-2

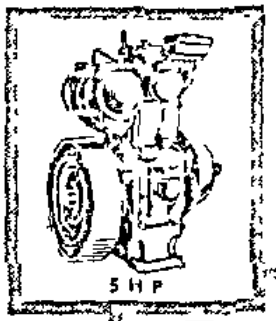
Branches: OOTACAMUND, BANGALORE, TIRUCHY, SECUNDERABAD.

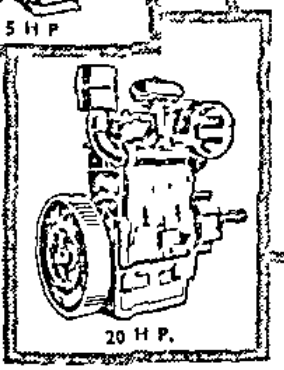
Powerful companion
for Nation-building Activity...

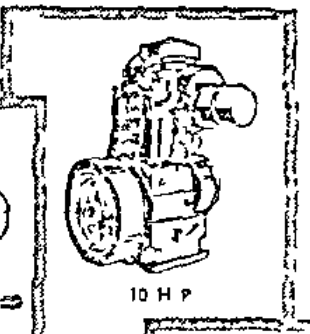
Kirloskar

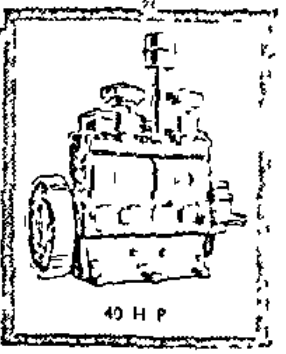
DIESEL ENGINES

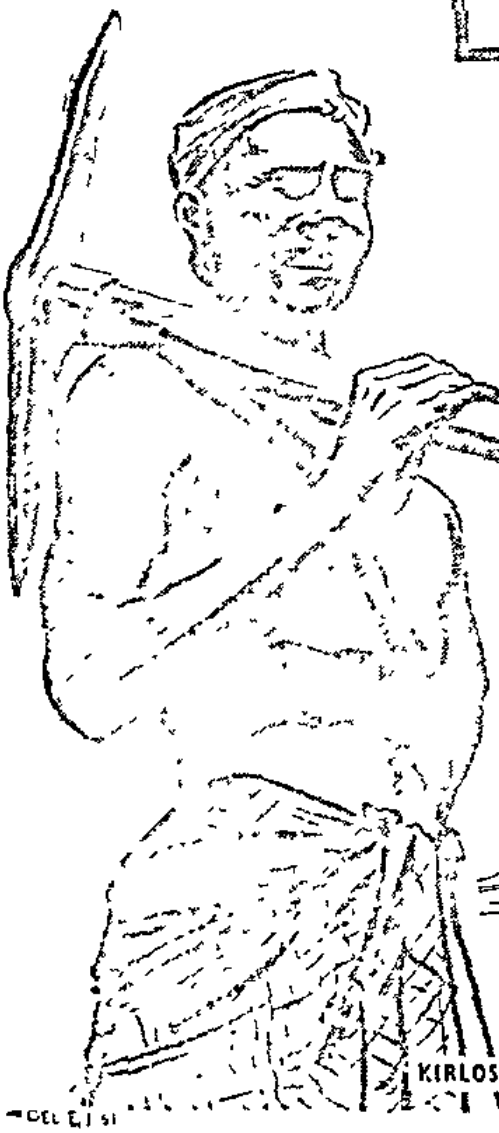
In every nation-building activity, large or small in agriculture, manufacture, mining, fishing, construction... KIRLOSKAR DIESEL ENGINE plays a vital role, bringing power, economic, portable, reliable wherever it is needed.

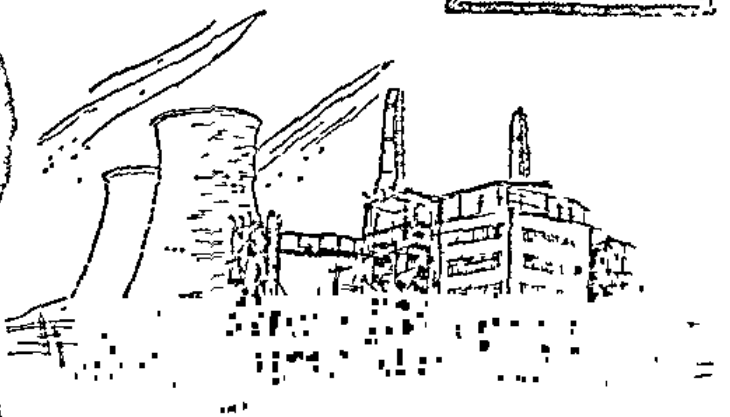












KIRLOSKAR OIL ENGINES LTD., KIRKEE, POONA 3 (INDIA)

TOM & BAT

Ad 24

Gold Coin

Real

APPLE JUICE

Non - Alcoholic

SPARKLING &
NON - SPARKLING







Prepared under the most hygienic conditions from selected Himalayan Apples GOLD COIN real Apple juice is most delicious and nourishing. It is an ideal treat for all ages and in all the seasons.

Produced by

DYER MEAKIN BREWERIES LTD., LUCKNOW

ESTD 1855

Factories :-

Solan Brewery ★ Lucknow Distillery ★ Kasauli Distillery

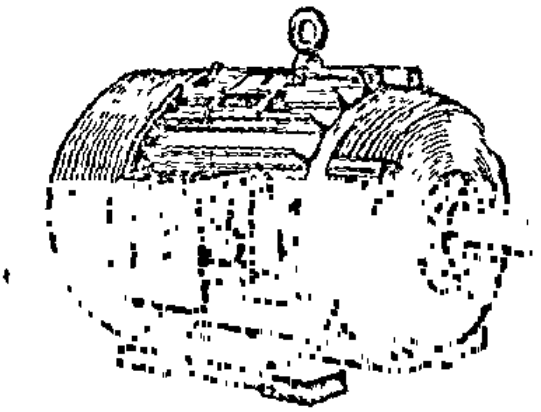
Mohan Nagar Brewery & Allied Industries (U. P.)

Power by

GEM

A.C. ELECTRIC MOTORS

Guaranteed for One Year



IS:325

ISI

Designed and manufactured to the highest mechanical and electrical standards.

- Low Power Consumption
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Specialised Motors for every Industry

Phone No 71142 Grams. GEMELECT

GAUTAM ELECTRIC MOTORS PRIVATE LIMITED

Z-2, Naraina Industrial Estate, New Delhi-28

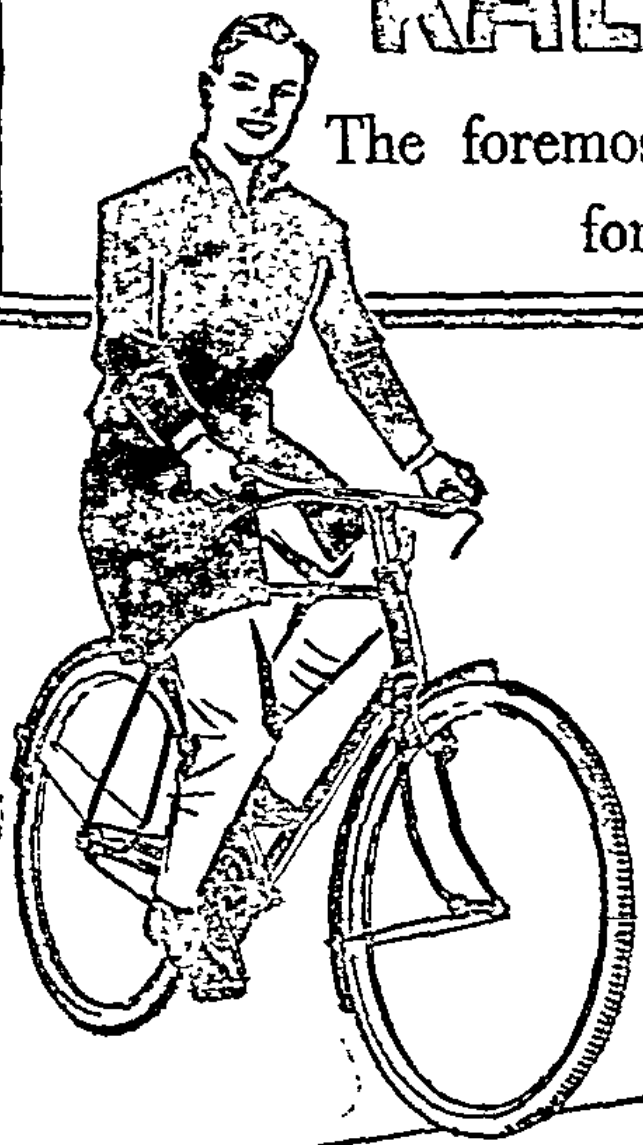
Sole Selling Agents:

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.

NEW DELHI, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, BANGALORE, SECUNDERABAD, LUDHIANA.

RALEIGH

The foremost name in bicycles for 75 years



Proved and tested by millions the world over, the Raleigh has remained the foremost of all bicycles since 1886. For 75 years, the Raleigh has been continuously improved; and today's Raleigh comes to you better than ever before . . . matchless in quality and trouble-free in service.

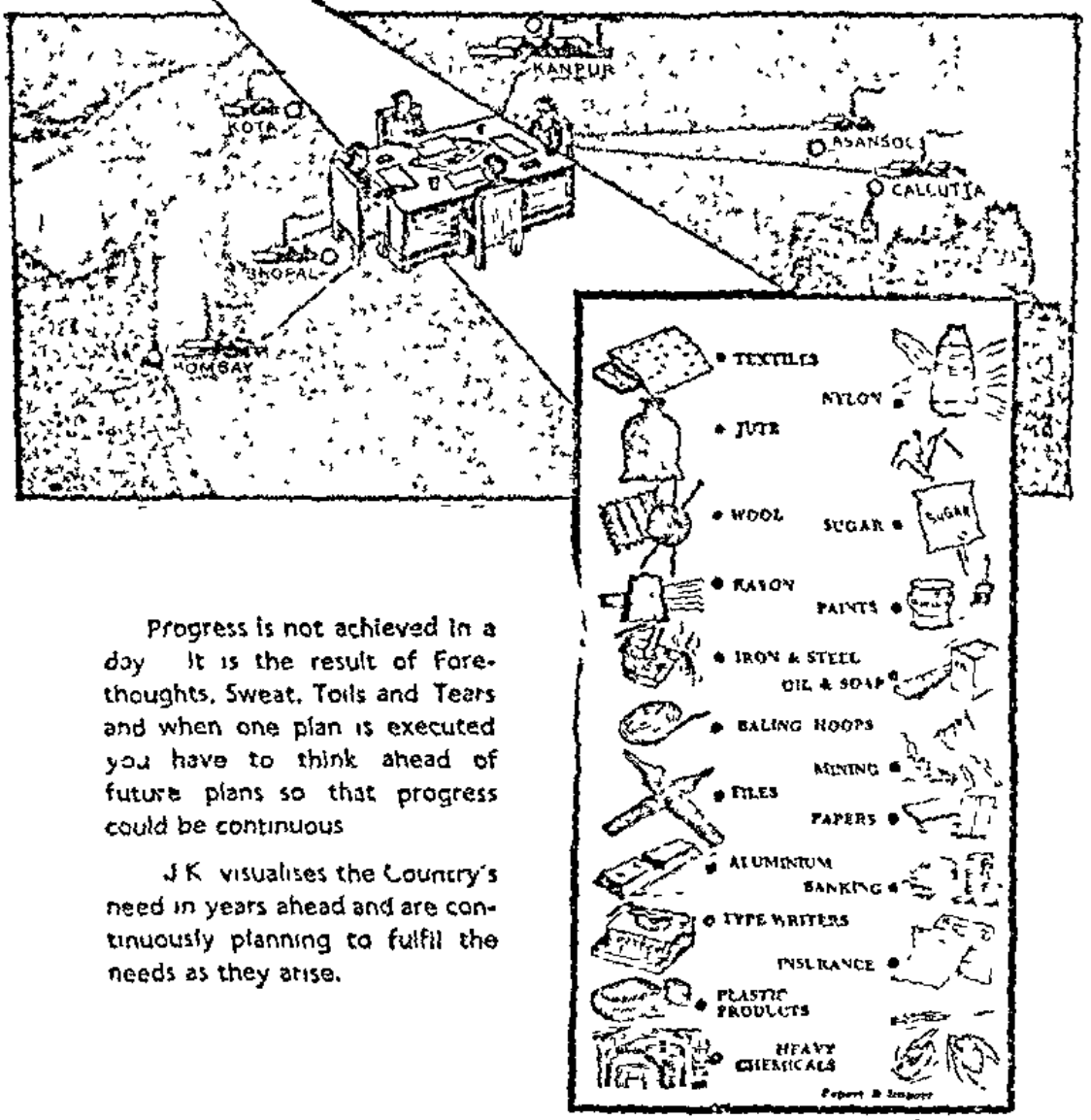
A Raleigh is a bargain at any price!

Fit a WITTKOP saddle for added comfort.

SEN-RALEIGH

Ad 27

Visualising TOMORROW'S NEEDS Today



Progress is not achieved in a day It is the result of Forethoughts, Sweat, Toils and Tears and when one plan is executed you have to think ahead of future plans so that progress could be continuous

J K visualises the Country's need in years ahead and are continuously planning to fulfil the needs as they arise.

J.K. ORGANISATION KANPUR • CALCUTTA • BOMBAY

India's Great Industrial & Commercial Combine



man's faith

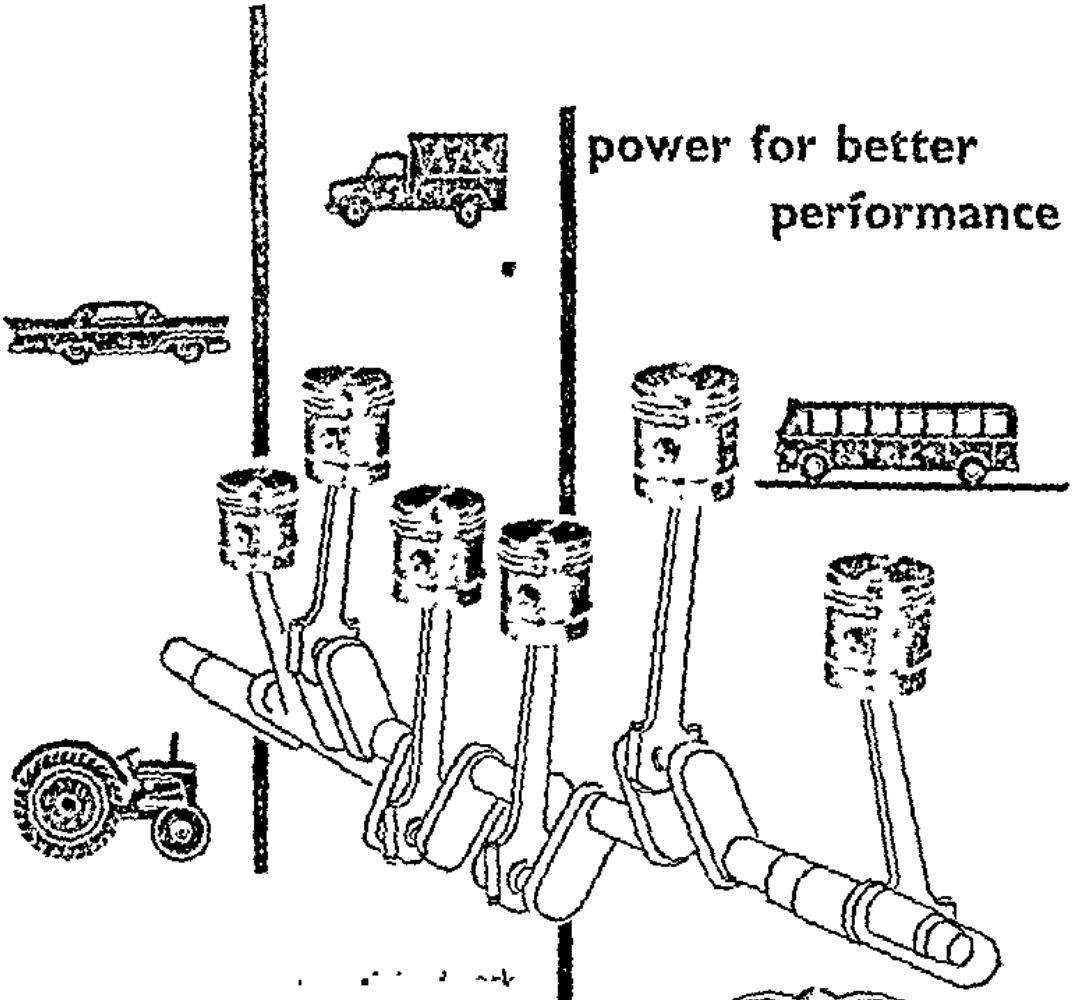
Faith that makes man aspire, strive ...
awakening him to tasks in the early-glow of dawn.
That melts rock, shapes granite, transforms
still waters to surging power.

A faith in the living future,
in a world that offers a little more—
a little less of the care, a little more of the joy.
Faith that gives meaning to life.

Today, as in the past, our products help to make homes cleaner, healthier, happier. But today we are also working for ... Tomorrow, when the ever-growing urge for better living will demand still greater efforts. And we shall be ready with wider service, new ideas, new products ...

Today's Tomorrow's Hindustan Lever serves the home

HL 6.59



power for better performance

built in, ensuring superior [illegible]
less bore-wear and full power.
Manufactured to the exacting standards of their associates in the United Kingdom, India Pistons' products—Hepolite, Wellworthy and Covmo-reflect the tradition of unvarying quality.
When changing next, just remember India Pistons. There are pistons and rings to suit every type of engine

HEPOLITE

WELLWORTHY

COVMO

INDIA PISTONS PRIVATE LIMITED,
Sembiam, Madras-11

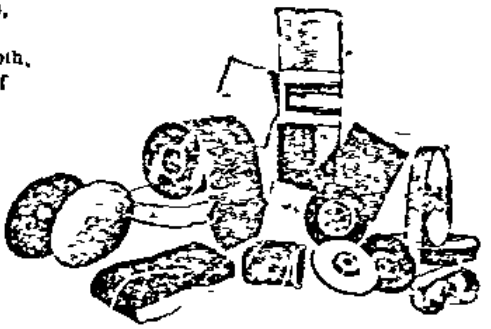
CARBORUNDUM UNIVERSAL

COATED AND BONDED

ABRASIVES

COATED ABRASIVES

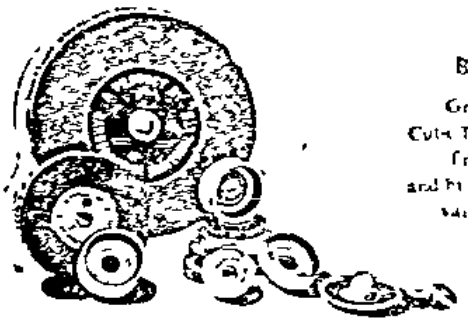
Flint (Sand), Garnet, Emery, 'Aloxite' Silicon Carbide, Rolls, Belts, Discs, Converted Shapes, Reamstock in paper and cloth, Silcon Carbide, Water proof Abrasive Paper, etc.



CARBORUNDUM UNIVERSAL manufacture a comprehensive range of Coated and Bonded Abrasive products required by modern industries.

Made by most up-to-date manufacturing methods, under expert supervision, using the highest quality raw materials, Carborundum Universal Abrasive products have been found to be consistent in quality, ensuring quicker stock removal and better finish

By constant research and development work and quality control at every stage of manufacture, Carborundum Universal Abrasive products have proved themselves to be equal to the best manufactured anywhere else in the world



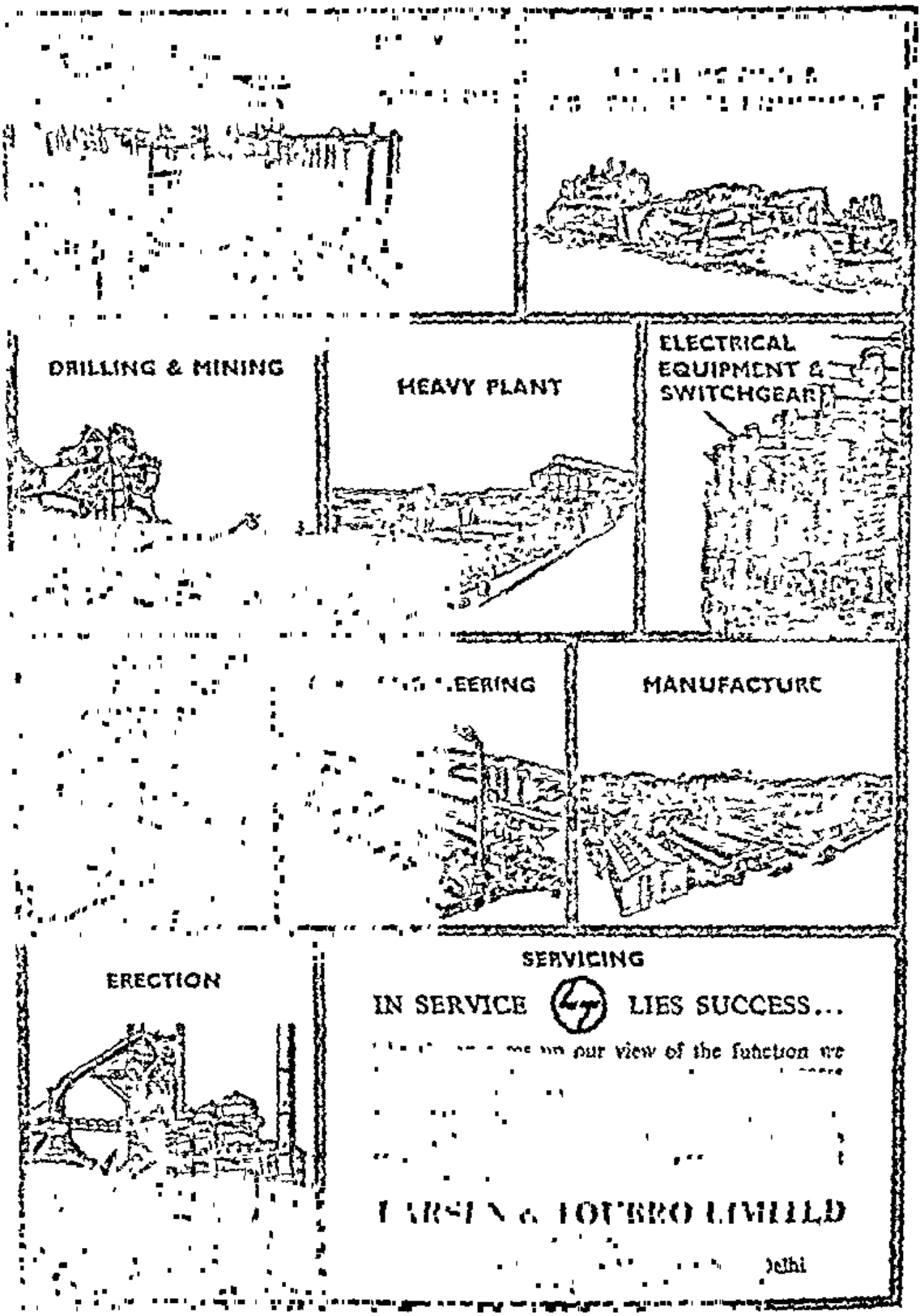
BONDED ABRASIVES

Grinding Wheels, Segments, Cut-off Wheels, Sharpening Stones, Finished and unfinished sticks and brass floor polishing blocks valve grinding compound etc.

CARBORUNDUM UNIVERSAL LTD.

Head Office 52 53 Jehangir Street Madras 1
Telephone: 2941 (4 Lines)— Works Tiruvottiyur.

IN SERVICE L&T LIES SUCCESS...



Ad 32

Powerful Link in the Chain
of
National Reconstruction

Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited
Kanpur

Mills at
KANPUR, NAINI, PONDICHERRY & UDAIPUR

Largest Spun—Rayon Factory in INDIA

Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited
Naini (Allahabad)

Phone: 23 & 24 ***Telegrams: JAIPURIA***

Manufacturers of

(1) Spun Rayon Yarns in Cones and Hanks
  (*a*) Single 14s to 60s
  (*b*) Double 2/20s to 2/60s

(2) Cotton Yarns in Cheeses, Cones and Hanks
  (*a*) Single—6s to 60s (Carded and Combed)
  (*b*) Doubled—All Counts
  (*c*) Waste Yarn—1½s to 6s
  (*d*) Dyed & Bleached Yarns of all Counts

Regd. Office:
SWADESHI HOUSE KANPUR
A Jaipuria Enterprise

QUICK TRANSIT SERVICE DELIVERS THE GOODS IN GUARANTEED TIME

Some of the important services now operated by the Bombay Railways are shown below:—

ON CENTRAL RAILWAY

			Transit Time
Wadi	Bandar	to Banglore City	5 days
,,	,,	to Shalimar	8 ,,
,,	,,	to Nagpur	3 ,,
,,	,,	to Salt Cotaurs	7 ,,
,,	,,	to Adoni	5 ,,
,,	,,	to Yerraguntla	5 ,,
,,	,,	to Kolhapur	3 ,,
,,	,,	to Kanpur	6 ,,
,,	,,	to Vijayawada	6 ,,
,,	,,	to Secunderabad	3 ,,
,,	,,	to Hyderabad	4 ,,
,,	,,	to Sholapur	2 ,,
,,	,,	to Akola	2 ,,
,,	,,	to Amraoti	3 ,,
,,	,,	to Jabalpur	4 ,,
,,	,,	to Satna	5 ,,
,,	,,	to Bhopal	4 ,,
,,	,,	to Gwalior	5 ,,
,,	,,	to Lucknow	7 ,,
,,	,,	to Allahabad	7 ,,
,,	,,	to Varanasi	8 ,,
,,	,,	to Patna	9 ,,
,,	,,	to Howrah	12 ,,
,,	,,	to Muzaffarpur	12 ,,
,,	,,	to Cochin	10 ,,

HARBOUR TERMINUS

Poona		to New Delhi	6 ,,
,,		to Shalimar	7 ,,
Sholapur		to Salt Cotaurs	5 ,,
Lasalgaon		to New Delhi	6 ,,
,,		to Shalimar	8 ,,
Nagpur		to New Delhi	6 ,,
,,		to Salt Cotaurs	7 ,,
Secunderabad		to Bangalore City	6 ,,
Feradabad		to Carnak Bridge	6 ,,

ON WESTERN RAILWAY

			Transit Time
Carnac Bridge		to New Delhi	5 days
,,	,,	to Ahmedabad	3 ,,
,,	,,	to Indore	4 ,,
,,	,	to Surat	3 ,,
,,	,,	to Belangany	6 ,,
,,	,,	to Baroda	3 ,,
,,	,,	to Amritsar	8 ,,
,,	,,	to Ludhiana	8 ,,
,,	,,	to Jullundar City	10 ,,
Ahmedabad		to Vijayawada	6 ,,
New Delhi		to Carnac Bridge	5 ,,
,,		to Ahmedabad	6 ,,
Belangany		to Carnac Bridge	6 ,,
Ahmedabad		to Carnac Bridge	4 ,,
Indore		to Carnac Bridge	5 ,,
Surat		to Carnac Bridge	3 ,,
Ahmedabad		to New Delhi	6 ,,

METRE GAUGE

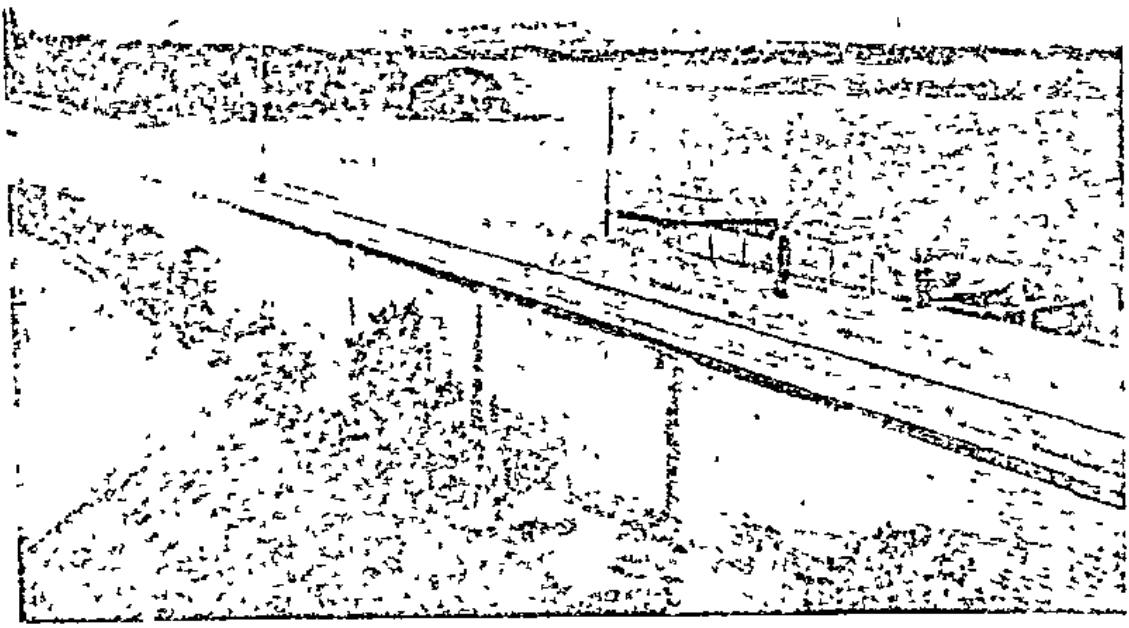
Ajmer		to Jaipur	2 ,,
Jaipur		to Ajmer	2 ,,

IT'S QUICKER AND SAFER BY RAIL

For further particulars please contact the Goods Superintendent, Wadi Bandar and Carnac Bridge respectively.

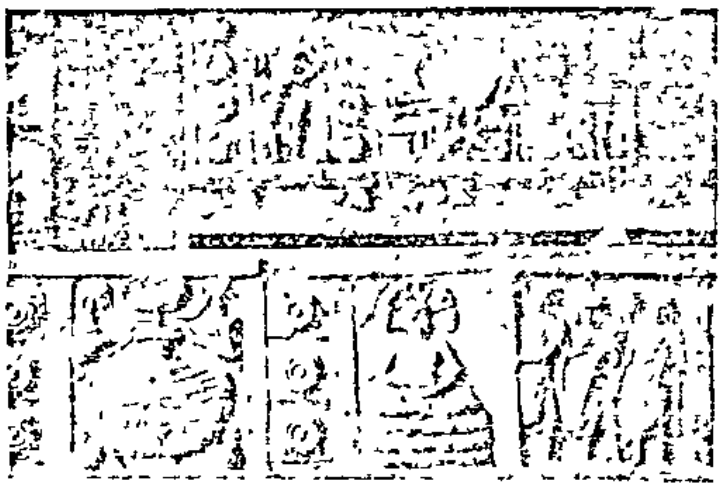
Western and Central Railways

Ad 34



For relaxation and pleasure no place is better than Hyderabad-romantic city of lakes & Fabulous Salar Jung Museum counting 35,000 marvel exhibits collected by one man!

Nagarjunakonda buddhist ruins shortly to be housed in an island-museum are just 100 miles from Hyderabad.



For all tourist inquiries on Andhra Pradesh, contact or write to Government Tourist Bureaux at Hyderabad, Tirapati, Warangal and Visakhapatnam.



sculpture. There are also other attractions like Water-falls, Game Sanctuaries and Hill resorts, for the tourists.

For assisting passengers desirous of undertaking tours for visiting such places, Railways have introduced standard circular tour tickets at concessional fares. These standard tours include visits to important religious centres and also places of historical interest, architectural interest etc. Circular tour tickets are also issued at concessional fares for tours over 1,500 miles of the tourists' choice subject to certain conditions which may be ascertained from the Chief Commercial Superintendent, Southern Railway, Madras-3.

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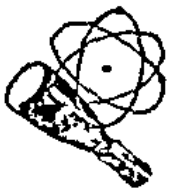
Madras 3.



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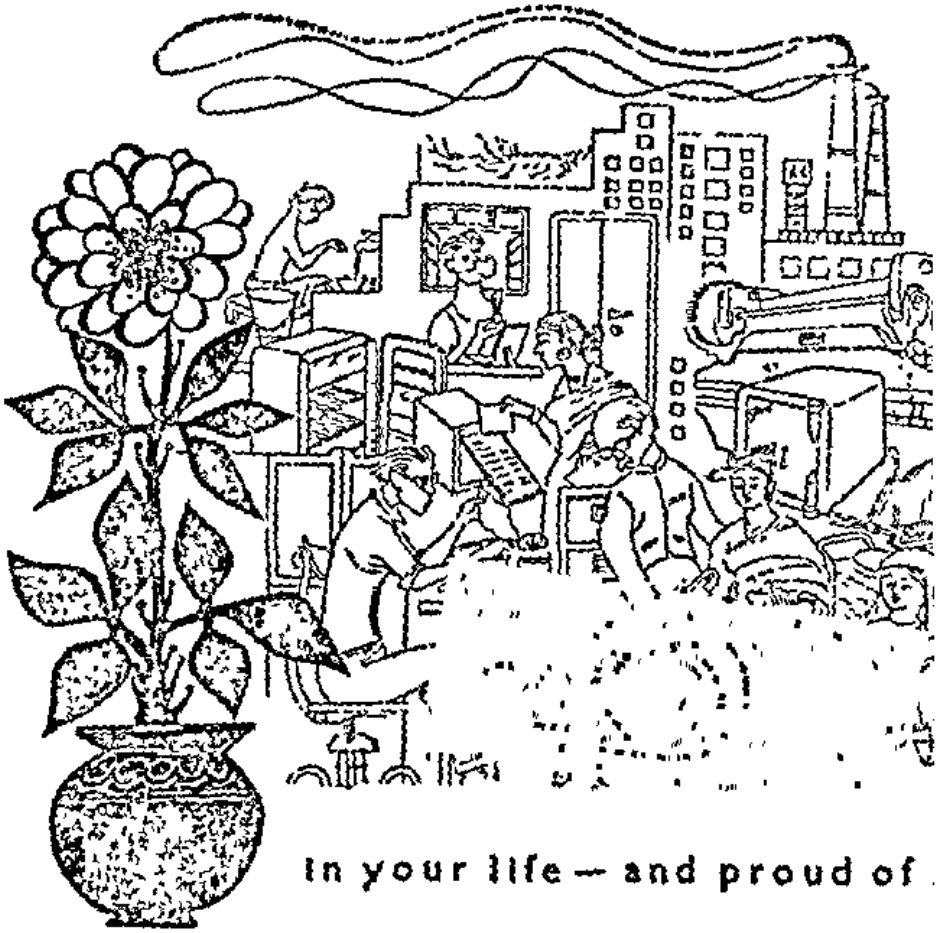
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs.	10,00,00,000
ISSUED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs.	5,00,00,000
TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING (AS ON 31-12-60)	Rs.	40,17,18,961

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2 Guaranteeing of loans raised by aforesaid industrial concerns (i) which are floated in the public market and are repayable within a period not exceeding twenty five years and (ii) from scheduled banks or state cooperative banks.

3 Guaranteeing loans raised from or credit arrangements made with any bank or financial institution in any country outside India by aforesaid industrial concerns in foreign currency

4 Underwriting the issue of stock, shares, bonds or debentures by aforesaid industrial concerns;

5 Subscribing to the stock or shares of aforesaid industrial concerns,

6 Guaranteeing of deferred payments in respect of import of capital goods from abroad or their purchase in India by aforesaid industrial concerns;

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS ARE SANCTIONED:

Purchase of new or second hand machinery, renovation or modernisation or replacement of worn-out or obsolete machinery, factory, buildings.

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(ii) MARGIN: Generally 40% of the value of total assets [illegible] acquired with the [illegible] concerns importing [illegible] or other foreign c[illegible] governments or fi[illegible] machinery is 60% or above of the total capital cost of the project. The margin may be further reduced to 35% in special cases.

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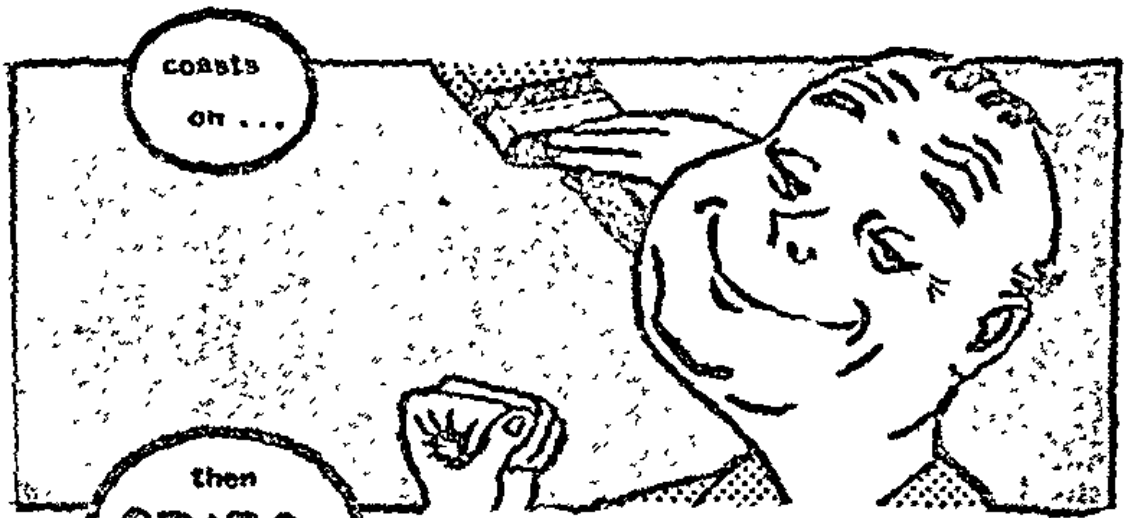
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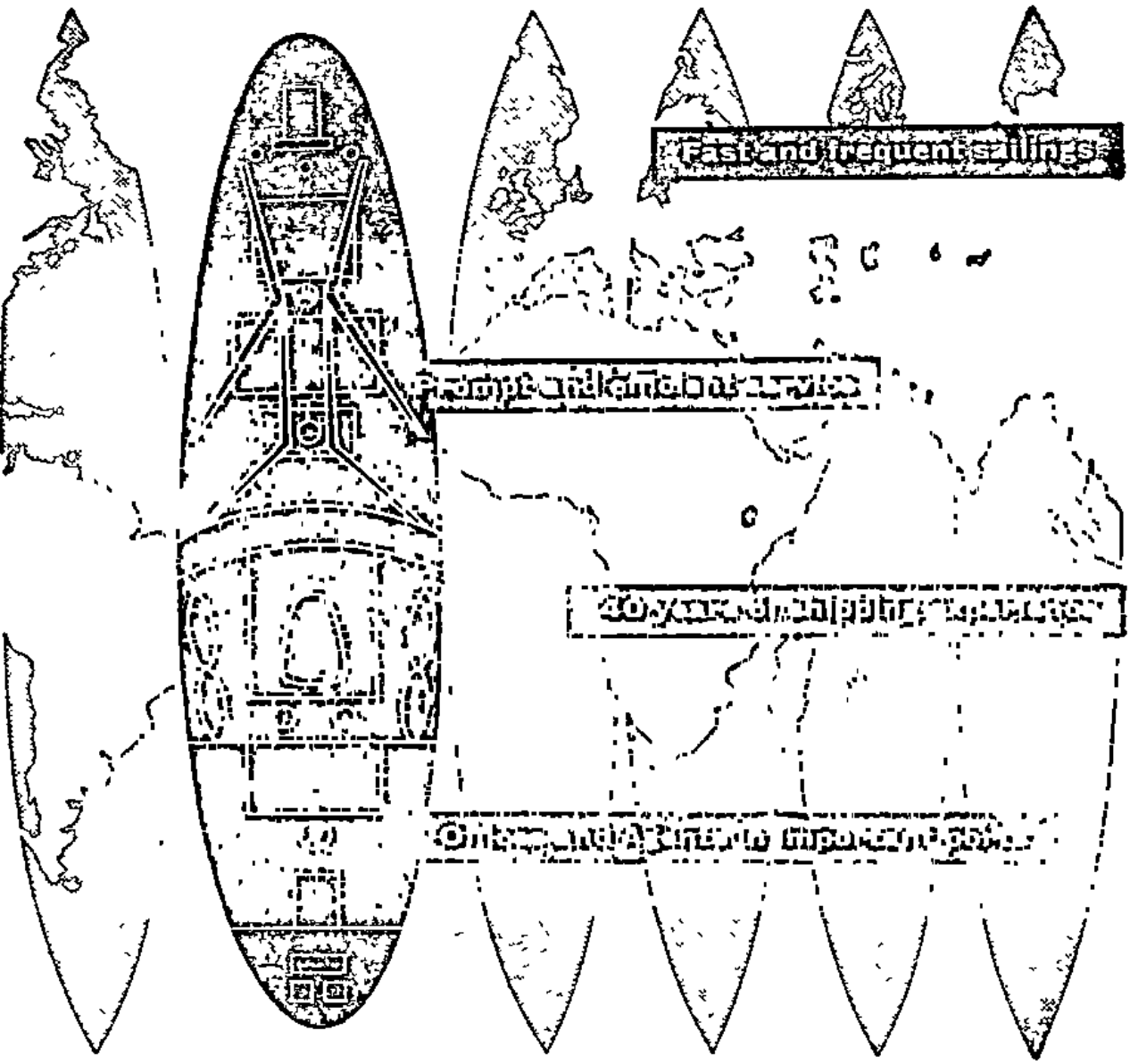
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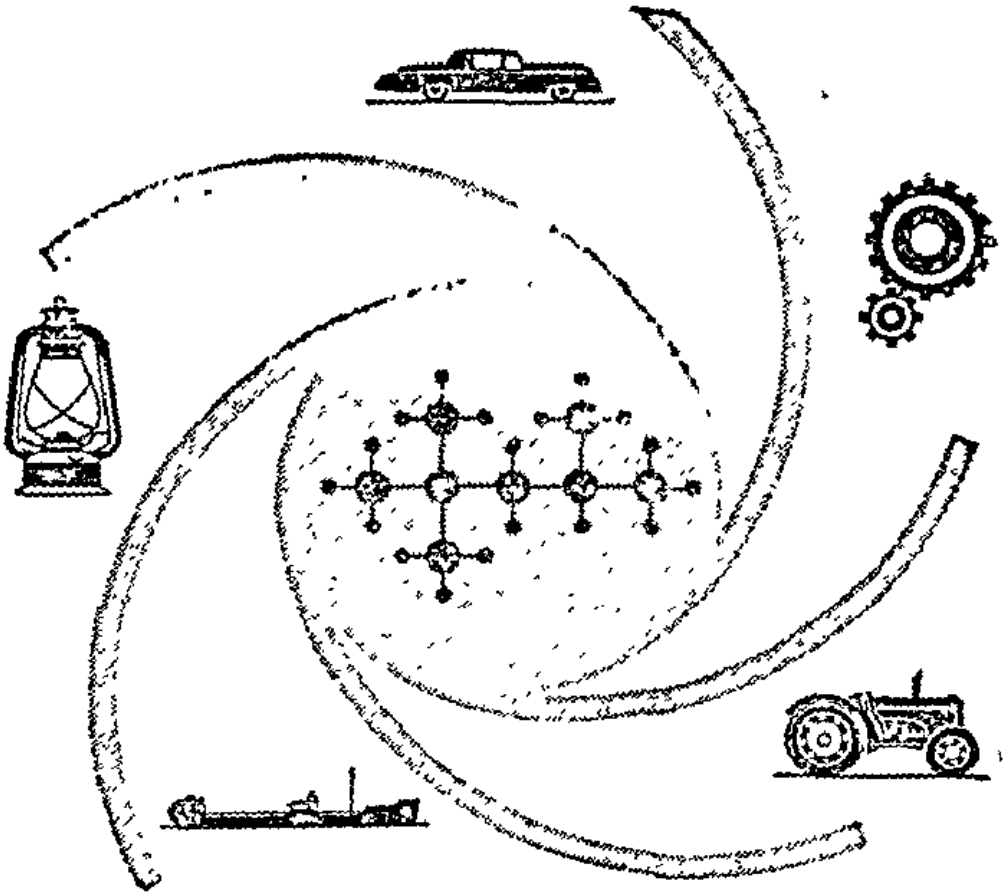
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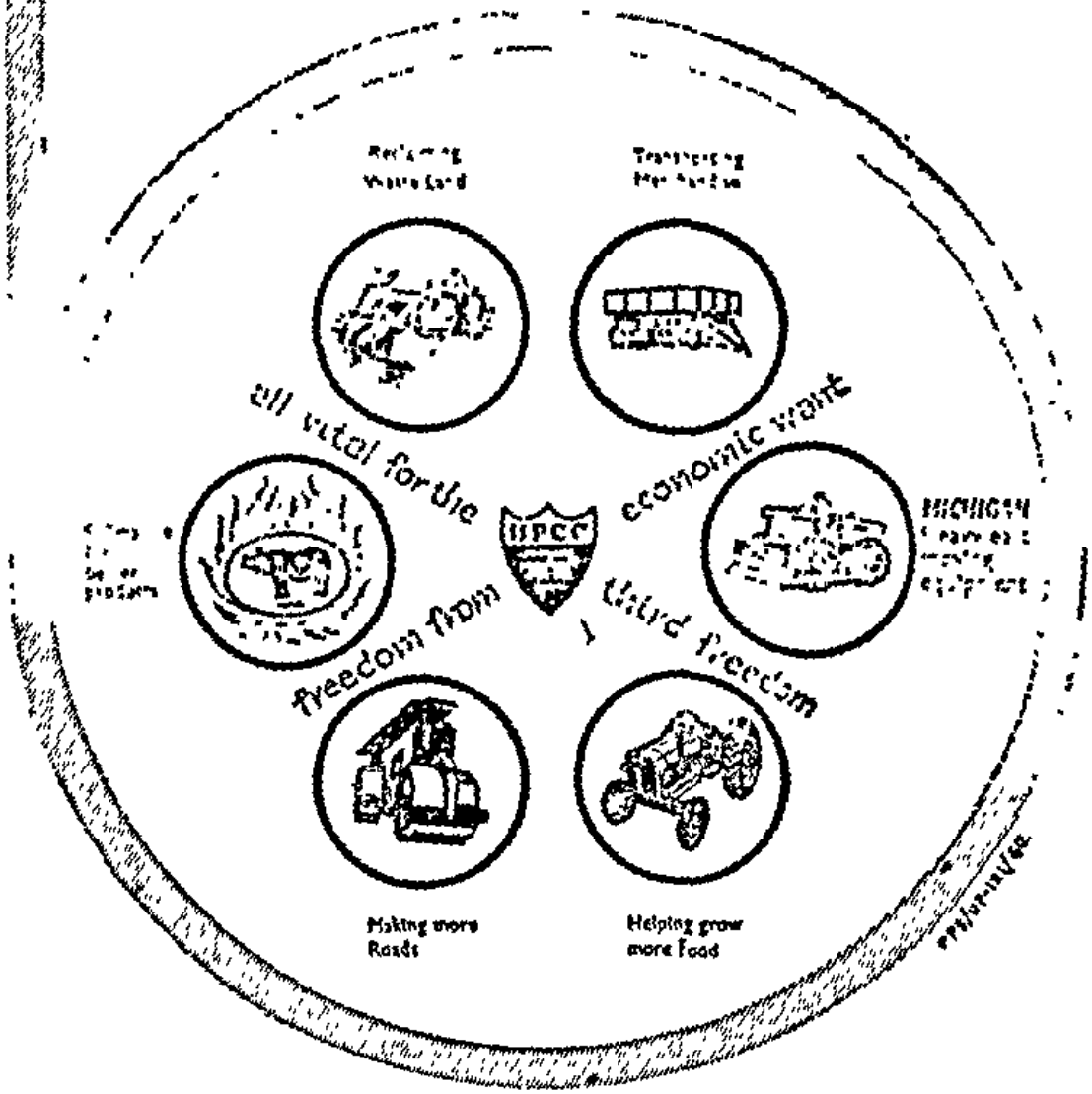
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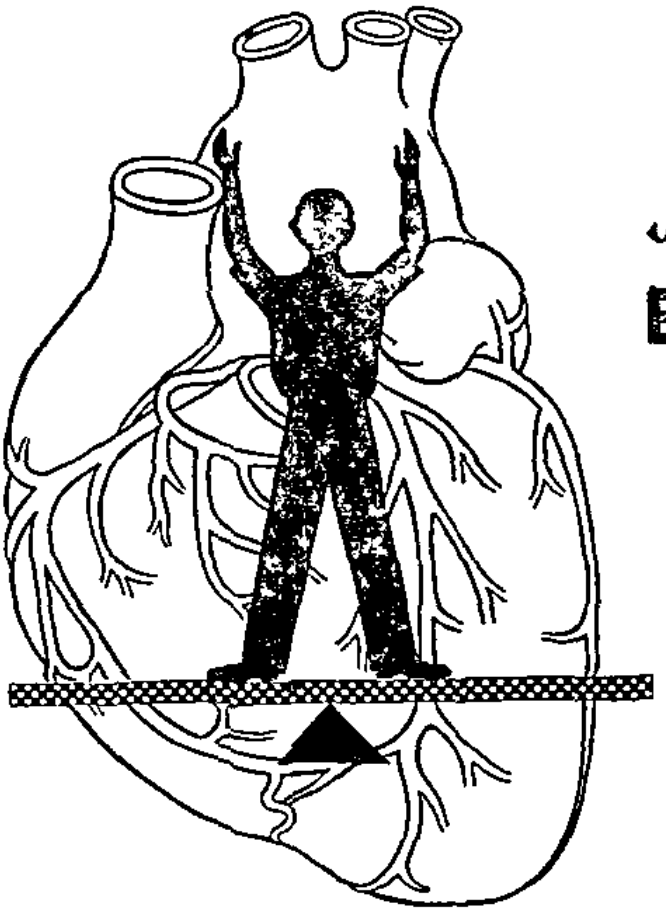
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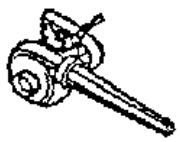
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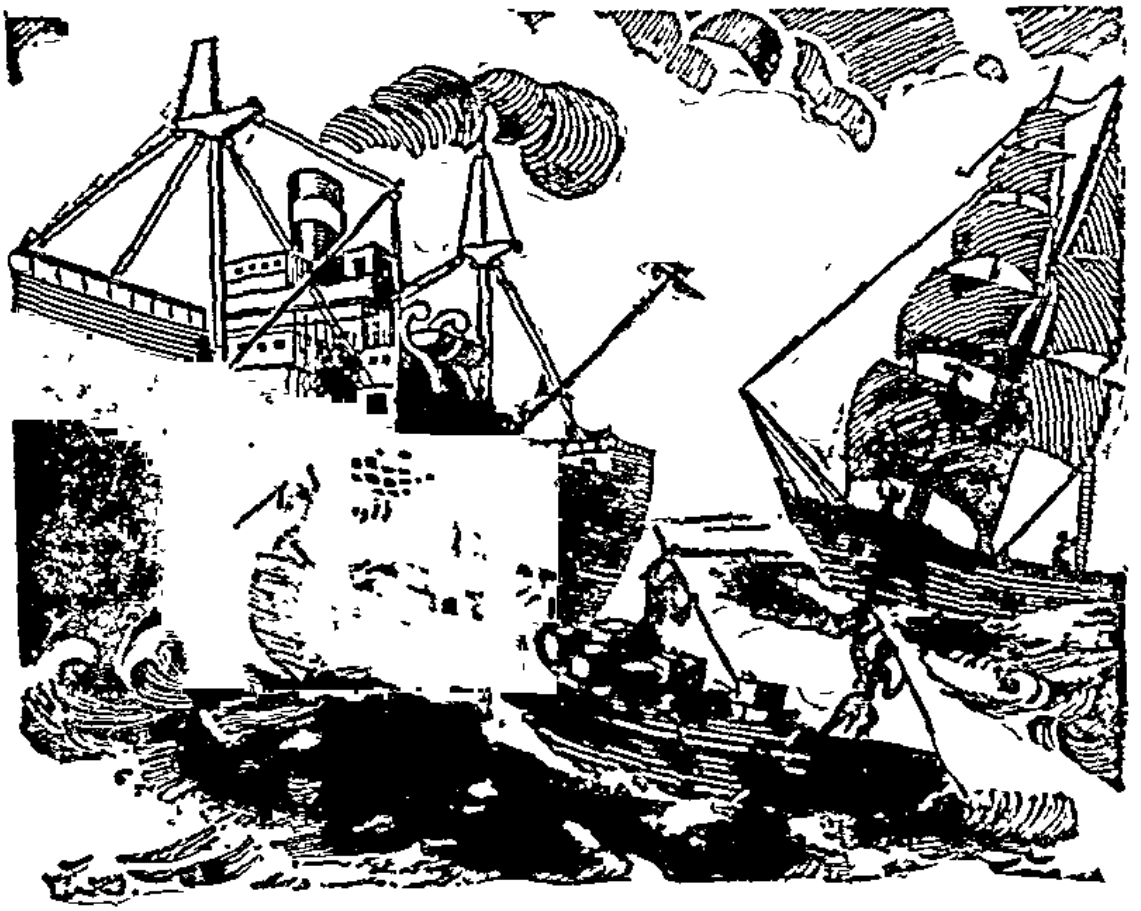
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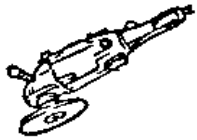
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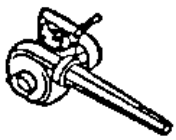
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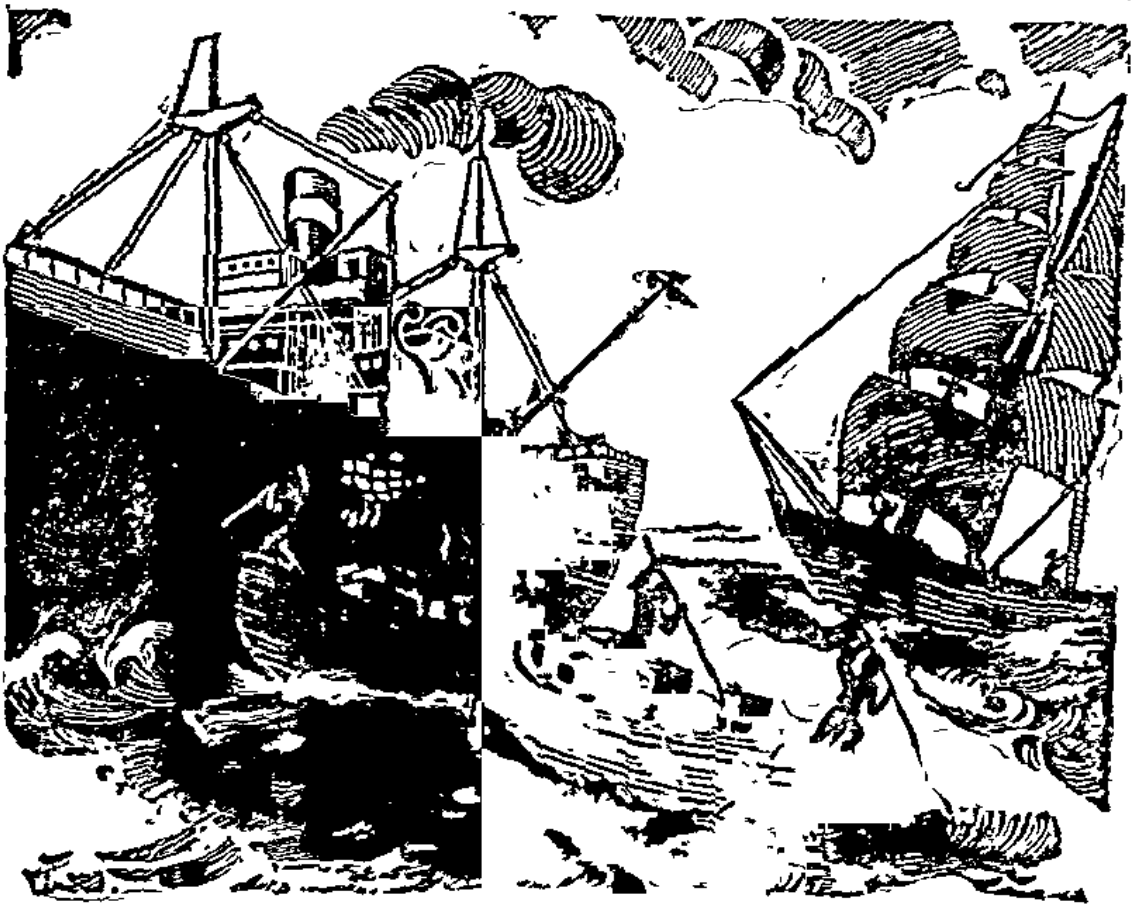
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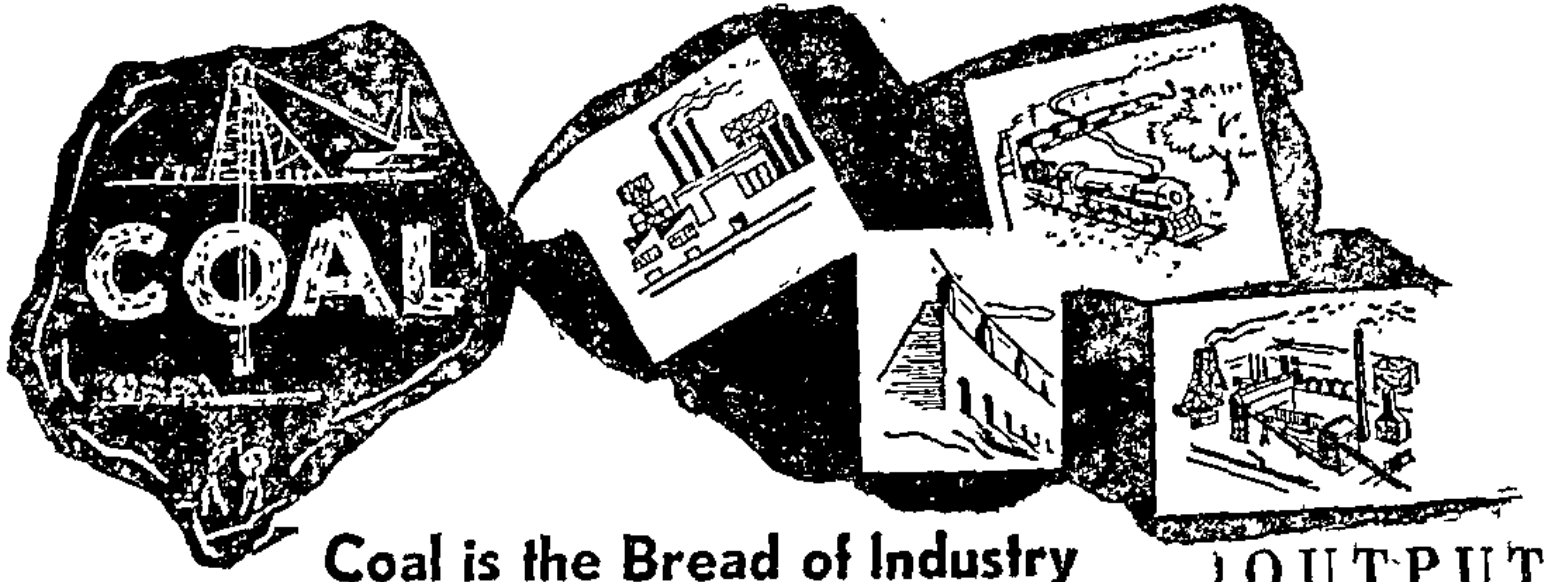
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1959 - 22 30	"	"
1960 - 24 . 66	"	"
1961 - 30 . 00	"	" (Target)

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TWO PLANS IN BIHAR

Notable achievements of the First & Second Five Year Plans in the State of Bihar

		Before Plan	*After First Plan*	*By the end of Second Plan*	*Industries*
I—Agriculture	1. Wasteland reclaimed	·36 lakh acres	1·68 lakh acres	2·5 lakh acres	A Heavy Machine Building Plant with its foundry forge component at Hatia (Ranchi), an Insulator Factory at Syamlong (Ranchi), an Oil Refinery and a Power House at Barauni (*North Bihar*), Superphosphate Factory at Sindri (Dhanbad), besides considerable development of the Cottage and Small Scale Industries and expansion of technical education in the State, are among the outstanding achievements in the industrial sector
	2. Annual consumption of fertilizers	15,767 tons	44,420 tons	*1,63,000 tons*	
II—Irrigation	1. Major and medium Irrigation	10 lakh acres	14·62 lakh acres	20·62 lakh acres	
	2. Minor Irrigation	—	17·41 lakh acres (additional)	26 26 lakh acres (additional)	
III—Animal Husbandry	Number of Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries	168	240	632	
IV—Education	Number of pupils in Primary & Middle Shools	15·4 lakhs	20,21,814	35·88 lakhs	
V—Health	1. Numbers of beds in *Govt Hospitals*	4,250	5,702	8,339	
	2 Number of registered doctors	4,813	5,855	6,753	
VI—Co-operation	1. Number of Primary *Societies*	14,601	22,211	26,362	
	2. Number of Members	6,35,898	9,27,091	13,08,063	
VII—Communication	Roads	1,952 miles	3,703 miles	5,100 miles	
VIII—Electricity	Installed capacity	47 mW	208 mW	621 mW	

Issued by the Public Relations Department, BIHAR.

Ad 69

FRUIT-FULL FLYING

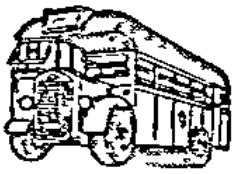
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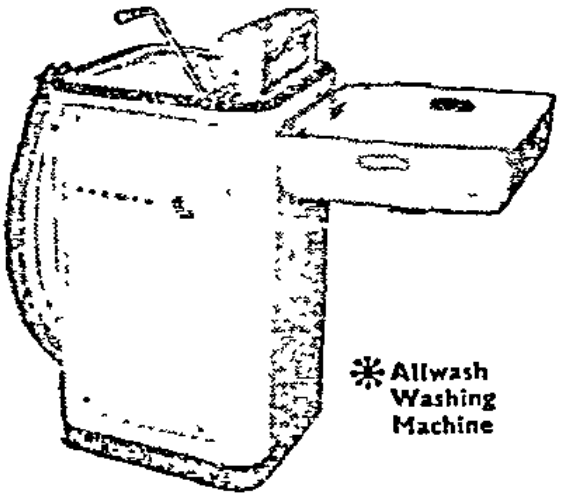
INDIAN AIRLINES



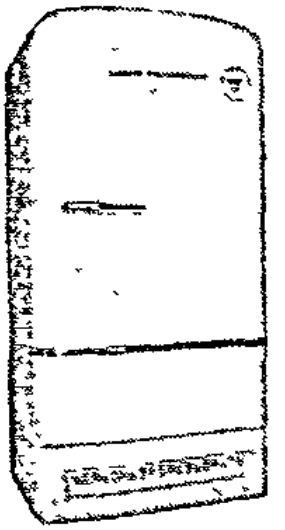
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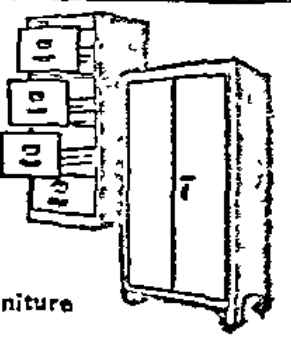
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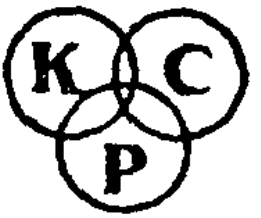


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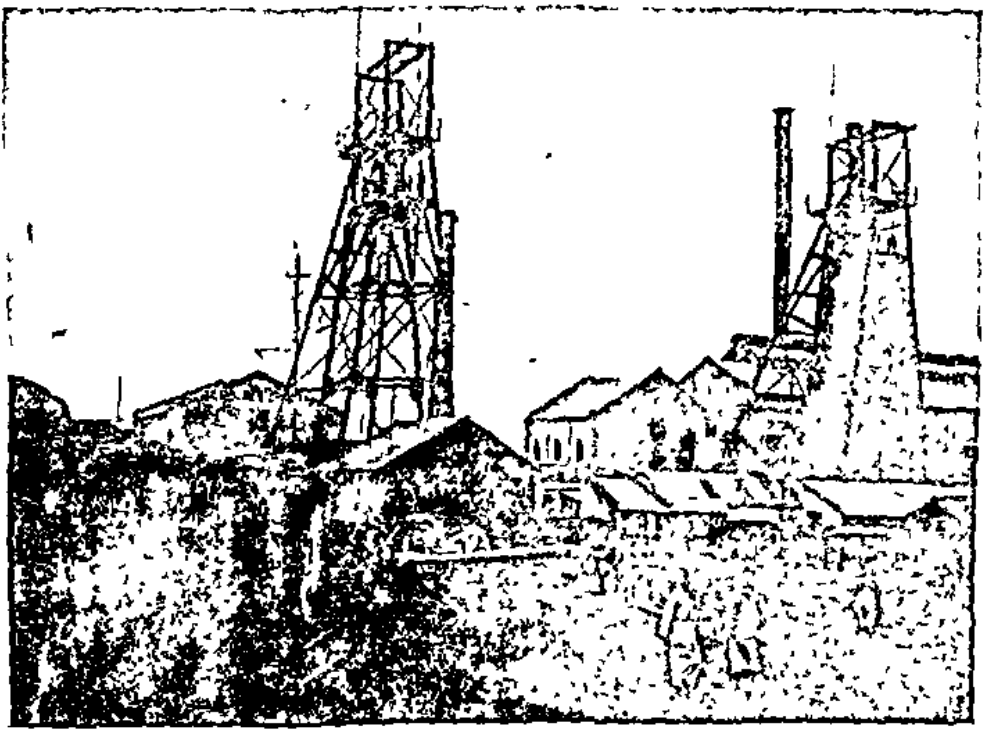
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the Management of the Poznan International Fair
Glogowska 14—Poznan, Poland

OR

The Polish Commercial Counsellor's Office
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Invitation to Investors:



Andhra Pradesh has vast industrial possibilities owing to its geographical position, various natural advantages and a very considerable mineral wealth, besides sturdy and industrious manpower. The State has abundant coal supplies and the Singareni Collieries are rapidly increasing their output. Under the Five Year Plans the production of electricity is being stepped up so that the output which is 129,570 K.W. at the close of the Second Plan, is expected to rise by another 542.000 K.W. during the Third Plan.

As part of the positive approach to provide incentives to entrepreneurs to start new industries in the State, Government have set up three new Corporations which would give financial assistance in suitable cases—one for major industries, one for small-scale industries and one for mining.

Andhra Pradesh thus holds out infinite prospects for new industries and very promising opportunities to investors.

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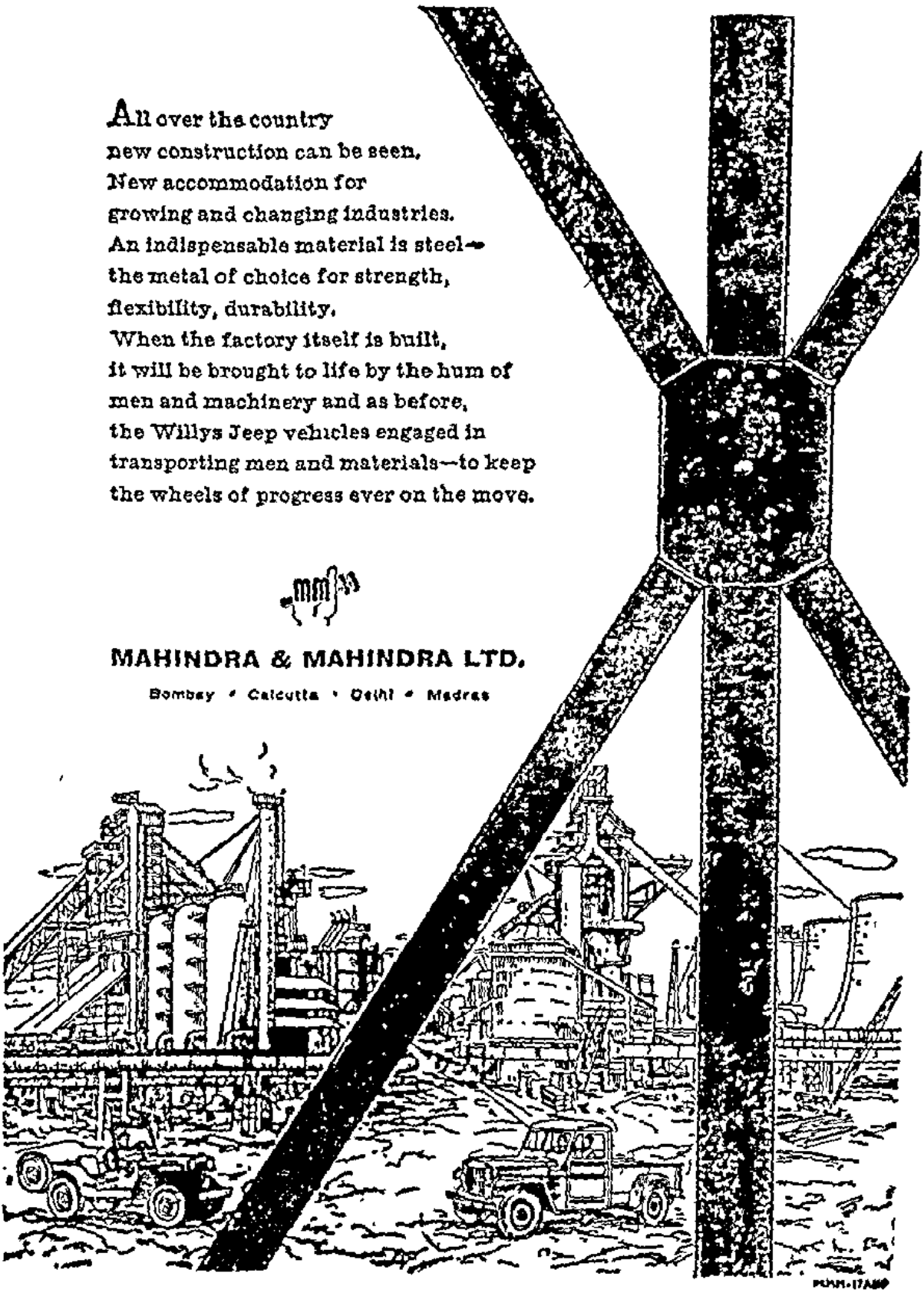
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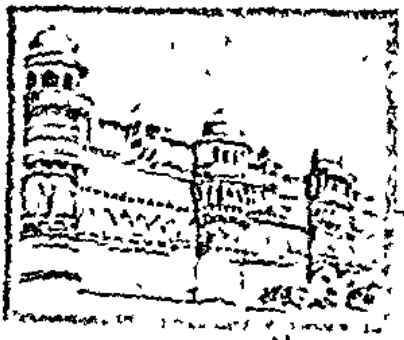
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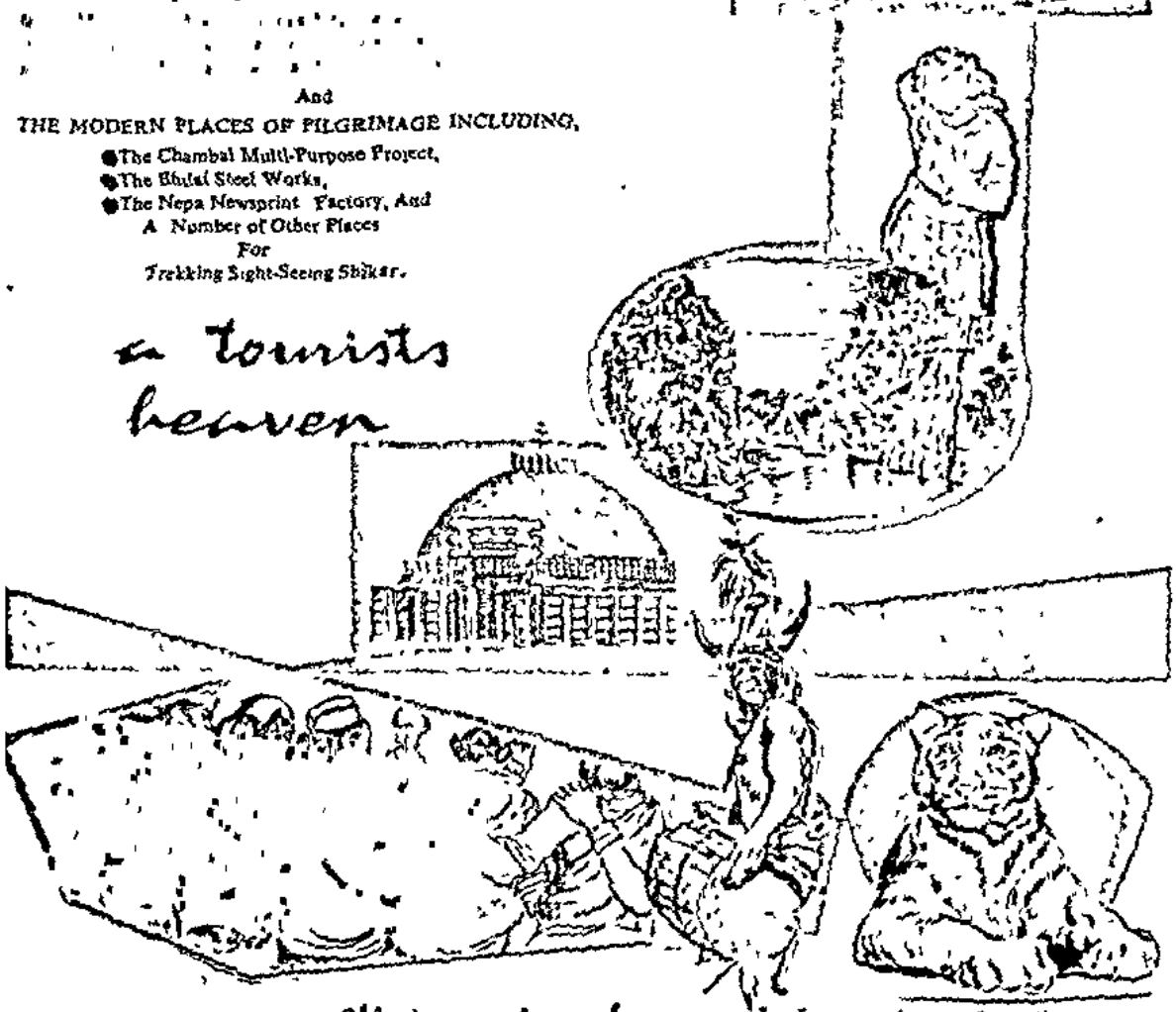
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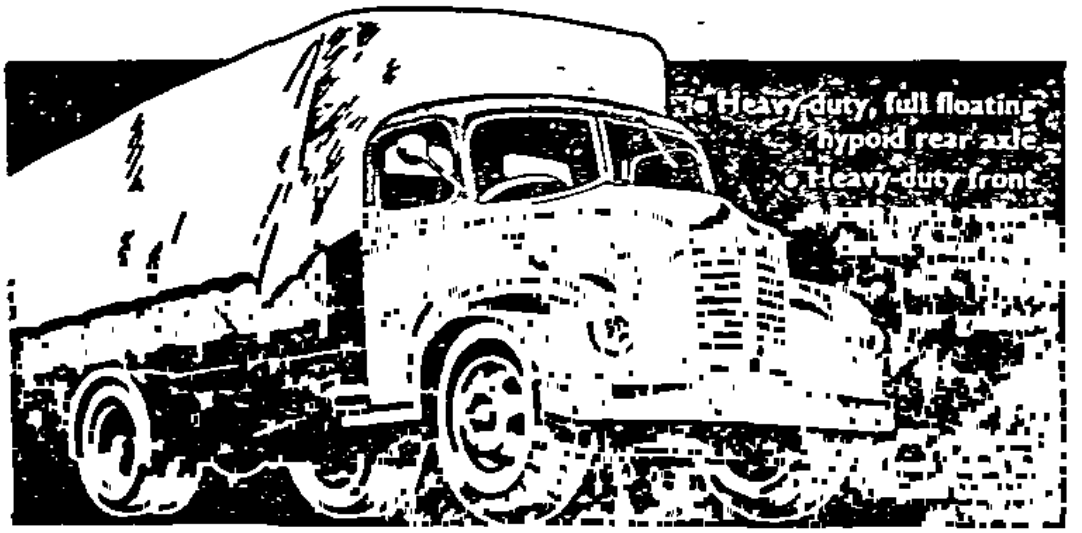
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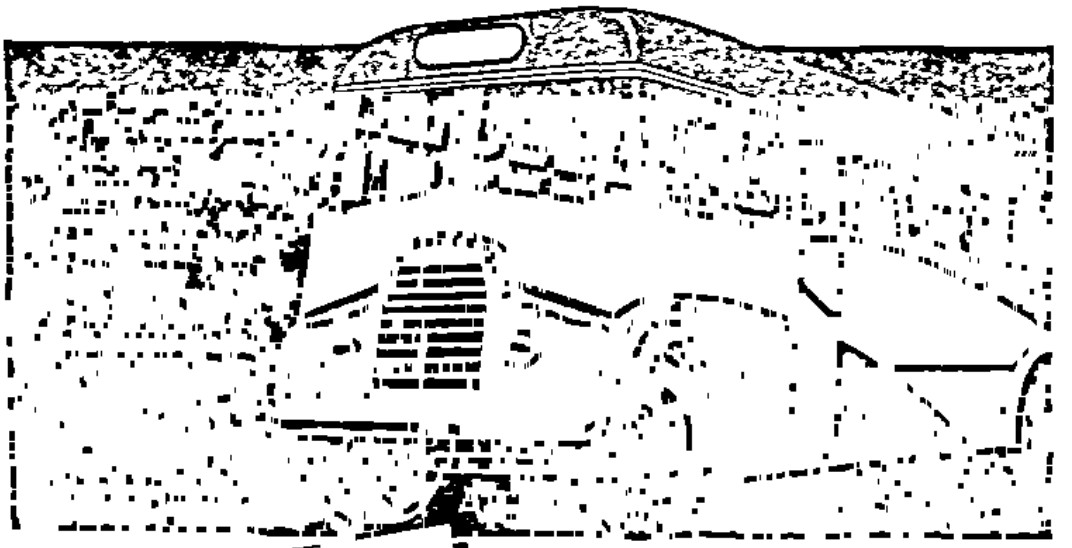
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(1956-57—1959-60) . . .. .. = *Rs.* 112.88 *crores*
Imports = *Rs.* 38.04 *crores;* *Exports* = *Rs.* 74.84 *crores.*

Rs. lakhs

	(12 months July-June)			9 months (July-March)
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Principal Exports:				
Iron ore	227	1038	1271	1214
Manganese ore	183	762	508	468
Chrome ore	3	29	40	68
Bauxite	—	—	—	17
Pig iron	—	—	—	17
Mica	—	—	2	11
Tobacco	—	22	81	38
Jute bags	10	29	55	51
Shoes	72	114	95	93
Woollen fabrics	—	25	81	40
Raw jute	—	—	22	159
Cement	22	19	17	122
Handicrafts	4	16	9	1
Principal Imports:				
Caustic soda	113	131	278	274
Soda ash	121	35	75	68
Raw silk	50	23	48	59
Ammonium sulphate	56	157	72	204
Chilean Nitrate	24	37	37	33
Muriate of Potash	—	20	41	97
Skimmed Milk	—	56	69	73
Newsprint	—	15	60	117
Insulators	—	—	60	—
Aluminium, Tin and Lead	—	—	27	90
Cotton Yarn	—	—	—	11
Sodium Sulphate	—	—	11	21
Rayon Grade Caustic Soda	—	—	—	27

ASSISTANCE TO SMALL INDUSTRIES

Are you a small industrialist or wish to start a small scale industry? Various agencies have been set up to assist you in this regard as indicated below:—

THE NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi.

- Supply of machines on easy instalment payment basis.
- Securing contracts from DGS&D and Railways.
- Marketing assistance.
- Training of Artisans at P. T. C. Rajkot.

SMALL INDUSTRIES SERVICE INSTITUTE

56, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi.

- Technical advice on matters pertaining to planning, production and selection of industry including model schemes thereof.

STATE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES

- Assistance in acquiring land or factory-building in the Industrial Estate, if any, securing raw material, power, import licences etc.
- Loans under the State Aid to Industries Act.

STATE BANK OF INDIA & STATE FINANCE CORPORATION

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Small Scale Industries For The Nation's Prosperity

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